"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest to west.

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RUSSIA SAYS BRITAIN IS TRICKING AMERICA

Director of Asiatic Department Charges Double Dealing.

NO COMPLAINT RECEIVED

Declares Czar's Government Is Not Afraid of War With Five Powers—Open Port Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Director Hartwig of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office talked to a representative of The Associated Press to-day regarding Manchuria. He began by saying that the Russo-Chinese situation was likely to remain unchanged until the return to the Russian capital of War Minister Kuropatkin. Director Hartwig declared that he could not understand Prince Ching's statement to United States Minister Conger, but he presumed that the port question would be arranged. Russia, he said, excluded Harbin from the port possibilities because of its railway importance, but he could see no objection to two other ports being opened.

Passing to the statement of American opinion regarding Manchuria, the Director made a remarkably outspoken attack on Great Britain. He said:

"I do not comprehend how Russia, whose foreign policy is the most straightforward, can be accused of duplicity, when England's double dealing is a question that should be apparent to everybody. Here are two telegrams received from England today. One relates to Lord Cranborne's statement in the House of Commons July 23, saying that England desires an Anglo-Russian arrangement covering the entire situation, and that England recognized Russia's peculiar situation and special interests in Manchuria. The other repeats The London Standard's dispatch from Tien-Tsin of July 24 regarding Russian reinforcements at Port Arthur. This is for American consumption. It is false, but I shall permit its publication here in order to prove that we do not fear war even with five powers.

"England never addressed to us inquiries, complaints, or protests regarding Manchuria. She recognized our special interests, but continually incites Japan and America against Russia. The English dispatches from the Far East are for American consumption. Why doesn't America see through the trick; why swallow the bait so carelessly dangled? Does America desire war? If so, why does not anybody stop to consider how much the American-Manchurian trade amounted to before 1900? Who ever heard of New China mentioned before we brought order there? Who is building Delny as a free port?

"Russia has 10,000 miles of railway to the Chinese frontier; shall we place ourselves on the same footing as others? When we saved Admiral Seymour from destruction, why did nobody protest against Kiachow? What is the outcry for? Does anybody suppose we are going to be compelled to relinquish the railway to Hunghunesses or other marauders?

"I repeat that we do not fear war even with five powers. Our defeat in the Crimea is a glorious chapter in our history, and I do not believe that any five powers desire to gather new laurels like those of the Crimea.

"What can Japan do? Suppose Japan defeated the Russian Army, we would crush Japan in sand. Japan exists upon Russian fish. It is your duty to expose England's duplicity. It is not a recent phenomenon now; it is a chronic affair. Some English dispatches surpass opera bouffe. Here is a dispatch just received stating that Japan is preparing for war and that the entire Japanese squadron is now at Vladivostok, where foreign warships are not allowed at all."

Director Hartwig generally and specifically denied the reports regarding Russia's mobilization of troops.

TOLD OF PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE.

Stranger Barely Had Time to Give Police a Tip, and Disappeared in Mysterious Fashion.

A man whose Panama hat was all that was remembered when it came to the matter of description, stepped out of a cab before the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station shortly before eight yesterday morning in a state of great mental perturbation.

"Can you get in communication with the Secret Service?" he asked Sergt. Schoenich, betraying his mental disquietude in voice and manner.

"You," said the Sergeant.

"Well, tell them to be extraordinarily vigilant on-day—very watchful.

"Why?"

"Now, never mind," protested the man, "just tell them to be alert."

"Is an attack—"

"Yes, there is a plot to kill the President in Oyster Bay to-day," the man went on to explain. "I know this plot in all its details, and as a citizen I must give warning.

"But on what do you base your information?"

"It's reliable and will be found true. I'm in a position to know," he added, and before the Sergeant could ask him any more questions he had jumped into his cab and driven off.

Foolish as the incident seemed, it was deemed wise to apprise the Secret Service men at Oyster Bay, and they took extraordinary precautions during the day, going through the train and carefully scrutinizing the faces of all the passengers who came and went with the President's visitors.

INSTRUCTION IN FARMING.

Land Acquired by Cornell University to Be Used for That Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 25.—Cornell University has recently acquired three new farms. These farms, with its campus and original farm, give Cornell University about 400 acres of land, 275 of which are available for the use of its College of Agriculture. It is proposed now that, in addition to their use as experiment farms, they be used for giving instruction in actual farm practice to such students as have not been raised on a farm or whose farm experience is limited in extent or variety. A considerable number of the students who come to Cornell to study agriculture have never had farm experience.

Entirely apart from the above instruction it is believed it will offer students the opportunity of some employment on the farms and in the barns of the College of Agriculture at customary rates of remuneration. Prospective students desiring work should apply for labor blanks. Address College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

PARKER'S MIND TOO LEGAL.

Livingston Says Judge's Georgia Trip Was Disappointing and State Is Turning to Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Representative Livingston of Georgia, the senior Democrat of the Appropriations Committee, and one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the House, in discussing Presidential candidates, said this afternoon:

"I think the Parker sentiment in Georgia is shifting to Gorman. Judge Parker is highly esteemed as a jurist, but he disappointed the politicians on his recent visit. He came to Georgia by invitation, and every one was on the alert to size him up as a Presidential possibility. He delivered a most learned and profound address on due process of law. The politicians were expecting some brilliant move on the political chessboard; it was his opportunity to make it. They listened in vain for any reference to politics and looked in vain for the move.

"I think they have given him up as wedded to his law."

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

Chief of Police of Virginia Mining Town Killed—Other Victim an Unknown Man.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 25.—In a fight between officers and a party of alleged moonshiners in Wise County, Va., near the Kentucky border last night, James H. King, Chief of Police of the mining town of Stonega, Va., was shot and killed.

Gordon Gilley, a member of King's party, shot and killed one of the alleged moonshiners. The name of Gilley's victim is not known. The officers succeeded in capturing two of the party and placed them in jail.

HARGIS ROUTS GRAND JURY.

Demands an Indictment and Breathitt County Inquisitors Hastily Adjourn.

JACKSON, Ky., July 25.—The Grand Jury adjourned this afternoon without returning any additional indictments. The foreman reported that just as the jury was about to take a vote on one of the feud cases ex-Senator Hargis rushed into the jury room and demanded that Riley Colliron, who had testified against the alleged assassins of Town Marshal Thomas Cockrill, be indicted for perjury, and that this interruption caused the jury to close its investigation.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS SUED.

BOSTON, July 25.—Attorney Charles O. Engstrom, representing Messrs. Doherty and Egan, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against J. Edward Addicks for $100,000, and has attached his holdings of stock in the Boston, South Boston, and Bay State Gas Companies.

Doherty and Egan are opposing the proposed merger of all the Boston gas companies by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware.

PLANS OF CHICAGO STRIKERS.

Radicals Intend to Inaugurate If Possible a General War on Employers' Associations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The strikers at the Kellogg Works have planned to raise a great defense fund to continue the strike. Every member of the Federation of Labor is to be taxed 10 cents a month to create the fund. There are 300,000 members who will give an aggregate of $15,000 a month "for as long a time as it may be necessary to win," say the strikers.

The Federation of Labor is expected as a first step to ask for injunctions against the officials and others who are directing the alleged persecution of the unions and the members involved. Should the Chicago Federation of Labor find the task a spreading one, involving business interests outside the jurisdiction of the Chicago central body, the appeal will be directed to the American Federation of Labor and a general war on employers' associations begun. But the local Federation members declare they will refrain as long as possible from asking for outside aid.

The strikers have issued a statement to the public reciting their side of the trouble, and alleging that the Kellogg Company has been unfair and has discriminated against union labor. It is not likely that this scheme for a settlement will pass the Federation of Labor. That body is for the most part in the hands of conservative men, and many of the leaders and thousands of their followers have been opposed to the strike. The radicals, however, are determined to make the matter a National incident, and it may be carried into the general convention.

A VICTORY FOR ZIMMERMAN.

Candidate for Democratic Gubernatorial Nomination in Ohio Upsets Plans of Millionaire Opponent.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 25.—John L. Zimmerman, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, was authorized by the County Committee to-day to select his own delegates to the State Convention. In this he achieved a victory over W. S. Thomas, the millionaire who fought him in the primaries, urging the delegates to have the State delegates selected by a committee. Otherwise, he knew that he had no chance of going to the State Convention as a delegate.

"I am a candidate for State Central Committeeman," said Mr. Thomas, "and if I don't go to the State Convention as a delegate it will look bad for me."

Mr. Zimmerman declined to agree to name Mr. Thomas as a delegate. The latter, however, was indorsed for State Central Committeeman and Zimmerman for Governor.

ATLAS LINER STORM-SWEPT.

The Valencia Reaches Kingston Badly Damaged—Water Put Out Fires.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 25.—The steamship Valencia of the Atlas Line service of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which sailed from New York July 18 for this port, Savanilla, &c., arrived here to-day.

Her commander, Capt. Krause, reports that he encountered a hurricane, which lasted three days, and during which the vessel's decks were swept, her bridge and other fittings smashed, her fires extinguished, and a part of her cargo destroyed. Repairs are being effected.

BROOKLYN WOMAN DROWNED.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 25.—Miss Agnew Farley of Brooklyn was drowned today while boating on the lake at Royal, Muskoka.

Miss Farley lived with her aunt, Miss May Farley, in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. She went with her aunt last week to Canada, where she was to have met her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Cronin of Oakland, Cal. On their return west she was to have gone with them for a visit.

The Great Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and Steel Twin Screw Pier Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will attend the International Yacht Races, commencing August 20th.—See adv.—Adv.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

Oldfield Makes World's Figures of 0:55 4-5 for a Mile.

Fournier's Fifteen-Mile Record for Circular Track Lowered at Empire City—Powerful Machines in the Contests.

"Barney" Oldfield, the American automobile racing champion, lopped almost a full second from his world's mile track record of 0:56 2-5, at the automobile race meet at the Empire City track at Yonkers yesterday afternoon, making the distance in 0:55 4-5. He also added another championship trophy to his already large collection by defeating F. A. La Roche of this city in a match race, best two of three five-mile heats, in which the champion not only won with ease in straight heats, but broke several more records at the same time.

It was a great day for record breaking, as almost every event furnished new figures, most of them, however, being simply local track records.

Next to Oldfield's achievement the most interesting performances of the day were made by Osborn W. Bright's sixty horse power Mercedes car, a duplicate of the vehicle which won the recent Bennett trophy race and which is said to be the only one of its kind in this country. This car was a winner in every event in which it competed, and made the fastest mile of the day, next to Oldfield's record.

Other interesting vehicles were the Decauville and Darracq racers, which took part in the disastrous Paris-Madrid race last Spring, and which still have their numbers in that event painted on their radiators; the eighty horse power Peerless machine which Louis P. Mooers drove in the Bennett Trophy race, a seventy horse power Panhard of the same model as the one which was second in the Bennett Trophy event, and the first one of the "seventies" to reach this country, and a new car designed and built by F. A. La Roche of this city, which made its first appearance yesterday.

Over 200 automobiles of various types and shapes were lined up on the lawn under the grand stand, making the finest collection of motor vehicles which has been seen in this city since the automobile show in Madison Square Garden last January. Gasoline, steam, and electricity were all represented as motive powers, while the styles in bodies varied from the antique high steam vehicle of several years ago, with its regular buggy top and leather dashboard, suggestive of the horse-drawn vehicle, from which it was copied, to the modern racer, with its low, graceful body, at the present day, with gracefully curved, extensive top with hoods over it, and other features which give the modern touring automobile a decided character of its own.

The spectators, though not as numerous as on the Memorial Day meet, were more enthusiastic, and evidently were somewhat more representative of the sport. These early comers in automobiles who arrived in time to secure positions upon the lawn generally remained in their vehicles, and thereby added much to the interest of the scene.

The first event of the day was a five-mile race for machines weighing under 1,200 pounds, in which there were five starters. This was won by a 16-horse power Franklin machine, driven by John Wilkinson in 6:54 3-5, which was said to be a new track record for cars of that weight. Col. W. P. Harlow's 16-horse power Darracq was second, and F. A. La Roche's 12-horse power car of his own design was third. The victory of the Franklin car was considered a remarkable achievement, as the engine of this vehicle is not cooled by water as is the case with most gasoline automobile motors, but by air, and while cars built upon this plan are successful for touring, they have seldom raced. There was also considerable interest taken in La Roche's new car. Although very light it has four cylinders and is very powerful for its size. It's engines had not been run enough to work smoothly.

Next came Barney Oldfield's successful trial against time, which was made thus early in the day in order that he might have the track smooth as possible. After a preliminary warming up, the champion gave the word to the timers and started on his record-breaking mile. He cut the corners so closely that at each turn his rear wheels skidded wide across the track, throwing up great clouds of dust, and it looked from the stand as if he surely would overturn; but no accident occurred, and he came down the home stretch with such a final burst of speed that a cry of "Record! Record!" went up from the spectators. And a record it was, almost a full second better than his previous best effort. The first quarter was made in 0:13, the second and third each in 0:14, and the final in 0:14 4-5, making the mile in 0:55 4-5.

The special five-mile race for twenty-four horse power Panhards was cancelled because only one of three entrants appeared. Then the ten-mile match race between the ten horse power Franklin and J. I. Blair's ten horse power Renault was called next. The Franklin machine won its second victory of the day by a mile in 1:16 1-5, which was said to be a new track record in that class.

Next came an international race between three cars of German, French, and American make, respectively, which, on account of the identity of the participating cars, was one of the chief events. The German car was O. W. Bright's sixty horse power Mercedes, a duplicate of the winner of the Bennett Trophy. The French car was a Decauville, which had taken part in the first stage of the unlucky Paris-Madrid race, and a duplicate of the one which recently made a remarkable run of over 400 miles from Edinburgh to London without a stop, while the American car was the eighty horse power Peerless, which Louis P. Mooers drove in the recent international race in Ireland. It was driven by Charles G. Wridgway.

The distance was fifteen miles, and the Mercedes car, driven by Laurent Gross, who won several of the automobile races at Nice last year, went to the fore from the start, and was never headed, finishing by a mile and a half. The Decauville was second, and the Peerless third. The time by miles was as follows:

Mile.	Time.	Mile.	Time.
First	1:10 2-5	Ninth	9:47 2-5
Second	2:14 4-5	Tenth	10:51 1-5
Third	3:19 2-5	Eleventh	11:55
Fourth	4:23 4-5	Twelfth	12:58 4-5
Fifth	5:28 2-5	Thirteenth	14:02 3-5
Sixth	6:32 1-5	Fourteenth	15:07 2-5
Seventh	7:34 1-5	Fifteenth	16:10 4-5
Eighth	8:43 4-5		

The times for eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen miles were stated to be new records for those distances on a circular track, the previous record for the total distance having been Fournier's—19:10 4-5.

Oldfield won his match race with La Roche, best two of three five-mile heats in straight heats, and made several new records for the track. His second heat of five miles was made in 4:55, which is five seconds better than a mile a minute.

A fifteen-mile race for machines under 1,800 pounds was won by a 40-horse power Darracq, driven by Jules Sincholle. The same car also appeared to be a winner in a fifteen-mile event for cars of any weight or power, barring the Oldfield and La Roche machines until a blown tire put it out of the running. This race then went to the 40-horse power Decauville racer.

In the mile record trials, which came last on the programme and were not finished until 7 o'clock, Bright's 60-horse power Mercedes made the best time, 1:06 1-5. It was subsequently sent around the course again, and made the circuit in 1:00 1-5. The summary follows:

Five Miles for Machines Under 1,200 Pounds.—Won by H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's 16 h. p. Franklin, driven by J. Wilkinson; W. P. Harlow's 16 h. p. Darracq, driven by L. O. Gilchell, second; F. A. La Roche's 12 h. p. La Roche, driven by F. A. La Roche, third. Time—6:54 2-5.

Match Race, Ten Miles.—Won by H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company's 16 h. p. Franklin, driven by John Wilkinson; J. I. Blair's 10 h. p. Renault, driven by Joseph Tracy, second. Time—15:15 1-5.

Ten Miles, for Machines Weighing Under 1,800 Pounds.—Won by American Darracq Automobile Company's 40 h. p. Darracq, driven by Jules Sincholle; J. R. Chisholm's 40 h. p. Decauville, driven by H. Fuge, second; American Darracq Automobile Company's 35 h. p. Darracq, driven by George Papillon, third. Time—16:32 4-5.

15-Mile Match Race.—Won by O. W. Bright's 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Laurent Gross; J. R. Chisholm's 40 h. p. Decauville, driven by H. Fuge, second; Peerless Motor Company's 80 h. p. Peerless, driven by Charles G. Wridgway, third. Time—16:10 4-5.

Fifteen Miles, for Any Weight and Power, Oldfield and La Roche Machines Barred.—Won by J. R. Chisholm's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by H. Fuge; American Darracq Company's 35 horse power Darracq, driven by George Papillon, second; American Darracq Company's 40 horse power Darracq, driven by Jules Sincholle, third. Time—16:39 2-5.

Special Match for Silver Trophy Emblematic of Track Championship of America, Between Barney Oldfield of Toledo, Ohio, (Cooper car,) and F. A. La Roche of New York City, (Darracq Car.) Five Mile Heats; Best Two in Three.—First Heat.—Won by Oldfield. Time by miles as follows: First, 1:11 1-5; second, 2:12 2-5; third, 3:12 3-5; fourth, 4:11; fifth, 5:00. Second Heat.—Won by Oldfield. Time by miles as follows: First, 1:09 3-5; second, 2:00; third, 3:06 2-5; fourth, 3:56 1-5; fifth, 4:55.

Mile-Record Trials, Open to All.—Won by Osborn W. Bright's 60 horse power Mercedes, driven by Laurent Gross. Time—1:00 1-5.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

"Attend to the Other Fellow; I'm Too Far Gone," Said Clarence Sherwood, Then Died Near Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 25.—South-bound train No. 19 on the West Shore this evening struck and fatally injured Clarence Sherwood, aged twenty-one, son of the Rev. Henry W. Sherwood, and seriously injured William J. Turck, Jr., who were riding in an automobile, at a point known as Saugerties Road Crossing, about two miles north of this city. They escaped a north-bound freight train, but did not see the approaching train until too late. Young Sherwood had just left school. All his relatives are summering in Maine.

Turck is the son of William J. Turck, a well-known lumber dealer. He is not expected to live. When Sherwood was approached by Dr. Sahler, who was near the scene of the accident, he said:

"Attend to the other fellow. I'm too far gone." He died a few minutes later.

P. F. COLLIER GETS AN AUTO.

Horseman Astonishes His Friends and Is Himself Astonished When Machine Trips Steeplechasing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—P. F. Collier, known throughout the sporting world as a lover of good horses, has entered the field of automobilists, much to the astonishment of his friends. He had his first experience with an automobile to-day, and undoubtedly knows more about the machine than he did.

He was returning in the machine from a spin in Ocean Avenue, where everything had gone very satisfactorily. As he attempted to make the sharp turn at the foot of Bellevue Avenue, the automobile balked "and Mr. Collier lost control. The machine, apparently imbued with the driver's cross-country riding proclivities, passed the curb and tried to take the wall at the F. W. Vanderbilt estate. It failed to clear it, and ran plump into the wall, which Mr. Collier took as a cropper, the line of which he had never known on the hunting field. Mr. Collier was not hurt, but the automobile was seriously damaged.

LAUNCH OWNER DROWNED.

Paul Bauer Steered His Craft Under Overhang of a Scow and It Turned Turtle.

Paul Bauer, an advertising agent, who had offices at 33 Union Square, and lived at the River View Apartments, 3,668 Broadway, was drowned yesterday off One Hundred and Forty-third Street, in the Hudson River. His body was not recovered. About two months ago Mr. Bauer joined the Audubon Yacht Club, and three weeks ago purchased the 25-foot naphtha launch Columbia, with the intention of making a trip up the Hudson in the near future.

From the first Bauer had trouble with the engine, and yesterday he took out with him Adolph Wilson of 520 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, an engineer, to try to discover just what was the matter with the machinery. Accompanying them was also William Harris, a colored bellboy from the River View. Short cruises up and down the river were made, the launch working fairly well. At length, however, the machinery again went wrong, and Wilson, the engineer, told Mr. Bauer, who was steering, to take the boat in close to the shore.

While attempting to follow the suggestion Mr. Bauer steered the launch under the overhang of a scow which was moored off what is known as the stone docks at One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The launch had a canvas sun awning, and this superstructure caught the overhang of the scow and caused the launch to turn turtle. The three occupants were precipitated into the river, and the launch floated bottom side up.

Both Wilson and the colored boy, Harris, were able to swim, and kept themselves afloat without difficulty. Bauer could not swim, but he might have stood a good chance of escaping if he had fallen into the water clear of the launch, but in some manner he became entangled in it, and was drowned.

After Wilson and Harris had been pulled out of the water the launch was righted, bailed out, and towed to the Audubon Yacht Club anchorage nearby. The members of the club began a search for the body, which they continued until late at night without success.

Mr. Bauer leaves a wife and one daughter.

GUILTY OF PEONAGE.

Alabama Jury Convicts a White Man of Enslaving a Negro and Is Thanked by Judge.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25.—The jury in the case of the United States against R. B. Franklin, charged with causing Patrick Mills, a negro, to be held in a condition of peonage, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty.

Judge Jones imposed the minimum fine of $1,000, which was promptly paid. Judge Jones thanked the jury for their verdict.

SOUTHPORT, CONN., REJOICES.

Satisfaction at News of Capture of Oliver T. Sherwood—Bank's Affairs Still Tangled.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., July 25.—There has been much rejoicing here to-day over the announcement of the capture, in Panama, of Oliver T. Sherwood, the missing cashier of the Southport National Bank, who has been indicted on several counts for embezzlement by the Federal Grand Jury in Hartford.

Meanwhile the affairs of the bank continue badly tangled. Ellis F. Pepper of St. Louis, the receiver of the bank, said to-day that its affairs are still in such condition, notwithstanding the fact that his investigation has covered several weeks, that he can make no estimate of the total amount of the shortage. He said the amount of deposits taken has been found to be $85,000.

Two of the heaviest losers are the Southport Congregational Church and the Southport Episcopal Church, the latter being out $15,000, while the loss of the other church is also large.

The Great Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and Steel Twin Screw Pier Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will attend the International Yacht Races, commencing August 20th. Tickets and staterooms, either steamer, now ready at Fall River Line office, Pier 19 N. R.—See adv.—Adv.

RACE WAR RAGING IN DANVILLE, ILL.

Mob Attacks Jail to Get Woman's Assailant, But Is Repulsed.

MANY INJURED, ONE FATALLY

Negroes Attack Lynchers—One Shoots a White Man and Is Hanged—Jail Still Besieged.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 25.—Two persons dead at least, one other mortally wounded, and several injured, are the results so far of a race war which broke out in this city to-night.

At this time the city practically is in the hands of the mob, several members of which have been wounded in battle with the police and the Sheriff's officers.

The county jail is surrounded by a crowd of more than 600 men and women demanding vengeance, and it is a question as to what will happen if the defenders of the jail are forced to yield.

Sheriff Whitlock has made an appeal for aid, and it is probable the negro company of the State militia, stationed at this city, will be called out to aid the county authorities in guarding their prisoner.

Even the Sheriff's life is in danger as a result of the combats with the mob. After a volley fired into the crowd at his orders the lynchers demanded that he should become their victim. A woman whose name has not been learned climbed upon a barrel in the jail yard and appealed to the mob to square accounts by hanging the Sheriff as well as the negro he is trying to save.

Since early evening riot has reigned in the city. All efforts of the police to restore order have proved futile, and only the aid of the State troops now is expected to bring peace.

About dusk to-night the mob formed on the outskirts of the city with the avowed intention of taking James Wilson, the confessed assailant of a white woman, from the county jail and hanging him.

The negro has been in the jail since his arrest for the attack on Mrs. Thomas Burgess, the wife of a farmer at Alvon, Ill., north of here.

When news of the mob's intent got out the negroes of the city assembled, in an attempt to prevent it from carrying out its purpose. Threats failed to stay the avengers, and J. D. Mayfield, a negro who came here recently as a refugee from Evansville, Ind., fired into the mob.

The bullet found a target in Henry Gatterman, a young butcher, who recently came here from Fort Monroe, and he fell mortally wounded, expiring in a few minutes. This diverted the attention of the mob, and a rush was made for the black. Three other negroes who tried to protect him were beaten severely.

At this time the police appeared, and by a plucky move secured the negro who had killed Gatterman, and rushed him to the city station. The mob followed, and when it was found that the building was barricaded, demands were made that Mayfield be surrendered.

This was refused, and a pole was secured and an attack made on the station building. The walls are not thick and soon a hole was battered through the wall. The police made another attempt to foil the lynchers, and their clubs were used freely, but to no avail. They were outnumbered overwhelmingly, and in a few minutes after the wall was broken in the Evansville negro was in the hands of the mob.

A rope was secured and Mayfield was taken to the spot on East Main Street where Gatterman had been slain. The rope was thrown over the arm of a telephone pole and the man was dragged into the air. When life was extinct the body of the negro was lowered and dragged at the end of the rope to the jail yard.

When the County Building was reached, a heap of wood was gathered, the body was thrown on to it, and a match applied. As the flames began to consume the body a volley of revolver and gun shots was fired into the body, and those without weapons secured bricks and stones, which they hurled at the dead man.

Fresh fuel was added as the fire burned down, and the blaze was kept going until the body was entirely consumed.

When the cremation of the first victim was well under way a demand was made on the Sheriff, who, with a number of deputies, had taken station in the jail, that Wilson be given up. This was refused and a rush was made on the jail.

Sheriff Whitlock shouted a warning that he would shoot if the attack was made, but his words were met with jeers, and the hundreds of infuriated lynchers swept on to the jail. Then came the order to the deputies to fire, and a volley met the oncoming throng. A score fell before the hail of bullets. One man was mortally wounded and others suffered serious injuries.

Adam Merry is the man fatally wounded. He was shot through the head. J. Henry was badly wounded, and it is feared cannot recover. Others of the injured are H. Hines, Otto Heinke, Thomas Bell, M. Mosaka and Charles Devore. Hines's condition is serious. The greeting of bullets for a time stayed the mob, and the officers in the jail told the rioters that more lead was awaiting them. The intent to lynch Wilson was not abandoned, but the lynchers drew off a short distance to discuss the next move.

Pickets were put out and the jail surrounded so that any attempt to remove the prisoner could be foiled. Stormy addresses were made, and the sentiment swept that the Sheriff must be included in the list of victims. Women were as determined as the men in demanding vengeance, and one made an incendiary speech from the centre of the crowd.

Various plans to secure the black man without risking other lives were discussed. Men were sent for railroad ties and a goodly heap was brought to the jail yard. Others rushed to the mines near the city to secure dynamite, which they promised to use to blow up the jail.

Sheriff Whitlock, fearing he would be unable to keep the mob at bay for long, made an appeal for troops and the negro company may be ordered out.

It is feared that the appearance of the colored soldiers would add to the fury of the mob. Many of the colored residents of the city are arming themselves, while others have fled from town.

Wilson went to the Burgess farmhouse while Mrs. Burgess was alone and told her he was hungry. While she was getting him something to eat he entered the kitchen door and seized her. He fled, leaving her half dead. Afterward she managed to crawl to the nearest farmhouse, where she told the story. A posse of officers started in pursuit of the negro, and when Wilson was captured he was hurried to the county jail to prevent lynching. There the negro confessed.

Three other negroes have been attacked by members of the mob and severely beaten. One of them is named Ben Rich, and the other two are said to be refugees from Evansville, Ind.

MUST SUPPORT HIS BROTHER.

Chicago Man Signs Unusual Bond to Avoid Penitentiary Sentence for Having Blinded His Kinsman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Obligation to be the lifelong support and protection of a brother whom he had blinded while intoxicated was imposed on William Kindt in lieu of a penitentiary sentence by Judge E. O. Brown in the Criminal Court to-day.

The defendant himself proposed the conditions, and the blinded brother, Charles Kindt, supported the plea. The aged mother of the young men was present in court, and, with Charles, signed the bond on which William was released. Even in the event the defendant marries, his first care must still be his brother.

"I am guilty of the attack which has ruined my brother's life," said William, to the court. "It has blasted my life and ended the happiness of our mother. Were Charles injured by accident it would be my duty and wish to care for him. Now that I am responsible for his injury the obligation is on me to protect him as he should. If I go to the penitentiary, which I deserve, there will be no one to care for either him or mother. If you give me my liberty, I will take care of them both for life."

"I hope you will do be William sake," said Charles Kindt, lifting the bandage from his eyes. "I may not always be blind. One eye may yet be saved. I do not want my brother punished, for he did not know what he was doing when he cut me."

STANDARD OIL EXTENSION.

Plans Said to be on Foot to Develop Southern and Western Fields with Great Pipe Line.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—John D. Rockefeller is said to be planning a pipe line that will practically give him control of the entire oil product of the Louisiana and Texas fields. The Standard Oil Company is largely interested in the Kansas oil fields, and it is said that plans are being perfected for a pipe line traversing that State, Missouri, and Indian Territory, and penetrating the Louisiana and Texas fields, making the longest pipe line in the world, covering a vast territory, and merging the products of all these fields at some point convenient for shipment and refining purposes.

News of this gigantic enterprise was brought to New Orleans through a letter received by William H. Mason of St. Louis, who is at the St. Charles Hotel, from J. T. Stream, cashier of the City National Bank of Kansas City.

"If these plans are put into execution it means the development of the Southern oilfields to their fullest capacity," said Mr. Mason to-night.

"Pennsylvania has been the main source of supply for years, but this means the independence of the South and West. Even the contemplation of so gigantic an undertaking shows that the Louisiana and Texas oilfields are very promising. The plans as outlined seem to be for a pipe line extending from Kansas through the Indian Territory, touching the Texas and Louisiana fields."

GEORGIA CONVICTS REVOLT.

Take Refuge in a Coal Mine and Defy Guards to Follow—Two Fatally Shot.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 25.—A revolt of the convicts in the mines of the Georgia Iron and Coal Company at Cole City, Ga., occurred last evening, at the time for changing the day and night shifts. So far only two convicts have been shot and they are probably fatally wounded, but 125 other convicts of the day shift have barricaded themselves in the mines and refuse to come out, defying the officers and threatening death to any one who approaches.

The trouble arose over the punishment of a convict for an infraction of the rules. The day men refused to come out of the mine when the hour arrived to change shifts. Those in the front ranks hurled missiles at the guards, and the latter fired, wounding two of the convicts fatally. The rest of the convicts then fled further into the mine and defied the guards to follow them. It is said that to subdue them the guards will have to starve them out.

PROF. H. C. PARKER'S FEAT.

Columbia University Man Climbs Mount Hungabee, One of Most Difficult of Northern Rockies.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 25.—Prof. H. C. Parker of Columbia University, and the Canadian Pacific Swiss guides, Christian and Hans Kaufman, conquered Mount Hungabee on July 21.

This peak, close to the continental divide at the head of Paradise Valley, has been considered the most difficult in the Northern Rockies, with the exception of Mount Deltaform, which is as yet unconquered. Prof. Parker found the elevation of the summit to be 11,500 feet.

TO FERRY CARS 200 MILES.

Special to The New York Times.

PESTIGO, Wis., July 25.—The Wisconsin and Michigan in August will install a regular ore train service from the Menominee Range points to Pestigo, on Green Bay, when car ferries will be utilized to convey trains to Chicago.

This is a new scheme for long-distance railway travel, though car ferries have been in use many years across Lakes Michigan and Erie. Their development on these short runs has been of such a satisfactory character that the Wisconsin and Michigan Road determined a year or two ago to utilize the same plan for entering Chicago.

Its lake harbor is Pestigo, 200 miles by water from Chicago. These car ferries are large and wide, seaworthy vessels of steel, capable of holding loaded cars the full length of the vessel on three parallel tracks. These trains are run in on the lower decks and the sides of the ships are so built that, once in, the cars are completely inclosed.

The outcome of this experiment in traffic will be watched with interest, for if car ferries can be utilized for a distance of 200 miles they may perhaps be economical for much greater courses, especially if land travels are costly.

ARCHDUKE MARRIES DANCER.

PARIS, July 25.—The civil and religious marriage ceremonies between Leopold Woelfling, formerly Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, and Mlle. Adamovich, a dancer, were celebrated to-day at Veyrier, near this city.

The witnesses were the Deputy Mayor and M. Gottret. The parish priest officiated at the religious ceremony.

Good meals, grand scenery, glorious sail, make travel by Hudson River Day Line enjoyable.—Adv.

POPE TEMPORARILY BURIED IN ST. PETER'S

Body Raised Into Sarcophagus with Impressive Ceremony.

CONTAINED IN THREE COFFINS

Eulogy Read While Brazier Sent Sparks Toward the Ceiling—Italian Government Accords Royal Honors to Visiting Cardinals.

ROME, July 25.—The body of Pope Leo was interred in St. Peter's to-night. The strokes of the hammer which resounded through the immense dome of the cathedral announced to the gathering in the nave that the Pontiff had been laid to rest.

The front doors of the Basilica were closed at sundown, and the vast church, except for a row of lights at the shrine of St. Peter, the candles about the bier, and those persons who had quietly and with the utmost reverence gathered there, appeared deserted. About 1,000 persons had received invitations to attend the ceremonies. The Cardinals, who met earlier in the Vatican, entered the chapel choir, waiting there for the arrival of the procession, Cardinal Oreglia, the Camerlengo, holding the keys of command.

Cardinal Rampolla, as Archpriest of the Basilica, was waiting outside the gates of the Chapel of the Sacrament in his violet robes, surrounded by the Chapter of the Cathedral, which was led by Mgr. Cappellelli, who conducted the service. Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni directed the work of the removal of the bier, which was performed by eight sediari, or Pope's carriers, wearing their brilliant red brocade costumes. They at first tried to raise the bier, but finding it too heavy, they slowly slid it on to a low car with noiseless wheels.

Then, to the strains of the "Miserere," which wailed through the lofty church, and preceded by a glittering cross held aloft, the procession, carrying candles and torches, slowly left the chapel and went up the church, passing the bronze statue, and beyond the shrine of St. Peter. Those gathered fell to their knees.

St. Peter's is peculiarly fitted to be the background of such a scene. The cold whiteness of her vast pillars threw into relief the bright uniforms of the guards, the violet robes of the clergy, and the red of the bier, while the flickering light of the candles made the funeral procession the only visible object, rendering the obscurity beyond and behind it more noticeable. After a slow progress around the church the cortege arrived at the chapel choir, the bier being so carried that the dead Pope entered head first, according to the ceremonial. The chapel, from semi-obscurity, flashed into the brilliancy of the sudden turned on electric light.

Here all those who had received institutions were stopped, remaining in the main part of the Basilica behind a double line of the Swiss Guards, in their peculiar yellow, red, and black uniforms, and armed with halberds and serpentine swords. Within the chapel was Count Camillo Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope, wearing a red uniform of a General of the Noble Guard.

NO LONGER MISERERE.

In the chapel the music changed to notes of joy, and "In Paradisum" swelled forth triumphantly. From the outside the five bells of St. Peter's rang their accustomed salute to the coming night, mingling harmoniously with the music of the choir.

The bier bearing the body of the Pontiff was received by Cardinal Oreglia. It was placed in the centre, backed by an altar with a beautiful image of the Madonna, before which were burning four immense candles in silver staffs. Around the two sides of the chapel in the choir seats were thirty-six Cardinals, all wearing violet robes except Cardinals Gotti and Pierotti, who wore the white mantles of their orders; Cardinal Martinelli in black, as an Augustinian, and Cardinal Vives y Tuto in Franciscan brown. In the middle, on the right side of the chapel, among the Cardinals, sat Prince Mercantonio Colonna, assistant to the Pontifical Throne, with an empty seat next him, owing to the fact that Prince Orsini, who held a similar position, had resigned.

The body was sprinkled with holy water, absolution was given, and the foot of Leo XIII. was kissed for the last time by Majordomo Cagiano and Count Camillo Pecci. The Majordomo then covered the venerable features and hands with a white silk veil bordered with gold. Over this the Prefect of Ceremonies spread a

the Camerlengo. The Major Domo of the Chapter of the Basilica lighted a brazier, which was used in soldering the coffin. These two coffins were inclosed in a third casket of polished walnut without decorations.

At last the heavy coffins, weighing in all 1,322 pounds, were rolled out of the chapel, preceded by mace bearers and choirs singing as they went, and followed by all the Cardinals, among whom the bowed figure of Oreglia, the strong, upright Vannutelli brothers, the white-haired Agliardi, and the tall, black-browed Svampa were the most conspicuous. Pulleys were attached to the coffins, and soon, to the strains of the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," it was hoisted into the stone sarcophagus above the door, where it will remain until the grateful Cardinals created by the late Pontiff shall erect a suitable tomb in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which was chosen by the Pope himself as his final resting place.

Color and life were given to the whole scene of the interment by gendarmes and Palatine and Noble Guards. The last named never left the body after the Pope died. Above the Cardinals, behind a grating, were the ladies of the aristocracy and the family of the Pope. The diplomatic body was also present, as were many men of the Roman aristocracy, led by Prince Massimo, who claims descent from Quintus Fabius Maximus, in his uniform of Papal Postmaster General. Gen. Decharette, the oldest veteran of the Papal Army, who fought as Commander of the Zouaves against the Italians in 1870, was also among those who attended the ceremony.

Much comment has been occasioned here by the fact that the Italian troops stationed in St. Peter's to-day gave a military salute to Cardinal Puzyna Knias von Koslelsko, the Bishop of Cracow, when he arrived at the Basilica to view the body of Pope Leo. The Cardinal responded to the salute by raising his hat.

The explanation of the incident, which created endless gossip, probably lies in the fact that the Italian Government recently issued an order that Cardinals entering Italy should be treated with the same courtesies as are accorded to Princes of the blood.

PUBLIC'S LAST LOOK.

The piazza of St. Peter's was not so crowded early this morning as on the two preceding days, but before long it became known that the opportunity to see the Pope's body would cease at noon, and all those who had been waiting until the last moment hurried to the cathedral. This rush produced a heaving, struggling group of humanity, which the police had some difficulty in handling. Meanwhile the cafés in the vicinity and the vendors of postcards and small objects bearing Leo's likeness were liberally patronized.

It seems to have been the firm conviction of many persons that their children had received some benefit from seeing the Pope, as this morning whole families were conducted to St. Peter's. One peasant entered the chapel with a two-months-old baby in his arms.

"Please be careful—don't push," he pleaded vainly. Both his ribs and those of the baby suffered until a soldier deliberately took the screaming child from its father's arms and ordered the parent to come for it later at the police station.

It having been remarked that the whole scene of the lying-in-state was wanting in light, those passing scarcely being able to see the features of the late Pope, especially as they were not allowed to pause before the body, the authorities of the Vatican added this morning to the flickering candles a line of electric globes, fixed over the gates of the chapel, the rays falling directly on the face of the late Pontiff.

Almost all the Cabinet Ministers visited St. Peter's to-day.

Each train brings new Cardinals. In the course of the night Cardinal Perraud, Archbishop of Autun, arrived, as did Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, Archbishop of Valencia, who, having been created a Cardinal at the Consistory preceding the death of the Pope, has not yet received the red hat. But this does not invalidate his elevation or lessen his position in the conclave. He was received by the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, and they both went this morning to St. Peter's, entered the Chapel of the Sacrament, and knelt beside the bier, remaining there praying for some time.

Cardinal Taliani, the Nuncio at Vienna, who was also created a Cardinal at the last Consistory; Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Mechlin, and Cardinal Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, also arrived here this morning. The latter before his departure from Vienna received instructions from the Austrian Government concerning the Conclave.

PREPARATIONS FOR INTERMENT.

On the stroke of midday, as the noon gun from the Castle of St. Angelo was fired, the lying in state of the body of the Pope came to an end, and those few who still lingered at the gates of the Chapel of the Sacrament, in St. Peter's, were ordered to leave, and some two or three hundred persons, including Cardinal Goossens, who arrived from Mechlin just in time, passed slowly out of St. Peter's into the sunlit piazza, and the world's last farewell to the great Pope was over. Ten minutes later Italian infantry and gendarmes poured out of the Basilica and lined up on the steps in imposing array. As the last company swung out, the outer gates were closed, and the body of the late Pope was left to the care of those who had watched by Leo in his lifetime. The preparations for this evening's interment were immediately commenced.

While the bells of the Basilica rang out their daily melodious "Mezzogiorno" the officers gave sharp commands, the troops formed in column, and then marched off to the barracks. Their historic incursion into Vatican territory ended without the slightest friction.

Left free to go up the steps, a hundred or more persons who were still outside the barriers climbed up and peered through the bars of the gates into the Basilica, but the interior was hidden by the inner doors. It is estimated that 80,000 persons had passed the catafalque since Thursday morning.

The last funeral mass in St. Peter's was celebrated this morning in the chapel of the choir by Mgr. Panicy, Canon of the Vatican Basilica. The ceremony was conducted with the same impressiveness as on the days before. At the same time funeral masses were celebrated in most of the churches of Rome.

An imposing ceremony to-day was the reception by the Sacred College in the Hall of the Consistory of the whole diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican. All the diplomats wore gorgeous uniforms. The Cardinals had on their magnificent violet robes and were seated in huge armchairs, according to right of precedence.

ADDRESS FOR THE CORPS.

The Portuguese Ambassador, M. Martins d'Antas, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was at the head of the body. He advanced and delivered an address in French, as follows:

"The diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See wish to present to the Sacred College their profound condolence on the occasion of the sorrowful and irreparable loss it has sustained, and which puts all Christianity in mourning. The virtue and high wisdom of the sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., will leave a luminous track in the history of the world. The diplomatic body beg your Eminences to accept their condolences, while we express the hope that God in His divine wisdom and great bounty will inspire the Sacred College in choosing a sovereign Pontiff destined to maintain the prestige of the Church."

Cardinal Oreglia in reply said:

"Your Excellency, as dean of the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See, has nobly interpreted the feeling of all your colleagues in the sorrowful circumstances of the death of the venerated Pontiff, his Holiness Leo XIII., of glorious memory. The whole world weeps with us at such an irreparable loss. The Sacred College, feeling in a special manner this terrible circumstance which has struck the Apostolic Holy See and the Catholic world, highly esteems the condolence received from the sovereigns and rulers of States, and this new proof of sympathy which the Diplomatic Corps has offered to-day to us is profoundly appreciated. Believe, Mr. Ambassador, that we were extremely grateful to your Excellency and to each of your worthy colleagues for your warm and sincere participation in our sorrow, while the condolence expressed with so much delicacy through the intermediary of your Excellency in the name of the diplomatic body are true consolation for our afflicted hearts.

"The Sacred College is preparing to exercise the highest among its prerogatives in electing him who will govern the Church as Vicar of Jesus Christ. In such a grave and solemn moment God will certainly grant us the special help and grace necessary to accomplish the heavy task imposed upon us. With these sentiments the Sacred College, on the eve of the conclave, takes leave of the diplomatic body, renewing to them the expressions of its warmest gratitude."

After this the members of the diplomatic body kissed the hands of all the Cardinals, and especially congratulated Cardinal Oreglia on the sentiments he had expressed and which produced the best of impressions.

Mgr. Farabulini, the famous Latin scholar, being unable to accept the task of writing the oratio brevis, or Latin eulogy upon the late Pontiff, which was buried with him, the Congregation of Cardinals selected Father de Angelis, a Jesuit, to undertake that duty.

Cardinal Oreglia continues to receive telegrams of condolence by the hundreds. At this morning's meeting of the congregation he announced that the Czar had sent an expression of his sympathy through the Russian Minister accredited to the Vatican. The Cardinals receive these messages with great satisfaction.

Subsequent to to-day's reception of the diplomatic body the Cardinals received a deputation of Knights of the Order of Malta, who expressed grief for the loss of such an illustrious Pontiff as Pope Leo. Cardinal Oreglia replied, thanking the members of the deputation for their expressions of sympathy.

Mgr. Casali has resigned from the commission appointed to make preparations for the holding of the conclave, as he does not consider himself adapted for the task. It is believed that Cardinal Sanminiatelli will be named as his substitute. It has been decided that Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli shall celebrate the mass called the mass of the Holy Ghost just before the Cardinals enter the conclave.

Among the Cardinals who have arrived here are Manara, Lecot, Casanas y Pages, Portanova, and Ferrari.

FISHERMAN'S RING IS MISSING.

Not on Pope's Hand When He Died, and He Did Not Disclose Hiding Place —Lost Twice Before.

ROME, July 25.—When the time came to take the Fisherman's Ring from Pope Leo's finger, it has just developed, another was found in its place. This did not astonish any one, as, generally, the Pontiff did not wear it, the ring being less of an ornament than an unused seal. At the first meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals after the Pope's death, when the famous ring should have been broken, the ceremony was omitted, and it was put on record that the ring, for the moment, could not be found.

The Fisherman's Ring is known to have been lost twice before. Among the State papers preserved at Simancas, near Valladolid, Spain, is a letter from Count Olivares, then Spanish Ambassador at Rome, to Philip II., dated Sept. 5, 1586, saying:

Sixtus V. has been very ill from anxiety and vexation. The vexation to which I refer was at missing the Fisherman's Ring. He carried it with him in a purse, and he discovered that he had been robbed of it by a cup-bearer. Unless the publicity given to the affair obliges him to punish the man he will not do so, or even dismiss him, such is his affection for those who serve him. The Pope would do anything to avoid showing the world that his confidence had been abused.

In September, 1886, the late Pope Leo was one day insistently asked for an audience by an underservant, and, yielding to curiosity, he granted it, whereupon the man entered and, kneeling, said:

"Your Holiness, I have to restore to you what has been a loss not only to you but to the world."

After these words the man proffered the Pope the Fisherman's Ring, which he had found. Pope Leo looked at it in surprise, and then, solemnly putting it on his finger, said:

"The thanks of the Church are due to you, my son. I shall see that you are rewarded."

The next day the man called at the Treasury and received $5.

The ring has never been seen since, as Pope Leo privately hid it or locked it away, unseen by any one, so great was his fear of losing it again. So far it has not been discovered, but the Vatican authorities give assurance that the ring will undoubtedly be found.

On two other occasions the ring was taken from the Papacy by force. In 1797 the French Republicans, invading the Papal States, despoiled Pius VI. of all his valuables, and among them of the Fisherman's Ring. It was returned the next day, as it had no intrinsic value.

When Pius VII. was kidnapped in the middle of the night and was made to give up this ring, the Pope gave it up after breaking it in two pieces, which were kept in Paris until returned to Rome by Louis XVIII.

CHINESE MINISTER AT MASS.

Services in Washington for Pope Leo Are Attended by Representatives of Foreign Governments.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A high requiem mass was sung at St. Matthew's Church to-day in memory of Pope Leo XIII. Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, presided and pronounced the absolution. The Rev. Father Mackin, pastor of St. Paul's Church, celebrated the mass.

The services were attended by the Chinese Minister, Sir Chen-tung Liang-Chang, and the First Secretary of the Embassy, Chow Tsechi; Viscount de St. Phalle, the personal representative of the French Ambassador; Theodore Hansen, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy; the Mexican Ambassador, Señor de Azpiroz; Alfredo de M. Gomes Ferreira, Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Legation; Señor Rafael S. Lopez, Minister from Salvador; Señor Calvo, Minister from Costa Rica; Henry Stroehlin, from the Swiss Legation, and many other attachés representing foreign Governments.

REQUIEM MASS IN BERLIN.

Emperor and Empress Are Represented at Service for the Pope.

BERLIN, July 25.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo was celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Hedwig this morning.

Emperor William was represented by the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, and the Empress by her chief Court Chamberlain. Chancellor von Buelow was represented by the Chancellor of the Privy Council and all the Imperial and Prussian Ministers in Berlin, the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of the municipalities were present.

MASS FOR POPE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 25.—The first solemn high mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Pope Leo XIII. to be celebrated in Boston was sung at the Italian Church of St. Leonard of Port Maurice, in the North End, this morning. The ceremony was especially notable, as the church is the headquarters of the Franciscans in Boston, of which order the Pontiff was protector. The interior of the edifice was hung in black, gold, and white.

Before the high altar stood a catafalque in the form of a draped casket, surrounded with tall mourning candelabra, and surmounted by a canopy. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Ubaldus, pastor of the church. The church was crowded throughout the long service.

MGR. FARLEY TO HIS CLERGY.

Circular Letter Regarding Coming Requiem Mass for Leo.

Archbishop Farley sent to the clergy of this diocese yesterday the following circular letter relating to the mass of requiem for Pope Leo XIII.:

New York, July 25, 1903.

All the clergy of the diocese are respectfully invited to assist at the chanting of the divine office in the Cathedral for the deceased Pontiff on Tuesday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock.

The solemn pontifical mass of requiem will be celebrated in the Cathedral on Wednesday, July 29, at 10:30 A. M., at which a large and representative body of the clergy is expected to be present. The procession will move from the diocesan house, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

You will please bring this notice to the attention of the reverend fathers who may be associated with you. Faithfully yours in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

The soloists who will take part in the musical programme at Wednesday's requiem mass will be Miss Hilke, Miss Clary, Mr. Kaiser, and Mr. Cassidy, under the supervision of William F. Pecher, organist and director. James Ungerer will direct the chancel choir.

The programme of music follows:

Prelude	Chopin
Requiem	Cherubini
Kyrie	Cherubini
Dies Irae	Mozart
Recordare	Verdi
Offertory	Mozart
Sanctus	Cherubini
Benedictus	Cherubini
Agnus Dei	Cherubini
Postlude	Beethoven

Rabbi Praises Leo XIII.

At the service held yesterday morning in Temple Beth-Elohim, in Keap Street, Williamsburg, the Rev. Dr. Leopold Wintner eulogized Pope Leo, declaring in the course of his remarks that while the Roman Catholic religion was different from the Jewish faith, the Jews nevertheless deeply sympathized with the millions of Roman Catholics in their great loss through the death of the noblest of men and one who had done more for religion than any other man.

Flags Lowered During Leo's Interment.

Mayor Low, on learning yesterday that the body of the late Pope Leo XIII. would be interred during the evening at Rome, ordered that the flags on the City Hall should be displayed at half mast. The flags were dropped by order of Assistant Secretary Moran at 1:30 o'clock, the hour nearly corresponding with the hour of interment at Rome.

MIDSHIPMAN CLARK DEAD.

Went Into Annapolis Hospital with Fever, but the Cause of His Death Is Undetermined.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—Midshipman Lawrence T. Clark of New York City died here to-day. The causes of his death are as yet unknown to the attending physicians, but a post-mortem examination, which will be held to-morrow, may throw some light on the matter.

Young Clark entered the academy on the 15th of this month and went into the hospital on the 17th with fever. It developed that he was also suffering from some sort of abdominal strain received probably while rowing. He grew rapidly worse and died this afternoon.

His stepfather, Percy Griffin of New York, was with him at the time.

TWO MURDERERS RESPITED.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins Acts in Cases of Patrick Conklin of This City and Clarence Egner.

ALBANY, July 25.—In his capacity as Acting Governor in the absence from the State of Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins to-day granted respites to two murderers condemned to die in the electric chair within a short time. Both are respited in order to permit an expert examination as to their sanity.

One is Patrick Conklin, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing next week for the murder of his wife in New York City. He is respited until Sept. 1.

The other is Clarence Egnor, who is respited until Sept. 18. He was sentenced to die for the murder of a prison keeper at Auburn Prison, where he was a convict. It is claimed in his defense that the murder was committed during an epileptic fit.

THREW GLASS AT WAITER.

Midshipman Fry's Strenuous Way of Securing Service Causes His Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—Midshipman Hugh C. Fry of North Carolina, a member of the fourth class at the Naval Academy, has been placed on the Santee under arrest and is threatened with dismissal.

Yesterday at dinner Midshipman Fry gave an order to a colored waiter known as "Pie" Johnson. Johnson refused to obey the order, when Fry threw a glass and struck Johnson in the head. Johnson sustained no injuries.

PATIENT'S BODY FOUND.

Drowned Man May Have Sought Relief from the Heat.

The body of the man found in Westchester Creek Thursday was identified yesterday as that of Charles Rega, a tailor, fifty-six years old, who escaped from the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, last Tuesday. His body drifted seven miles up the East River and into the creek, where it was found a hundred yards from the mouth.

Rega had been an inmate of the hospital since Jan. 17. He was but mildly insane, and was allowed liberties. Dr. Knopp thinks the hot weather affected him, and that he jumped into the water to escape the heat.

HAND IN CONDUCTOR'S POCKET.

Man Arrested After Chase from a Trolley Car.

Louis Galvin, twenty-six years old, an ironworker, of 1,451 Avenue A, was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night on charges of assault and robbery.

A car of the Second Avenue trolley line had stopped at Eightieth Street to allow a passenger to alight. It is alleged that at this juncture Galvin, who was standing in the street, reached up and put his hand into the leather-lined pocket of Conductor Matthew O'Neill. The conductor had rung his bell for the car to go ahead just as Galvin is alleged to have put his hand in O'Neill's pocket. The consequence was that the pocket was torn and a lot of nickels and silver coins dropped to the street.

O'Neill stopped his car and ran to where Galvin was. The latter is said to have struck the conductor in the face. Two passengers went to the conductor's aid and Galvin fled. Detective Sheridan took up the chase, and managed to catch Galvin, who did not submit to arrest until the detective drew his billy and used it.

Hawaiian Bishop Consecrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Rev. Father Libert Hubert Boeynaems of Honolulu to-day was consecrated Bishop of Zeugma, a post to which he was elevated by the late Pope Leo XIII. The ceremony, which was most impressive, was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral in this city. Coadjutor Archbishop Montgomery officiated as consecrator.

FUSION CAMPAIGN MOVE

Citizens' Union Issues Report Regarding the City's Property.

R. Fulton Cutting Says Citizens Should View the City as a Vast Corporation, in Whose Management They Have a Voice.

Within the week the Citizens' Union will put out the first bit of literature of this year's municipal campaign. It will be a pamphlet issued to the voters and entitled: "The Corporation of the City of New York," prepared on the basis of a business corporation in which each one of the voters is regarded as a stockholder. The pamphlet will show that if the property of the city were divided among the "stockholders" each would receive about $2,000 in assets. R. Fulton Cutting yesterday gave out an interview in connection with the booklet, dwelling on its importance and the benefits to be derived from its circulation.

"Citizens have not been accustomed to look upon the city as a vast corporation," he said, "and the view that each citizen is a stockholder and should have a voice in its management will, I think, strike home with telling effect. We are trying to bring this view to the voters by inducing the citizens to visit the great hospital plants and the other municipal properties, so as to show them what they own and to show them the necessity also of demanding a business-like administration of the properties. We believe our showing of the vast proportions of New York City as a corporation will impress this idea upon the citizens. Our pamphlet is along the exact lines of the usual reports made by Directors of a business corporation to its stockholders. It deals with properties, incomes, expenditures, resources, and the possibilities of the city as a corporation. In view of the fact that the city contains property exempt from taxation, the assessed valuation of which is $[illegible], according to the figures given out by the Tax Department a few weeks ago, the force of the argument is apparent. Of this property Manhattan contains $612,546,200, Brooklyn's share is valued at $113,320,400, that of the Bronx at $54,292,365, that of Queens at $12,884,686, and that of Richmond at $5,580,718.

"The Citizens' Union has gone over this list carefully, separating the property belonging to the city from the other exempt property and finds that in Greater New York the exempt property belonging to the city reaches a total value of $480,212,230. In addition to this there is the property of the water system located outside the city, the Croton-Manhattan system outside the city being worth $160,000,000 and the Brooklyn system being worth $25,000,000. Then there is Central Park and its buildings, which are not included in the list for some reason or other, but which is worth clearly $200,000,000.

"All of this would bring the total value of the city's property to the great sum of $865,000,000, and this does not include personal property such as school furniture and books, engines, boats, horses and supplies. These things we are seeking to bring to public attention. Already we have taken one party of citizens around the docks of the city and two or three expeditions have visited the institutions at Blackwell's Island. Other arrangements are being made to take out other groups of citizens to see other properties."

BROOKLYN DISTRICT FIGHTS.

Shevlin Urged to Come from Saratoga to Help Restore Harmony in the Democracy.

Leadership contests in the Democratic organization of Brooklyn Borough are engrossing the attention of the Willoughby Street powers, and James Shevlin has been urged to come down from Saratoga Springs this week and aid in straightening out some of these troubles. It is understood that he will come to town on Tuesday to whip the organization into the most harmonious shape possible for the coming fight against the Fusion forces. Three important districts are involved in trouble over in the Borough of Brooklyn, they being the Fourth, Ninth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts.

In the Fourth the McCarthy-Gillen forces are organizing to oppose the re-election of Bouck as leader, and their action is especially displeasing to Shevlin, Senator McCarren, and Hugh McLaughlin. Vigorous action is looked for in the Fourth, for the name of Bouck has alreay been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Sheriff of Kings County, and he is a special favorite of the Willoughby Street people.

Trouble still exists in the Ninth, as it has ever since ex-State Senator Michael J. Coffey stepped down and out there and organized the Coffey Democracy. The Coffey men have stood pretty well together and voted for the man thought to be able to give McLaughlin the most trouble, and they are in a threatening mood now.

In the Twentieth Denis Winter is a candidate for re-election, but there are three others seeking the same place. Otto Kempner, Acting Commissioner of Public Works, is one; ex-Judge Quigley and Court Clerk Delaney are the others. Kempner is said to be the most feared, for he has become a power in the new Kings County Democracy and is making a vigorous fight.

Southern Railway Extension.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—W. H. Wells, Chief Engineer of Construction of the Southern Railway, to-day stated that work had begun thirty miles south of this city on the construction of the Rabun Gap extension of the Southern to the Georgia line, and that in North Carolina a new company has been chartered which is building toward the Tennessee line to Walhalla Branch of the Southern to connect with the Rabun Gap line. The new branch will be 200 miles long and will give less than a 1 per cent. grade to tidewater.

Lehigh Valley Change.

At the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company it was announced yesterday that J. A. Middleton, Second Vice President, with an office at 26 Cortlandt Street, New York, will hereafter be in general charge of the company's passenger and freight traffic. H. H. Kingston, General Traffic Manager, having resigned to engage in other business, that office has been abolished. The General Passenger Agent and the General Freight Agent will report to the Second Vice President.

Mexican Railroad Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 25.—The Mexican Government has created a Railroad Tariff Commission and made it a part of the Department of the Interior. The commission is composed of merchants and lawyers. Louis M. Lopez is Secretary. The commission will exercise jurisdiction over freight and passenger rate matters of railroads in Mexico.

Escaped Woman Prisoner Recaptured.

DETROIT, July 25.—Mrs. Ellen McKee, who escaped from Sandwich Jail night before last by climbing over a fifteen-foot stone wall with the assistance of a hook manufactured from the handle of a water pail, was recaptured to-day. Mrs. McKee is wanted in Ireland for the alleged embezzlement of $8,500 while Postmistress of Tubbermore, a suburb of Belfast, will now be held in close confinement until a Government officer arrives from Ireland to take her back with him.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. Brousseau, Montreal.

HOLLAND—John Barton Payne, Chicago; J. Barrington Walker, Detroit; Mr. J. O. Carrick, Lexington, Ky.

IMPERIAL—R. G. McCarty, Birmingham, Ala.; S. Burns Ratcliffe, Baltimore; Jay E. Latimer, Cleveland.

GRAND—James L. Devens, Medical Department, United States Army; the Rev. W. E. Warren, Jacksonville, Fla.

MANHATTAN—R. J. Bower, Washington; J. H. Selkirk, London.

SAVOY—Jacob Mayer, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—William A. Bond, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—D. W. Jordan, Danville, Va.; T. M. McMillan, Mobile; J. W. Wade, Mobile.

ASTOR—E. Hildreth, Pittsburg; T. E. Fernandez, Porto Rico; E. A. Warren, St. Paul.

HOTEL HOLDS HIS JEWELRY.

Valentine G. Hall Appeals to the Police —Says Sister Married President Roosevelt's Brother.

A man who said he was related by marriage to President Roosevelt, and Valentine G. Hall of Tivoli, N. Y., called on Sergt. Place at the West Thirtieth Police Station yesterday afternoon. He said he wished to learn how he could gain redress for what he thought was a heavy overcharge at the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street. When he went to the hotel a week ago, the man said, he deposited as security much valuable jewelry.

"My bill came to $95," he said, "and I made no objection to that, but the clerk added on a little more for good luck and I kicked. I telephoned to my mother a little while ago and told her to send money to the hotel so that I could get my jewelry back. She owns the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach and also 15 and 17 West Thirty-fifth Street.

"Among the articles that I left with the clerk is a gun metal watch—a watch, mind you, made from the gun with which my relative, Theodore Roosevelt, charged up San Juan Hill.

"They are holding about $200 worth of my stuff.

"I want to wear the jewelry, and this is a great annoyance to me. Now, I want to know what to do."

The Sergeant refused to advise him, and he went away. The clerk at the Criterion would give little information. He said that they were holding a quantity of jewelry owned by the young man at the request of his mother, who is wealthy.

Capt. O'Connor says that the young man went to the Criterion Hotel from the Murray Hill Hotel about a week ago. He gave the clerk a gun-metal watch and a signet ring, the two articles worth, perhaps, $10, and on them borrowed $10 from the clerk. With this money he returned to the Murray Hill Hotel and paid a bill which he owed there.

The man is still at the hotel. Capt. O'Connor says that his mother has been communicated with and that she will come to the city to-night to settle her son's account with the hotel people.

Hall said that his sister married Elliott Roosevelt, a brother of the President. Elliott Roosevelt died in 1895. In the Social Directory is given the address of Mrs. Valentine G. Hall and Valentine Hall at 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, with their Summer home at Oak Terrace, Tivoli.

FLED THROUGH TRAP DOORS.

Police Raiders Found Inmates Behind Barrels in the Cellar.

Detectives Armstrong, Donohue, and Butts of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night raided an alleged disorderly house on West Twenty-ninth Street on a warrant obtained from Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court. The raided escaped to the cellar through trap doors from the first floor, but were captured behind barrels.

There is a fifteen-ball-pool room in the basement of the house. The police were unable to get in by ringing, though they saw inmates peeking from behind curtains at them. Then they forced the door, but as they ran through the parlors they saw some one disappear through the floor in the kitchen in the last room of the floor. But on exploring that part of the house they could find no one.

Then the oilcloth was lifted in a place found loose, and a carefully hidden trap door found leading to a room behind the poolroom in the basement. Down there no one was found, but another careful search revealed another trap door leading to the cellar. A ladder led to this, and a search in the cellar with candles and matches revealed four women behind barrels in a corner. They were arrested. Rene Duprene was charged with maintaining a disorderly house, and the others with being disorderly persons.

The house is the place where Capt. Miles O'Reilly, when he was in command of the precinct, thought he had discovered a poolroom. In his search he got stuck in the dumbwaiter shaft.

WOMEN FOUGHT POLICEMEN.

Fashionably Dressed Persons in Fifth Avenue Resented His Treatment of a Prisoner.

While attempting to take a Bowery resident to the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon Policeman McGuire was attacked by some well-meaning women who thought he was treating the man with unnecessary brutality. Before McGuire was assisted by another patrolman, Bernard Rinn, his neck was bleeding from the punch of a parasol and there were scratches on it made by feminine nails.

Complaint was made to McGuire about the presence of George Muller on a bench in Madison Square Park in a shocking state of intoxication. McGuire arrested him and started toward the police station. At Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue the man suddenly realized what was happening and started to fight and McGuire used force in return.

In the struggle McGuire sat down on the man and held him pinned. It was at this point that several women fashionably dressed swooped down on the policeman.

"Brute!" said one of them.

"A shame to treat the poor, honest man so!" said another.

"Another police outrage," remarked a third.

Then the parasols came into play on McGuire's head. One woman used her nails on his neck and brought blood. Then Rinn ran up and put to flight the women and some men who had joined them.

Muller finally went willingly enough, and did not seem to be at all impressed by the gallant fight which had been made in his behalf. He was locked up in the police station on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

INSANE PATIENT DROWNED.

Woman, Seventy-six Years Old, Jumps in River at Ward's Island—Attendants Fail to Rescue Her.

Josephine Seiker, an insane patient in the Manhattan State Hospital East, on Ward's Island, for eighteen years, jumped into the East River. She swam several rods while men pursued her in a boat, but was drowned.

Mrs. Seiker, who was seventy-six years old, was afflicted with a mild form of insanity, and she was allowed a great deal of liberty on the island. There are no walls on the river shore, and patients are able to go down to the water whenever they wish.

Dr. Knopp, who has charge of the patients in the Manhattan State Hospital East, thinks that the woman was affected by the more than ordinary heat of Friday and other warm days, and that she believed that to jump into the water would cool her. The woman was walking on the grounds after supper when she made a sudden dash for the river. Attendants pursued her, but she got to the water first, plunged in, and swam into the stream. The tide caught her and carried her swiftly up stream and she soon became exhausted by her efforts. The boat's crew could get nowhere near her.

The men searched for the body, but it was not found until 6 o'clock, when it was washed ashore on the island again. Her body has been sent to the Morgue and will be buried in Potters Field if not claimed. Her relatives are not known.

Waiter's Pipe Fires Nashville Hotel.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25.—The Commercial Hotel was badly damaged by fire at an early hour this morning. All of the guests were rescued. The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted cigar or pipe that was left in a coat belonging to a waiter. The damage is estimated at $7,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

Brewery Vat Explosion Kills Two Men.

BUTLER, Penn., July 25.—George Friel and Emil Yost, who were injured Wednesday by an explosion in a vat of the Butler Brewery, which they were painting, are dead. Yost's home is in New York City.

Reorganization of Cuban Rural Guard.

HAVANA, July 25.—President Palma has directed that the reorganization of the Rural Guard shall be begun Aug. 1.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
Extra Dry.
Importations for six months ending June 30,
71,170 CASES.
Being greater, by far, than the importations for any previous six months.
The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

TO CONTROL HUNGARIANS.

Alleged Secret Document Said to Reveal Plans to Keep Those in United States Under Surveillance of Foreign Government.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Post to-morrow will publish the following:

"'Hungary Exposed' is the title of a sensational pamphlet incorporated in an appeal to the President, the Secretary of State, Cardinal Gibbons, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States from the Catholic priests having charge of Hungarian congregations throughout this country. On the flyleaf appears this sentence:

"'Secret State document revealing the plotting of that Government in the United States. American Slavoks and Ruthenians "the Irish of Hungary," to be the victims.'

The "secret document" proves to be a Ministerial communication by the Hungarian Minister of Religion and Instruction to the Cardinal Prince Primate, the Archbishop of Esztergom, in reference to the Hungarians who have emigrated to the United States. It shows the plan of the Hungarian Government to retain its hold upon the Slavoks and Ruthenians living in the United States. The document, which is signed by M. Komlossys, an officer of the Ministerial Bureau, declares that the Hungarians are emigrating in increasing numbers to the United States, and that their patriotic spirit and religious faith are rapidly disappearing.

M. Komlossys then defines the action resolved upon by the Hungarian Government. This consists in the sending of zealous and patriotic Hungarian priests to take charge of the American missions, the conclusion of a concordat of principles between the Congregation de Propaganda Fide and the Hungarian Government toward the appointment of an apostolic delegate at Washington and likewise at the expense of the Hungarian Government to keep the Ruthenians and Slavoks in the United States under surveillance in the interest of their guidance.

M. Komlossys declares that from a point of internal politics of Hungary the necessity of acquiring control of the spiritual conduct of the Hungarians in America is one of the most serious questions confronting the State to-day.

ORE SHIPMENTS JAMMED.

Several Hundred Thousand Tons Accumulate on Docks and Cars in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25.—Ore shipments from the mines on both the Vermilion and the Mesaba Ranges are due to experience a sudden and important check unless the boat situation improves at once. Owing to a scarcity of boats, a tremendous amount of ore has accumulated at the shipping docks and on cars. The situation at Two Harbors is more acute than at any other place, though it is nearly as bad at the general docks at Superior.

At Two Harbors to-day there were 158,000 tons of ore in dock and 3,200 loaded cars in the yard or on the way. At Superior 150,000 tons were reported in dock and on cars, and at the Duluth docks the amount was 102,000 tons in dock. There is no immediate prospect of a quick return to normal conditions.

The trouble is that the consignees of the ore are not taking care of it. The docks on Lake Erie are full of ore, and the roads which supply the furnaces with it are unable to cope with the avalanche of new ore from Lake Superior. The real secret of the trouble is that about three million tons more ore than was needed was sent forward last season.

BIG FIRE AT PORT HURON.

Property Losses of $100,000, with Insurance of About $40,000.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 25.—Fire to-night destroyed $100,000 worth of property, including 3,000,000 feet of lumber owned by Jenks, Taylor, Howard & Co.; a sawmill, and other property owned by the Henry Howard estate; the tug Sigison, the property of Capt. Robert P. Thompson, and the upper dry dock and buildings owned by Fred J. Dunford. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company were put out of commission by the fire, and telephone wires were also damaged.

The fire raged for several hours, and at first it looked as though the entire river front from Black River north would be wiped out. Several sail yachts came near being destroyed, but were taken from their anchorage in the dry dock in time to escape destruction. No insurance was carried on the dry dock or the tug Sigison, but the other property was insured for about $40,000.

Penataquit Corinthian's Cruise Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, N. Y., July 25.—The Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club 1903 cruise ended to-day, the boats coming in at 3 P. M. under full sail. Rear Commodore C. O'Donohue's Nindah was in first. Her run from Bellport was made in 3 hours 22 minutes 48 seconds. Her record from Bayshore to Water Island was 1 hour 38 minutes 26 seconds, and from Water Island to Bellport 1 hour 6 minutes and 45 seconds. Vice Commodore Candee's Amelia had a fair chance to lead home, but her backstay broke as her crew tried to hoist the balloon jib. J. H. Dick's Loretta was second in. A match swimming race took place this afternoon at the club dock, C. Major winning, with David Coddington a close second.

South Shore Golf Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, N. Y., July 25.—At the South Shore Field Club this morning was played the final round for the club cups at eighteen holes between Hubbs and Snedeker, the latter winning on the nineteenth hole. This afternoon there was a mixed foursome. Mr. Henes and Miss Henes played against James Hyde and Lillie Hyde for opponents, the latter winning with a score of 92 strokes.

Siegel-Cooper Nine Won.

In an interesting though one-sided game of baseball which was played at Jasper Oval yesterday afternoon the strong Siegel-Cooper Company nine shut out the R. H. Macy team, the score being 10 to 0.

Fall from Trolley Kills Policeman.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 25.—Roundsman Samuel Losier, for thirty years a member of the Newburg police force, died this morning from injuries received by a fall from a trolley car.

Heat Kills Four at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The heat was responsible for four deaths and two prostrations. The thermometer hovered around 90 the greater part of the day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The weather has been fair in the great majority of districts. In Florida, the West Gulf States, and the upper lake region there have been local showers and thunderstorms. The temperatures have generally risen and are again above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

Fair and warm weather is indicated for Sunday and Monday, except in the lower lake region, where showers and cooler are probable Sunday, and in the West Gulf States and the Southwest, where local showers and thunderstorms will probably continue.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic light southeast; on the Gulf fresh southeast, and on the Great Lakes fresh west to northwest.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair Sunday and Monday; light southeast to south winds.

Eastern New York, showers and cooler in north and central portions, fair in south Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

New Jersey, fair and warm Sunday; Monday fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Sunday; cooler showers and cooler in north portion; Monday fair; light variable winds, becoming northwest.

Western New York, showers and cooler Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh west winds, becoming northwest.

New England, showers in north, fair in south portion, Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warm Sunday; Monday, fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

Virginia, fair and warm Sunday and Monday; light variable winds.

North Dakota, showers Sunday, with rising temperature; Monday, fair.

West Virginia, fair Sunday and Monday.

Minnesota, fair Sunday; Monday, fair, warmer in northeast portion; light variable winds.

South Dakota, fair Sunday and Monday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds southwest to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1902	Weather Bureau 1903	Times 1903
3 A. M.	[illegible]	68	70
6 A. M.	[illegible]	67	71
9 A. M.	[illegible]	71	76
12 M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	82
3 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	85
9 P. M.	[illegible]	78	80
12 P. M.	[illegible]	77	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 3 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1902	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer at 8 A. M. registered 67 degrees, and at 8 P. M. 81 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum was 65 degrees at 7 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:15 A. M.—413 Greenwich Street, Patterson estate; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—56 East Houston Street; William Geraghty; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—1½ Rivington Street; Joseph Gonzalis; damage trifling.

9:00 A. M.—1,281 Third Avenue; Alexander Glubers; damage, $250.

9:15 A. M.—133 Monroe Street; Samuel Chesnis; damage, $25.

11:05 A. M.—52 Jefferson Street; Benjamin Moss; damage trifling.

11:00 A. M.—600 West Forty-fifth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—57 Rutgers Street; Goodman Brothers; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—640 Eagle Avenue; Maggie Hickey; damage slight.

3:15 P. M.—Thirty-fifth Street and North River; canal boat Peter H. Hopkins; owner, Joseph Pallish; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—47 Clinton Street; Levy Rothstein; damage, $300.

4:20 P. M.—669 Water Street; M. McDermott; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—452 West Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—126 Chrystie Street; B. Gerschinswitz; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—273 West Thirty-sixth Street; Herman Buxman; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—874 Alexander Avenue; Frankfort Insurance Company; damage slight.

9 P. M.—101 Essex Street; Kabi Dortman; damage, $600.

10:30 P. M.—7 and 9 James Street; John Vito; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 25.—The elevator and mill of the Majestic Distillery, belonging to the Distilling and Distributing Company, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

TACOMA, Washington, July 25.—Fire last night destroyed the Cascade Cereal Company's plant and the Deming-Berry Pulley plant adjoining, causing a loss of $250,000. The Denver House, the St. Paul House, and several residences were damaged.

FAMOUS
for quality, purity and delicious flavor

OLD CROW RYE
The very best whiskey.
In our bottles only—all dealers.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N.Y.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. All druggists.

ACCIDENTS TO CUP YACHTS

Reliance Breaks Her Spar and Columbia Her Topmast.

Former Boat Wins a Fast Thirty-Mile Race—Old Defender Puritan Beaten by the Ingomar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia met to-day in their last race before the official trials, which begin on Monday, and in Columbia's wind and Constitution's sea Reliance was easily victorious, defeating Constitution by 6 minutes 18 seconds. The race was for a cup offered by ex-Commodore Albert S. Bigelow of the Eastern Yacht Club, and the regatta, of which the race of the ninety-footers was the special feature, was under the auspices of that club. The glory of Reliance's victory was somewhat dimmed by the fact that Columbia, after sailing a splendid race to the second mark of the thirty-mile triangular course, to which point she had led Constitution, lost her topmast and had to be towed back to Newport.

Reliance had an accident, too, but it did not happen until the race was over. As she entered the harbor and gybed her boom over to make for her moorings off the torpedo station, the 70-foot steel gaff buckled about ten feet from the jaws, and the long spar, sagging downward with the weight of the big mainsail, bent almost double at the break. The accidents to Columbia and Reliance will necessitate a trip for them to the Herreshoff yacht hospital at Bristol, and there will be busy times to get them into condition for the official trials. Constitution's evil genius did not assert itself to-day, and the Belmont yacht lost nothing but the race.

There was a splendid sailing breeze coming from the southwest and varying in strength from 10 knots at the start to 14 knots at the finish, and the sea for such a breeze was very smooth. The course was 10 miles southwest, one-half south, a beat to windward, 10 miles east by south, a spinnaker run, and 10 miles north-northwest, a close reach home. Over this course Reliance, in view of the fact that one-third of it was dead to windward, made the remarkable time of 2 hours 58 minutes and 52 seconds, or an average of 10.06 miles an hour, for the 30 miles. On the second leg Reliance made the 10 miles in 55 minutes and 28 seconds, an average of 10.81 miles an hour, and on the homeward-bound leg, a 10-mile reach, with the wind forward of the beam, Reliance made the distance in 48 minutes and 37 seconds, or an average rate of 12.34 miles an hour. The official summary of the race follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	11:40:18	2:39:10	2:58:52
Constitution	11:42:00	2:47:10	3:05:10
Columbia	11:41:57	Disabled.	

In the big schooner class, Morton F. Plant's Ingomar allowed the old cup defender Puritan 31 minutes and 45 seconds and defeated her on corrected time by 8 minutes and 41 seconds, winning the Bigelow Cup for schooners. For this cup all the schooners were reckoned as sailing in one class. In the class for smaller schooners, the Hope Leslie, the flagship of the Eastern Yacht Club, lost to the Rondina on corrected time, by 1 minute and 35 seconds.

F. M. Hoyt's Fife cutter Isolde, which won the Astor Cup for sloops on Thursday, to-day won the Bigelow Cup for sloops. She had a sail-over in her own class, but in Class J there were two competitors, the Cossack and Katonah, whose times had to be figured against the Isolde.

SLOOP ISOLT DISMASTED.

The Isolt, which was entered in Class J, was dismasted just before the start, but no one was injured, and the sloop was soon taken in tow. The Isolt was formerly the old 46-footer Mineola, and she is owned by C. W. Mason of New York. Weetamoe did not finish, and Neola accordingly won in Class H, and in Class J Cossack wins, subject to the measurement of Katonah.

The start was scheduled for 11 A. M., but on account of the necessity of shifting the starting line to send the yachts off to windward, it was postponed for half an hour, and the preparatory gun for the ninety-footers, which, contrary to the usual custom, were sent away first, was sounded at 11:30. The start of the big cup yachts, which was given ten minutes later, made a magnificent picture as the three yachts swept around the stern of the committee boat Storm King, heeling far over to the breeze. They luffed up sharply on the line, and Reliance went over first on the starboard tack, eighteen seconds after the gun. Columbia and Constitution took their time, Columbia ranging along the line, and for some unexplained reason going over the line at the leeward end, and on the port tack. Constitution, wearing around, took the windward end of the line and crossed on the starboard tack about eighteen seconds after the two-minute handicap had expired.

Two minutes after the Constitution was over the three yachts were on the port tack, Columbia behind and to windward and Reliance to weather of Constitution. They began to beat down along the Narragansett shore, and at 11:55:30, off Narragansett Pier, Constitution crossed Columbia's bows on the starboard tack, and fifteen seconds later tacked on her weather bow. Reliance in the meantime having drawn ahead, Constitution crossed Columbia's bow again at exact noon, and again tacked on her weather bow. Both yachts took several short hitches, but their relative positions apparently were well established, and at 12:05 all were settled down on a long starboard tack, along the Narragansett shore and beyond Point Judith, Reliance leading Constitution by a quarter of a mile and Columbia about the same distance astern of Constitution, but pointing higher and gradually eating out to windward.

All the yachts had gone thus far with big clubtopsails over their lower canvas, but carrying no jibtopsail. At 12:23 Columbia, which was now well to windward of Constitution, but still astern of her, broke out a small baby jibtopsail, and Reliance and Constitution followed suit. At 12:32 Reliance shot past the seven-mile mark which marked the first leg of the twenty-one-mile triangle around which the smaller yachts sailed. Constitution passed it 2 minutes and 30 seconds later, and Columbia, which, however, was a quarter of a mile to windward, had it abeam at 1:35:50. Reliance took the port tack at 12:48:10 in order to get to windward of the first mark. Columbia followed three minutes later, and then it was evident that her good windward work would enable her to get around before Constitution. The three yachts took in their baby jibtopsails, preparatory to setting ballooners for the second leg, and Reliance went around first at 12:55:05.

COLUMBIA LEADS CONSTITUTION.

Columbia's advantage was made manifest at 12:57:20, when she crossed Constitution's bows and went around the mark 1 minute and 1 second ahead of her. In the ten miles to windward Reliance had gained 1 minute and 41 seconds on Columbia and 2 minutes and 30 seconds on the Constitution. Columbia's gain over Constitution was 56 seconds. The times of turning the first mark and the elapsed times were:

	First Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	12:55:05	1:14:47
Columbia	12:56:25	1:16:28
Constitution	12:59:38	1:17:28

Ballooners and spinnakers were set for the second leg and the yachts sped along before a strengthening breeze. Constitution did not set her spinnaker until she had hauled up into Columbia's wake, where she would be in a position to blanket her, and for a moment it seemed possible that she might, for Columbia's spinnaker caught on the jibtopsail stay and it was two minutes before it was clear. Reliance increased her lead gradually, and was three-quarters of a mile ahead at the second mark. All the yachts took in ballooners to make ready for the close reach home and Reliance jibed around the mark at 1:50:33.

Columbia and Constitution were very close together at the mark. Columbia was ahead, but she made a wide turn which enabled Constitution to jibe inside of her 19 seconds, but in a better position. Just as Constitution gybed Columbia, which also had just trimmed sheets for the reach, swung up into the wind with her topmast, which evidently had snapped off at the cap of the lower mast, sagging downward on the deck with the clubtopsail rent across the centre. Her tender, the Park City, was near at hand and at once took her in tow. The times of rounding the second mark and the elapsed times were:

	Second Mark.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	11:50:33	0:55:28
Columbia	11:57:11	0:55:46
Constitution	11:57:30	0:56:04

Reliance had gained 2 minutes and 36 seconds on Constitution and 3 minutes and 18 seconds on Columbia. Constitution's gain on Columbia was 42 seconds.

The reach home was a record breaker, and under the fourteen-mile breeze the yachts tore along at a great pace. On the ten miles, close hauled, Reliance increased her lead over Constitution by 1 minute and 3 seconds. The finish times and the elapsed times for the third leg were:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Reliance	2:39:10	0:48:37
Constitution	2:47:39	0:49:40

The summary of the other classes is as follows:

Name.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
CLASS B.—DISTANCE, 30 MILES.				
Ingomar	11:46:25	3:17:49	3:31:24	3:31:24
Chanticleer	11:47:00	3:44:06	3:57:06	......
Puritan	11:47:00	3:58:50	4:11:50	3:40:05
CLASS E.—DISTANCE, 21 MILES.				
Hope Leslie	11:55:50	3:07:46	3:11:56	3:11:56
Rondina	11:55:21	3:15:00	3:19:39	3:10:21
CLASS H.—DISTANCE, 30 MILES.				
Neola	11:51:07	3:39:05	3:47:58	3:47:58
Weetamoe	11:50:23	Did not finish.		
CLASS I.—DISTANCE, 30 MILES.				
Isolde	11:39:18	3:51:07	4:00:49	3:42:41
CLASS J.—DISTANCE, 21 MILES.				
Cossack	11:57:00	3:22:38	3:25:38	......
Katonah	11:55:31	3:24:00	3:28:29	......
Isolt	Carried away mast before start.			

TO OHIO IN A WAGON.

Four West Orange (N. J.) Society Men to Imitate the Early Settlers Just for a Lark.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Stephen Van Rensselaer, a well-known society young man of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and a member of Essex Troop, has planned a trip that for originality and novelty beats automobiling and coaching tours. Mr. Van Rensselaer, with a number of friends, is planning to take a trip to Ohio as did the pioneers of the '40's and '50's. The party will leave West Orange on Friday, Aug. 7, and will travel westward over selected roads. The entire journey will be made in a large wagon.

Under Mr. Van Rensselaer's directions a wagon 10 feet long and 5 feet wide has been built by a manufacturer. The roof is of galvanized iron to repel the arrows of possible hostile Indians, and the sides are covered with heavy canvas. The running gear is very strong, the wheels being made extra strong to guard against breakage. Everything necessary to the comfort of the travelers will be carried in the wagon, including a canoe to be used for fishing purposes along the route. A small cooking stove has been placed in the rig, and there is ample room for a large amount of supplies. Two bunks have been built on both sides of the wagon, and Mr. Van Rensselaer feels confident that his friends will have all the comforts of home while en route.

The motive power to draw the outfit will consist of four horses and two mules, and a capable and trustworthy man will be employed as driver. Three of Mr. Van Rensselaer's friends will accompany him. Though the mode of traveling is old fashioned, the travelers do not figure on suffering any of the old-time discomforts and privations.

TO DEDICATE CORNERSTONE.

Impressive Ceremonies on Site of New Sanitarium at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 25.—The cornerstone of the new Sanitarium of Our Lady of Victory, being built by the Benedictine Sisters in this city, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, with impressive ceremonies. Archbishop Farley has delegated the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burzell of Kingston to conduct the exercises. Addresses will be made by the Rev. James Dougherty, D. D., of New York; Judge A. T. Clearwater, Mayor Block, Father Leonard, and the Rev. George Meyer. The Common Council, the Fire Department, and various military organizations will be present.

MAYOR LEEDS LOCATED.

Stamford's Missing Executive Reported in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 25.—It was stated at the home of Mayor Charles Henry Leeds this evening that he was expected home some time to-night and that he has been spending his vacation at the home of Mrs. Leeds in Vermont. This is the first time that anything definite has been known of Mr. Leed's whereabouts or when he would return since he left town.

He left over a week ago without letting any other city official know that he was going, and he was gone several days before the fact was generally known about town. At his home, where his mother and several brothers and sisters live, it has heretofore been said that they did not know where Mr. Leeds was or when he would get back. To-night Mr. Leeds's mother seemed surprised that his absence had caused any comment.

CRISSIE CARLYLE A SUICIDE.

Body Found in the Bronx Identified as That of Actress.

The body of the woman found in the bushes at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Sedgwick Avenue a few days ago was identified yesterday as that of Crissie Carlyle, thirty years old, an actress. John Carlyle, her brother, made the identification.

It was on Thursday evening that the body was discovered by a laborer, lying in the bushes not far from the sidewalk. An autopsy showed that death was due to carbolic acid poisoning.

Crissie Carlyle was well known in the theatrical profession. She appeared in several of the Casino productions, and was sent to London with a company that supported Edna May.

To Decide on Disposal of Seals.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The determination of the question whether seal life shall be protected in the Behring Sea and to what extent, or whether all the seals on the rookeries shall be destroyed at once as proposed at the last Congress, is to be referred to the High Joint Commission if that body convenes next Fall. The debates in Congress showed a strong sentiment in favor of the extermination of the seals as the only means of stopping poaching, and an appropriation was made for an investigation of that phase of the question, but it has been decided to defer the inquiry in view of the brightening chances of the reassembling of the High Joint Commission.

National Irrigation Congress at Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDEN, Utah, July 25.—The Eleventh National Irrigation Congress will be held at Ogden Sept. 15 to 18, inclusive. Government experts and others interested in the subject are expected to attend. The programme will include: Practical irrigation and forestry lessons; reports of experts; application of provisions of the Reclamation act; State progress under the National act; views on settlement of legal complications, and the theme of colonization.

Sea Girt Camp is Closed.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—Camp Franklin Murphy was closed to-day, after the most successful encampment in the history of the New Jersey National Guard. The First Regiment and First Troop took part in the final drill at 9 o'clock this morning. The company chests were then packed, and at noon the soldiers marched to the station, where they boarded special trains for home.

Professor Acquitted of Smuggling.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Prof. Albert Schmidt of Toronto, Ontario, was to-day acquitted, in the United States District Court, of the charge of smuggling about $5,000 worth of jewelry and precious stones into this country from Canada. Schmidt was arrested soon after his arrival in Detroit with Miss Sara Crawford, also of Toronto, and the couple will be married here to-morrow, it is said.

Fears for Corn Crop in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—Extreme hot weather prevails throughout the east half of Nebraska, the temperature registering 96 in Omaha at 11 o'clock. A number of towns report hot winds, and fears are expressed that they will seriously affect the growing corn crop.

Favorable Reports on Hay Crop.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 25.—Reports from the States and Canada to The Hay Trade Journal indicate that the hay crop will be fully up to the average yield and of much better quality than usual.

FEARS BROTHER MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Ship's Officers Think Missing Man Jumped Overboard.

John A. Flink Finds Stains on Luggage on Board Steamship Hekla and Reports His Discovery to the Police.

In his efforts to establish the fact that Charles A. Flink, who disappeared from the Danish steamship Hekla of the Scandinavian-American Line, was his brother, John A. Flink made some discoveries yesterday which led him to believe that the missing man may have been murdered, and he so notified the United States District Attorney in Jersey City and the police of Hoboken. They immediately began to work on the case. Mr. Flink intends also to present the matter immediately to the Danish Consul here and to take whatever steps are necessary to solve the strange disappearance of his brother.

The Hekla arrived Friday morning at the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Hoboken, where the line is temporarily docking. She had left Copenhagen July 7, and after her arrival here the fact became known that Charles A. Flink, a second cabin passenger, and formerly an expressman of 5 Battery Place, Manhattan, was missing from among the passengers, and the fact got into the newspapers.

John A. Flink, who conducts a restaurant at 173 Franklin Street, was shown the report of the disappearance of Charles A. Flink from the Hekla late that afternoon.

"Is this any one belonging to you?" Flink was asked.

"I'm afraid it is," said Flink. "Afraid that it is my brother."

Flink hurried to the office of the Scandinavian-American Line, at 7 Broadway, and was informed there that they were about to write him a letter, telling him of his brother's disappearance from the ship. The rest of his experiences are perhaps best told in his own words.

"I went over to Hoboken," Mr. Flink went on, "and saw on board the Captain, the mate, and the purser. In order to positively identify my brother, I requested to be shown his luggage.

"I was handed his satchel. It is the kind with clamps at both ends. Even before I opened it I found blood stains on the leather near these clamps.

"The inside of the satchel is divided off with a leather partition, such as you may have noticed. This, too, was stained—blotches that looked like finger marks. The clothing in the satchel looked as if some one had hastily rummaged through it. Among the clothing I found a little memorandum book. It, too, was stained. I'll show it to you—here it is. I gave it to him myself."

The memorandum book cover is light in color and has an unmistakable stain upon it.

"I called the attention of the officers to these marks," he continued, "and they seemed as much surprised at them as I was. They told me they had not noticed them before.

"The officers told me these facts about my brother's disappearance. They said that my brother had two companions in his cabin, a man from Boston, and a man from South Dakota. He said he had their names and addresses if I wanted them.

"The Captain first told me—I believe it was the Captain—that on the morning of the 12th of July these two traveling companions of my brother came to him and reported that their cabinmate had not shown up to go to bed the night before, and that they could not find him. A search was instituted over the ship, but he was gone.

"The purser told me that my brother had shipped at Christiania on July 10, and that he had left $200 in Swedish money with him for safe keeping.

"I was told that my brother had been last seen on deck on the evening of July 11. I asked if there had been a storm that night and was informed that there had been pleasant weather all the way over.

"I confess that I cannot understand the case in view of what I have seen and have been told. My brother was a man forty years old, healthy and cheerful. He was a big man, and was able to take care of any two men, if they would give him a chance—weighing over 200 pounds. He had no love affair that I know of either on this side of the water, or in Sweden. He had money, too—had sold his express business before he left here last Spring, and intended to go into business again.

"The officers of the ship refused to let me take the effects of my brother—they said they would have to go to the Danish Consul. I took the memorandum book though, and told them that I would take it no matter whether they objected or not."

On the Hekla was found last evening the First Mate, who was dining with the ship surgeon and another man described to be the purser. They spoke of the disappearance of Flink with apparent reluctance, and said that all that they knew of the case was that Flink had been reported to be missing on the morning of July 12 by his traveling companions.

"What was the general impression on the ship?" was asked—"that Flink fell overboard or jumped over?"

"The general impression was that he jumped over," was the reply.

"But how about the blood stains?"

"Oh, I think he had the nose-bleed," the ship's surgeon replied.

"Did you treat him for that?"

"No."

"Did you hear anything of a fight on board?" the trio was asked.

"No," was the reply. "There was no fight."

"What have you done in the matter?"

"Turned it all over, including the man's effects, to the Danish Consul."

CIVIL SERVICE COMPROMISE.

State Commissioner and Register of Kings County Reach Agreement as to Positions Exempt from Examination.

ALBANY, July 25.—The State Civil Service Commissioner has effected a compromise with the Register of Kings County in the litigation instituted by that official because of the refusal of the Commissioner to exempt from examination certain positions in his office.

The basis of the compromise is that the commission will certify the payrolls containing the names of persons employed continuously since a date prior to the classification under dispute. The Register agrees to drop all controversy over the classification of positions in his department during his term. The commission has approved of exemption from examination of the following positions in the New York City service: Clerk to Coroner in Richmond County; probation officer, City Magistrate's court; Secretary in Department of Taxes and Assessments, and one appraiser of real estate in the Department of Finance.

DERAILED SOUTHERN TRAIN.

Wreckers Misplace Switch for "Flyer" Coming from Louisville—Eight Injured.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Train wreckers jeopardized the lives of over a hundred passengers on the Lexington-Atlanta "Flyer" of the Southern Railway last night at Tuskers, a small station fourteen miles south of here.

The "Flyer" left here at 7:05, and an hour later, while running at a high rate of speed, ran into an open switch, which had undoubtedly been thrown for a siding with the purpose of wrecking the train. The "Flyer" struck two cars of stone and crashed them into a boarding car filled with railroad employes.

Eight persons, all railroad men, were seriously, although not fatally, hurt. The engine, two freight cars, and a passenger coach were demolished. Fortunately, all passengers escaped injury, although they received a severe shaking up. There is no clue to the miscreants who misplaced the switch.

SIXTEEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Two Will Die—Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Trains Crash Near Hutchinson, Kan.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 25.—Sixteen persons were injured, two fatally, in a wreck of a Santa Fé east-bound passenger train and a Missouri Pacific north-bound train at the junction west of this city to-day.

Both trains were running behind schedule time, and neither knew of the approach of the other. The Missouri Pacific train was just crossing the Santa Fé tracks when the Santa Fé train came around the bend at a tremendous speed. The heavy engine crashed into the rear cars of the Missouri Pacific train, piling them and the Santa Fé locomotive and baggage cars into the ditch together. All those injured were on the Missouri Pacific train.

Doctors have gone to the scene and the injured are being conveyed to the hospital.

RAH! RAH! FOR CHICAGO!

Two Million Club Adds a Million to its Name, Breaks Into Song, and Adopts a Motto.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Amid cheers and song the members of the Two Million Club at their annual dinner at the Auditorium Annex this afternoon voted to change the name of the organization to the Three Million Club. Real estate men, bankers, builders, and professional men, bankers, building a toast to the new name, and adopted a motto, "Boost, Don't Knock, Chicago."

President Givins told the forty Chicagoans present that the three million mark was too low, and with an array of figures attempted to show that on the basis of computation adopted by New York, Chicago to-day had a population of nearer 4,000,000. On a most conservative basis, he said, he could not see any reason why the population of Chicago should be estimated below 2,616,000 souls.

Jeff T. Branen was present with a topical song dedicated to the Three Million Club, which he sang to the tune of "Under the Bamboo Tree." It ran as follows:

Down on Manhattan by the Sea
There stands a city you'll agree,
Just to preserve her destiny,
In desperation, tried annexation;
On the East River's further shore,
Huddled a million souls or more;
Oh, what a daisy to adore
And all the New Yorkers sang:

CHORUS.

I lak a you, and you lak a me,
We lak a both the same,
I'd lak to say this very day,
I'd lak to change your name.
Greater New York must rival the work,
Of that two-million club, you see;
We'll ask every suburb to come-in and camp
Under our chestnut treet.

Soon all New York is going to hear
What the two-million club does here,
Then they will hustle, never fear,
And in vexation cry annexation;
And when the count that seals her fate
Points to Chicago, soon or late,
Just keep your eye on New York State,
For this is what you'll hear:

I lak a you, and you lak a me,
We lak a both the same,
I'd lak to say this very day,
That I'd lak to change your name.
Greater New York must rival the work
Of the Three-Million Club, you see;
Buffalo and Troy and the rest of the State
Must be limb of our chestnut tree.

TERROR IN BOARDING HOUSE.

Women Shoot Blank Cartridges in Their Room, and Are Fined for Their Diversion.

Magistrate Mayo yesterday had to listen to a long series of anecdotes in regard to the alleged eccentricities of two sisters, who described themselves as Oceanic and Pelogic Fisher. They were charged by Mrs. Eva T. Squire, a boarding house keeper of 461 Lexington Avenue, with disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Squire said that five weeks ago the women went to her home with recommendations that were entirely satisfactory. They were well dressed and had an abundance of luggage. They seemed to have plenty of money. When she asked for rent, however, according to her story, the women said that they were Queen Victoria and Empress Eugénie returned to earth again.

It was necessary Friday night to summon the police as the boarders were firing off pistols. With other guests she went to their rooms, fearing that they were trying to commit suicide. The women, she said, drove her and the boarders away, threatening to shoot them. Policeman Connolly took revolvers from the women. The room was filled with smoke, but it was discovered that only blank cartridges had been fired. The policeman took the women to the station house.

When they were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo yesterday morning he recognized them as two women who had wanted him to bring action against the United States Government two weeks ago because of the loss of two bicycles which they said they had shipped from San Francisco, and which had disappeared.

He fined the women $5 each for disorderly conduct. This they refused to pay, although they were plentifully supplied with money. After being locked up for an hour they changed their minds, and, having paid their fines, were released.

SALEM CHARLES FAMILY WIN.

Jury's Verdict in the Hill Will Case Involving $142,000 in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 25.—Verdict for the Salem Charles family of Boston has been given by the jury in the Hill will case. Mrs. Gertrude Driggs sought to establish her right to the fortune of $142,000 left by the aged Charles Hill. The jury decided that the will presented by Mrs. Gertrude Driggs, in which her daughter, Grace Driggs, was made the heir of Charles Hill, was signed by Hill, whose true name, the jury declared to be Salem Charles. The verdict named eight members of the Salem Charles family as the true heirs to the old man's fortune.

Fiske Wins Golf Championship.

R. T. B. Fiske won the amateur golf championship yesterday of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island. The final round was thirty-six holes, and Fiske's opponent was Joseph E. Buller. At the conclusion of the match honors were even, and two extra holes had to be played before Fiske could win. In the club's regular monthly handicap there were twenty starters. Hammond Van Vechten won the event with a score of 108-15-88. W. Scott O'Connor, playing from scratch, was second with 89.

Light on Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

A new electric headlight has been installed on the elevated trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines. The new lamp is a combination of the incandescent and the arc systems, and has a power of 500 candles. It throws a brilliant light, which illumines the way for several blocks, and is expected to be of very great advantage on stormy nights, when the old type of lamps are practically useless. Over forty of the new headlights were applied last night, and their value became apparent immediately.

Open Meeting of Furniture Men.

Announcement was made yesterday that to-morrow evening's session of the convention of the Furniture Association of America will be a public one. David M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, will talk on labor. Mr. Parry's speech at New Orleans in the Spring on the labor question attracted much attention and many business men have sought an opportunity to hear him. The session will be held at the Murray Hill Hotel at 8 o'clock.

Bitten by Snake While Pitching Hay.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 25.—Madison Nash, a farmhand, was bitten by a venomous moccasin while pitching hay for his employer, Harry Johnson, this morning. While Nash was at work the reptile sprang from its bed in the hay, and before Nash could make any attempt to defend himself drove its fangs into his right hand. William Scott, who was assisting Nash, came to his aid with a pitchfork, and after a desperate fight dispatched the snake. Dr. W. Hulse is attending Nash, whose arm is terribly swollen.

Died from Cigarette Smoking.

Harry Hagan, twenty-one years old, of 134 West Sixty-third Street, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night. Dr. Weston, Coroners' Physician, said the young man died from excessive cigarette smoking. He was taken to the hospital last night by friends, but was so weak that he died in less than fifteen minutes. Hagan was a nephew of James Hagan, who is running for the Democratic leadership of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

FIGHT WITH POLICEMEN BEFORE CHURCH ALTAR

Parishioner Cursed a Priest Who Was Conducting the Services.

He Is a Dissatisfied Member of the St. Stanislaus Congregation—Took Six Officers to Subdue Him.

What approached a riot took place before the altar of St. Stanislaus's Polish Roman Catholic Church, 107 and 109 Seventh Street, last evening, when Alexander Greschick, twenty-eight years old, of 644 East Thirteenth Street, stood in front of the altar and cursed the Rev. Father Strzelecki, pastor of the church, for refusing to give him an accounting of the way he had run the recent excursion given by the church. The man beat Detectives Cohen, Pierce, and O'Neill of the Fifth Street Station, who had to be summoned, and he was not subdued until three more policemen had taken a hand in his arrest.

Vespers was being celebrated by Father Strzelecki when Greschick entered the church. He had been to the rectory to ask for the priest, but was informed he was in the church, and the man, who was in an apparently very excited mood, went to the church at once and stalked up to the altar, where he cried out:

"You, Mr. Priest, tell us now, at once, about that excursion and how you and your crowd managed it. Tell us immediately."

The congregation was astonished at the sacrilegious proceeding of the man, and a few arose. They were afraid of still further disturbing the vespers and were afraid to call out; but those near the man whispered loudly to him to go away.

The priest turned to look at the disturber, and the man again called out to him to explain.

"Go out Sir. This is not the proper place to ask for an accounting," said the priest, calmly, as he held his hands together in front of him, as in prayer.

Greschick fell into a volley of abuse of the clergyman, who stood looking at him. The man cursed the priest, to the horror of the congregated people, who by this time were standing up, and some leaving their pews. There was a hushed mumbling, the worshippers still fearing to disturb the service or utter anything aloud, fearing to commit a sacrilege.

Men in the back part of the church rushed out and to the Fifth Street Station, where they explained the situation, and Detectives Cohen, Pierce, and O'Neill ran around. They found Greschick in front of the altar still, some men holding him and whispering loudly to him to go away.

As soon as Cohen stepped up to the man, Greschick swore at him. Then he struck at him and hit Cohen in the eye, Cohen not expecting the onslaught. All three men then grabbed the infuriated man, but he fought fiendishly. He was thrown to the floor, but fought hard and hit Cohen and O'Neill again and again in the face. By this time the congregation was in a turmoil.

"Beat him! Kick him! Throw him out a window!" came from many members of the congregation, which included some women.

Some more men left the church and told the Fifth Street police a riot was going on in the church, and Detectives Neumeier, Trojan, and Moore were sent down on a run.

The priest, with clasped hands, stood on the altar steps in the sanctuary, while the altar boys watched with white faces. Nearly all the people had left their pews to gather around the quadrangular fight as the detectives tried to subdue Greschick, who seemed a madman and who fought and cursed furiously. He pounded Detective O'Neill's head on the floor, but the other three detectives just then arrived.

It took several minutes more to subdue the man, and he was in much worse condition than his adversaries when they got through with him. He was hustled down the main aisle of the church with blood streaming down his face, cursing the priest and his captors. The man was flung into the patrol wagon, which was surrounded by a great crowd, and taken to the station. He is charged with felonious assault.

Father Strzelecki went to the station and told the police the man is a prominent member of the Socialist Labor Party, and that he heads a faction of about a third of the members of the church, which at times becomes dissatisfied with the way church affairs are managed.

BIG COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.

Present Conditions Continuing, It Is Estimated at 3,000,000 Bales—Rate War Prospect.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 25.—The Texas cotton crop just now presents a most promising prospect. Notwithstanding the fact that the crop is thirty days late, as compared with average years, every other feature is satisfactory. Fully 80 per cent. of the fields are clean, the farmers having utilized every possible hour of the last three weeks of warm, dry weather in cotton chopping, in order to get the crop out of the weeds and grass.

Labor has been high and in many places scarce. Cotton choppers have been getting $1 to $1.25 per day and their board. The remaining 20 per cent. of the fields will be cleaned by August.

There is still ample time before the maturing and harvesting period is reached to change a magnificent prospect into a very bad crop. A month of drought and hot winds would be ruinous. If present favorable conditions continue or are even approximated until Sept. 1, the Texas crop will not fall short of 3,000,000 bales and may exceed that estimate.

Approximately all of the Texas cotton crop is handled by steamship. Fully 90 per cent. of it has heretofore gone to the Gulf ports, most of it through Houston and Galveston. The State Railway Commission has intentionally made the freight rate for handling the staple with that end in view, and has accomplished the end sought. The recent annual meeting in Dallas of the Southwestern Freight Bureau, to adjust Texas cotton-handling rates, although held behind closed doors, is known to have been a comparatively stormy deliberation.

A Rock Island representative started the storm by announcing that his road is going out after some of the new crop, when it reached the market, as a piece of all-rail seaboard business, meaning, of course, a haul to the New England milling districts and the Atlantic exporting cities. This declaration brought the Mallory Line representative to the front with the counter declaration that the Mallory Steamship Company was in the cotton carrying business, and proposed to protect it. These opposing declarations mean a freight rate war.

NEGROES PRAISE THE SOUTH.

A. M. E. Conference Says Race Is Safer There Than in North—Refusal to Concede Social Equality Commended.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Ga., July 25.—The conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session here to-day adopted almost unanimously resolutions regarding the race problem which say in part:

"We commend the Southern white man because he refuses to let negroes drink at his founts, eat at his cafés, sleep in his hotels, for the following reasons: It forces the negro to build his own resorts, teaches him business, and turns a flood of money to negro vaults and bank accounts. It gives his boy and girl work and establishes thrift, industry, and economy.

"We condemn the heinous crimes so often charged to our people. Such crimes are brutal, vicious, and deserve the most severe punishment that the law is allowed to inflict; they mar our civilization, hinder our progress, and stamp us as villains.

"We find that wholesale butchery of negroes has gained a stronghold in the North, and is being incited and urged by some who claim heirship to the ministry and a place among God's people. We believe after carefully recalling facts that the negro is as safe or safer in the South than in the North—safer because he can earn a living in any avocation in the South that he possesses ability to do, safer because no Southern preacher is on record as having pleaded to 5,000 people to burn a human being."

Saks & Company

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention.
Paid or Charged Purchases Delivered Free Throughout U. S.

Announce for Monday, July 27th,
Shirt Waist Suits for Women
At Extreme Price Reductions.

Suits of white Linen, several models, in various styles of elaboration from which to select.
Formerly $14.00 to $18.00. At $9.75
Formerly $21.00 to $26.00. At $11.75

In Addition to the Above They Will Present

Shirt Waist Suits of Foulard Silk in black and white or blue and white effects; also, Suits of Taffeta or Pongee in light ground effects. At $18.50
Suits of white Linen or Crash, long coat effects, several new models At $18.50 and $19.50
Pedestrienne Skirts of mannish mixtures, side plaited with yoke effect. Value $9.00. At $6.90
Pedestrienne Skirts of medium or dark gray Cheviots, several models from which to select. Special at $3.75

Saks & Company

Have Organized for Monday, July 27th,
A Sale of Summer Shirt Waists.

Waists of White Lawn with tucks and hemstitching. Several attractive models. Value 75c. and $1.00. At 50c
Waists of White Lawn with pointed yoke of lace and tucking, short sleeves, or with embroidery and tucking, full sleeves. Waists of colored Madras in various stripes, full front, fancy stock collar. Values $1.25 and $1.35. At 75c
Waists of Louisine, Embroidered Pongee or Habutai Silk in dotted effects, with shirring and tucks. Value $5.00. At $2.95

Saks & Company

Present a Number of New Models of
Suits and Dresses for Misses.

Misses' Suits, Pedestrienne or Dress models, of Cheviot, Canvas, Voile or mannish mixtures, in blouse or coat effects, sizes 14 and 16 years. Formerly $17.50 to $34.00. At $8.75 to $13.50
Girls' Wash Dresses of white Persian Lawn, figured Lawn, Dimity, Linen, Pique or silk dotted Swiss, sizes 6 to 12 years. Formerly $7.90 to $17.50. At $5.00
Misses' Shirt Waist Suits of white or colored Lawn or Chambray, new models, 14 to 18 years. At $3.45, $4.50, $5.50
Misses' Pedestrienne Suits of White or Natural Linen, long coat effects, with stitched belt and cuffs, trimmed with linen buttons, skirt 17 gore, 14, 16 and 18 years. At $10.00
Pedestrienne Skirts, new Fall models, of English novelty fabrics, in mixtures of gray, brown or tan, 36 to 40 inches. At $4.50 and $5.75
Girls' Skirts of Linen or Pique, trimmed with insertion, sizes 32 to 36 inch lengths. At $1.95 to $2.75

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

WILL ISSUE BONDS.

Plans for Norcross Brothers Company—Liens Against Mount Sinai Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25.—It has practically been decided that the indebtedness of Norcross Brothers will be met by issuing bonds. Worcester banks and other institutions which have been approached have signified their willingness to take liberally of the bonds. The capitalization of Norcross Brothers Company, once the corporation gets on its feet, is expected to be largely increased. The financial condition of the company will be announced in circulars to-day, which are being sent to all creditors.

Three liens against Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, one of the large contracts of Norcross Brothers Company, have been filed, but the receivers of the building corporation anticipate no trouble from them. The action of the New York creditors is regarded by them as unnecessary. The liens are filed in favor of Edwin Shuttleworth for $5,389, the Suttle Roofing Company for $6,023, and the R. P. Jaffray Company for $3,800. The building for the hospital is all in the hands of the Building Committee, and $1,500,000 has been paid to the contractors. The work should have been completed in January, according to contract, but the industrial tie-ups in New York kept the contractors helpless. President William D. Lucy of the First National Bank, one of the receivers, says:

"The effect of the liens will be nothing. They are unnecessary. Of course, under the receivership, the first claims to be paid will be the help and those furnishing materials for contracts under way. I am not positive, but I do not think the liens will be regarded by the court. Even if they should be recognized, the effect can be no more than trifling."

Stork Visits Nast Household.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 25.—The household of Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, who are summering at one of the Stokes cottages at Tuxedo Park, were made happy to-day by the arrival of a son and heir. Mrs. Nast, who was Miss Clarisse Coudert, is a sister of Mrs. William D. Garrison, and daughter of the late Charles N. Coudert of Coudert Brothers, lawyers, of New York, and was married to Conde Nast over a year ago in New York. There was great rejoicing in the household to-day over the newly arrived son. The mother and son are doing well, and are receiving the congratulations of their numerous friends throughout the country.

New York Signal Corps Redesignated.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Adjt. Gen. Henry has issued an order redesignating the First and Second Signal Corps of New York City. Hereafter they will be known respectively as the First Company, Signal Corps, and the Second Company, Signal Corps. The change is made in compliance with the amendments to the State Military Code made by the last Legislature.

Receiver for W. S. Vanderbilt Allen.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—Judge Platt has appointed Charles W. Dayton of New York City receiver for the property of W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. The appointment was made on judgments entered in New York in favor of Edward Faulkner, Frederick A. Hammond, the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and Samuel Frank. Mr. Allen was released a few months ago from the Bloomingdale Asylum, having been adjudged sane.

DON'T BE BOTHERED WITH THE PESTS.
ROUGH-ON-SKEETERS
Perfectly harmless, not injurious to the most delicate skin. One application sufficient.
ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.
Ceylon Perfume Co.,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Dr. Spreng's Arbolin Tablets.

are Supreme and Unsurpassed for WEAK and DELICATE Stomachs, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Nervousness, Sleeplessness. Arbolin Tablets originated by Dr. Spreng, New York's famous Specialist in Stomach and Liver Diseases, and have been used by him in thousands of cases in the last 25 years. They strengthen the heart, enrich and purify the blood, improve the circulation, and so insure robust health. They are entirely harmless. Book, "The Art of Prolonging Life," most helpful ever written, sent free for 4c. postage. Use Arbolin Tablets—you'll never regret it. Box mailed on receipt of $1. Address DR. SPRENG, [illegible], New York.
Ask your physician about them.
This is Worth Keeping.

The Health Beverage,
Especially in Hot Weather
is
ROSE'S Lime Juice.
The product of choicest West India Lime Fruit, it is delicious, wholesome and refreshing.
Sold by all Grocers and Chemists.

If Bilious take
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years.
Cleans and settles the stomach, keeps the bowels free, the liver active; it aids digestion and is "good for children, too."
50c. and $1, at Druggists or by mail from
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AVOID NOSE TORTURE.
Wear Levey's new clip, attached to your eyeglasses, 35c.; no pinching, no tilting, no falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairing; factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 34 East 23d St. Telephone, 2959—18th.

PEACE AND AMITY THE KEYNOTE OF RECENT EVENTS IN BRITAIN

Reconciliation with France Emphasized by French Parliamentarians' Visit to London—Campbell-Bannerman's Happy Speech—Ireland's Welcome to the King—The Victoria Memorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1903.)

LONDON, July 25.—Reconciliation between France and England is the order of the day here, and the international amenities are being carried on with so much effusiveness that even the least cynical of observers find it difficult to restrain a smile when he recalls the wordy warfare of the by no means distant past. One is reminded, indeed, of that famous scene in "The School for Scandal" in which Sir Peter Teazle says to his wife, "Let our future contest be who shall be the most obliging," and Lady Teazle responds, "I assure you, Sir Peter, good nature becomes you."

It seems but the other day that one of the leading papers of Paris described Mr. Chamberlain uniting in his person all the defects of the charlatan, the parvenu, and the renegade, and that the Colonial Secretary retorted by advising the French to mend their manners. Who would have expected that within so short a time French and English parliamentarians would be dining together in the House of Commons, that Mr. Chamberlain would be seated at the same table with that eminent journalist M. de Pressensé, and that all the talk would be of how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity?

I was present at this historic dinner this week, when Baron d'Estournelles de Constant delivered an important address on international arbitration. Besides the many French Senators and Deputies now visiting England there were to be seen so many members of Parliament that the dining rooms of the Commons were crowded to their utmost capacity, all shades of opinion being represented. Premier Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, sinking their differences, each spoke in praise of France, the French returned the compliment, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

The oratorical honors on this occasion rested with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose extremely happy little French speech delighted every one, French and English alike. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain ventured to address the audience in the language of Racine and Molière, but Sir Henry, less timid than they, contributed the one thing which was needed to complete the success of the evening. When he described Mr. Balfour as the spoiled child, the "enfant gâté" of the Commons, every one applauded his happy sally, but when he immediately went on to speak of Mr. Chamberlain as the "enfant terrible" of the existing Parliament the tables were dissolved in laughter. It is not often that Sir Henry shows to such advantage as he did on this occasion, when he certainly won golden opinions from an assembly such as had never before been seen in the Commons.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Good temper is infectious, and Ireland appears anxious not to be outdone in amiability by France. From the point of view of domestic politics, indeed, Ireland has been the chief centre of interest this week, which has witnessed the realization of King Edward's long-promised and eagerly anticipated visit. At any time this would have been an event of very considerable significance, but its importance is increased by the successful passing through the Commons of the Irish Land bill. The extremely cordial welcome offered to the King is undoubtedly largely due to the enactment of this great measure, which seems destined to effect an agrarian revolution in Ireland by the substitution of peasant ownership for the existing system of land tenure.

When Mr. Wyndham introduced this measure I duly recorded the fact that he had immensely enhanced his reputation by the easy ability and eloquence with which he expounded its complicated provisions. Since then he has fully maintained the position he thereby achieved as the foremost among the younger generation of English statesmen.

There have been times when it seemed as if the bill would be wrecked, owing to dissensions between the representatives of the contending interests of landlords and tenants. Mr. Wyndham's urbanity, however, has never failed, his resourcefulness has been equal to every unforeseen contingency, and he is now able to congratulate himself on having piloted his vessel into calm waters, where it can be no longer assailed by squalls and storms of criticism and controversy. He has had but little assistance from his colleagues in the Government, who have looked somewhat coldly on his proposals and have left the whole burden of the bill upon his shoulders.

Now he has accomplished his task, he is the recipient of universal congratulations, even those who voted against the third reading of the bill bearing testimony to his tact, skill, and personal charm.

"HIGHWAYMAN" WYNDHAM.

When it is remembered that England will grant £12,000,000 and lend another £100,000,000 to give effect to Mr. Wyndham's policy it will be apparent that persuasive talents of no mean order were necessary to induce John Bull to loosen his purse strings for the purpose of financing so expensive an operation. One member who voted against the third reading compared Mr. Wyndham to a highwayman, but confessed that he was a highwayman of the fascinating type of Claude Duval, who, when he held up coaches on Hounslow Heath, danced a minuet so gracefully with his victims that they felt reconciled to being despoiled by so polite a "gentleman of the road." The member referred to added that they might apply to Mr. Wyndham the epitaph on Duval in Covent Garden Church, "Here lies Duval. Reader, if male thou art, look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart."

The felicity of this allusion lies partly in the fact that Mr. Wyndham is a very handsome man, and is as great a favorite with the ladies as he is with his political friends and opponents. He is now in Ireland in attendance on the King, who, with the Queen, is winning the hearts of all his subjects in that island whose turbulence and disloyalty for so long caused the royal family to regard it as inexpedient to set foot upon its shores.

KING REFUSED A BODYGUARD.

Many precautions were planned for the personal protection of the King before he left here. A bodyguard of fifteen detectives, selected from the smartest and most efficient men in the force, was deputed to accompany him, but when King Edward heard of it he expressed disapproval, saying he intended to trust himself implicitly to the loyalty of his Irish subjects. Hearing afterward that the authorities were not taking this statement quite seriously, he said: "I have already stated what my wishes are. If they are not observed I shall want to know the reason why."

Despite the noisy incivilities of the rowdies who intimidated the Dublin Corporation into refusing to present an address to his Majesty, it is universally felt that King Edward's confidence is not misplaced. Even Lord Mayor Harrington, that irreconcilable Nationalist who presides over the deliberations, if such they can be called, of the Municipal Council of Dublin, did not feel it inconsistent with his dignity to watch the royal entry into the capital. As the King's carriage passed the spot where he was standing he raised his hat with a sweeping gesture and bowed profoundly to his Majesty. So marked was the salutation that King Edward gave it a special individual acknowledgment.

This exchange of courtesies between the two potentates has been duly chronicled, with many edifying comments, but it loses some of its piquancy from the fact that, whereas Lord Mayor Harrington knew who the King was, the King had not the slightest suspicion of the identity of the municipal magnate who thus courteously welcomed him to his dominions.

There can be no doubt that King Edward has done well to follow Queen Victoria's example in visiting Ireland. The Irish, whose warm, impulsive temperament responds to kindness as quickly as it resents insult and injustice, were deeply touched by the aged Queen's resolve, at great personal inconvenience, to show her appreciation of the gallantry of "my brave Irish soldiers" in the South African war by a personal visit to Dublin. It was one of the last acts of her reign, was deeply appreciated, and paved the way for the present visit of their Majesties.

A BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.

Although by such acts as these Queen Victoria raised her own monument, it is with satisfaction that the English learned this week that work is at length begun on her memorial in St. James's Park. Walking there on Wednesday I observed laborers busily engaged in clearing the space immediately facing Buckingham Palace preparatory to the erection of the colonnade which will surround the garden in which Mr. Brock's effigy of the Queen, with its attendant groups of statues, will eventually stand.

Aston Webb, R. A., the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is the architect of the Memorial Committee, and this week he kindly showed me the plans, from which it is evident that when completed the memorial will be one of the most beautiful architectural features of London. From Charing Cross it will be approached by a broad processional road running straight down the Mall, with its magnificent avenue of elms, dating from Charles II.'s times. At its extremity of this avenue will rise an elegant colonnade, through the gates of which will appear the statue of the Queen, surmounted by a figure of Victory, while Buckingham Palace will form the background to the whole. On great occasions state processions will issue from the palace, enter the garden, which will be called the Queen's Garden, and, passing the memorial on one side, will proceed through the gates of the colonnade into the Mall.

THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

Thus London will at length be adorned by a worthy memorial of the great Queen whose death affected the civilized world as much as that of Pope Leo has done this week. Protestant England has been as deeply moved as any other country by the disappearance of the noble figure of the head of the Catholic Church. Leo became a priest the same year that Victoria ascended the throne. This brought together before the public eye their double jubilee celebration, the one of his fifty and sixty years of priesthood, the other of her fifty and sixty years' reign. It also created a bond of sympathy between the temporal ruler and the spiritual, of which the letters which passed between them will one day give testimony to the world. This remarkable coincidence of dates is extended by the fact that King Edward's first visit to the Catholic portion of his dominions began on the day of the Pope's death.

Leo's character had won for him the respect of those who differed most widely from his creed, and the fortitude with which he endured the illness which preceded his dissolution has excited universal admiration. Protestants and Catholics unite to honor his memory now that, in the words of the beautiful epitaph which Cardinal Newman wrote for himself, he has passed "Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem."

French Legislators Leave London.

LONDON, July 25.—The French legislators forming the arbitration group, who had been visiting here, left London for Paris this morning. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other members of Parliament bid them farewell at the railroad station.

Plot Against Korean Empress.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Novoe Vremya to-day publishes a dispatch from Vladivostock which says several Korean Ministers and high dignitaries are suspected of being concerned in a plot against the Empress of Korea, and it is expected that they will be dismissed and arrested.

EDWARD VII. TO THE IRISH

Wishes Blessings Commensurate with Warmth of Their Hearts.

Gives $5,000 to City's Poor—Cheering Thousands Bid Royal Party Farewell—Visit to Marquis of Londonderry.

DUBLIN, July 25.—A message from King Edward to the Irish people, issued this morning, expresses deep appreciation of the loyalty and affection with which the King and Queen were surrounded during their stay in Dublin, and says his Majesty trusts that in God's providence the Irish may enjoy blessings commensurate with the warmth of their hearts.

The King and Queen left Dublin by train shortly before noon to-day, accompanied by Princess Victoria and their suites, on their way to Newtownards, County Down, where they will visit the Marquis of Londonderry at his Mount Stewart residence.

Notwithstanding the rain the royal party drove from the Viceregal Lodge in open carriages and halted at Phoenix Park to review thousands of school children. Their volume of shrill cheering, while one of the number presented a bouquet to the Queen, was one of the features of the Dublin reception of their Majesties, which, throughout, was remarkable for its enthusiasm and the entire absence of unpleasantness. The route to the railroad station was packed with continuously cheering people, who gave the royal visitors a magnificent farewell.

The royal train, drawn by an engine decorated with garlands, arrived at Newtownards without any noteworthy incident, excepting that the country people crowded every vantage point along the line and cheered the passing train. The welcome which their Majesties received at Newtownards was equally warm, if not so extensive as the greeting accorded them in Dublin. The little town was gayly decorated, and its streets were filled with cheering crowds. The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and the county and municipal officers met the King and Queen at the railroad station, and the royal party drove to Mount Stewart.

After the King left Dublin it was announced that he had donated $5,000 to the poor of the city.

CHAMBERLAIN MAN BEATEN.

Labor Candidate for Parliament Defeats Supporter of Colonial Secretary's Fiscal Policy.

LONDON, July 25.—The result of the election yesterday in the Branard Castle Division of Durham County of a successor to Sir Joseph W. Pease, Liberal, resulted as follows:

A. Henderson, (Labor) .... [illegible]
W. L. Vane, (Unionist) .... [illegible]
Mr. Beaumont, (Liberal) .... [illegible]

The result of the election was a complete surprise, for since 1885 the division had returned a Liberal. It is another of a succession of labor victories in recent by-elections, and the result is significant because Mayor Vane is a strong supporter of Secretary Chamberlain's fiscal policy. While personally popular he received fewer votes than when he ran in the same division in 1900.

On the other hand it is asserted that the contest was more influenced by the Education Act, the division being strongly nonconformist.

Mr. Henderson until recently was the official Liberal agent in the constituency.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES.

COLOMBIA.—The Mission of the Church of England has just laid the cornerstone to a new edifice in Panama to be called St. Paul's Church. The ceremonies were presided over by S. Purcell Hendricks, and a collection in aid of the building fund was taken up.

CHILE.—It is reported from Valparaiso that on account of the blunders committed by Gen. Salvador Vergara, chief of the General Staff of the Chilean Army, the Minister of War intends to recall Gen. Emilio Koerner, who is now in Europe, to set things right. The local press says that Vergara was only an amateur military man, anyway, and his generalship was due to his great wealth.

Count Francis von Reichenau, the new German Minister, has been formally received by President Riesco.

The local Sanitary Board of Valparaiso has formally declared that, as the result of a most careful bacteriological examination of the patients thought to be suffering from the bubonic plague, there is not, nor has there been, any case of the plague in that city. Nevertheless, the quarantine is still maintained against Iquique, where there are known to be several cases of the plague, while the schools at Antofagasta have been closed on account of a smallpox epidemic.

The Government has asked Congress for 50,000 pesos to defray the cost of printing documents, plans, and other matter relating to the trans-Andine Railway for the information of those desirous of offering bids for the construction of the line. It is expected that the documents will be sent to the principal railway construction companies in Europe and America in the course of the Summer.

PERU.—A steamship from Yokohama is daily expected at Callao, bringing 1,200 Japanese emigrants, of whom 250 are women. All are to go to farms in the neighborhood of Lima.

The Russian Baron and Baroness Meyendorff, with a small entourage, are sojourning in Lima. It is believed that the Baron holds a commission from the Russian Government for opening a steamship line that will form direct connection between Callao and Dalny.

VENEZUELA.—The Federal Court of Caracas has just rendered a decision in the long-standing case of the Martinez Brothers against the Government, which grew out of claims originating in a loan of $315,000 made to Colombia by Mexico in 1826, Colombia at that time comprising the present States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. On entering into separate existence these States agreed to divide all assets and liabilities. In 1880 Martinez and Derio Brothers purchased the claim from the Mexican Government and brought action to recover Venezuela's portion of the liability, which amounted to $89,775, plus interest. Through the instrumentality of United States Minister Bowen the case was left to the decision of the Federal Court. The court now allows the amount claimed, but denies the interest added, and also condemns the claimants to suffer a deduction for counter-claims, the most important of which is for naval aid to Mexico at the time of Maximilian's usurpation, which, however, was never rendered.

ARGENTINA.—An interesting experiment has been carried on in the hippodrome at Buenos Ayres under the auspices of the Argentine War Department. Señor Astorga, an ex-officer of the army, after having been fed solely on wheat bread and oranges for several days, rode a horse around the hippodrome for fourteen hours without stopping, covering a distance of seventy leagues. The experiment was to demonstrate Astorga's idea that soldiers when campaigning in a tropical country could keep strong and in good health on a diet of wheat bread and oranges, costing per man, 5 cents a day.

The Prensa of Buenos Ayres, while acknowledging that John Barrett would be persona grata as Minister from the United States, attacks the Washington Government for the alleged steps taken to prevent the importation of Argentine wool and hides. The Prensa asks the Argentine Government to inform the United States concerning the real condition of Argentine cattle. It adds that for many months enemies of Argentina's greatest industry have been at work in the States, inspired chiefly by Western cattle dealers. At a recent meeting of cattle dealers in Buenos Ayres, a petition was drawn up asking the Agricultural and Foreign Ministers to take immediate action at Washington, affirming that there is no existence of "afta" in the wool and hides prepared for export.

BRAZIL.—The Medical Congress, which has just brought its session to a close at Rio de Janeiro, made no less than 1,000 deductions respecting yellow fever, one of them being that clothes used by a patient could not spread the disease.

'IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

Curious Attitude of the Roman Press—The Queen Mother and the Vatican—An Anglo-American Institution.

WITH the exception of the Socialist papers, the entire Italian press, particularly that of Rome, has commented on the last days of the dying Pope with peculiar respect and dignity of expression not far removed from actual reverence. It is hard for a foreigner to understand, in these days of a united Italy, how Italian Socialists can continue to regard the "prisoner of the Vatican" as the arch-enemy of modern civilization, although the late Pope expressed himself somewhat freely on Social Democracy in his reply to Cardinal Oreglia's address of loyalty last December.

Then, too, the Socialist papers, as well as the clerical, are the only ones which do not consider the question of temporal power buried—the Socialists, because they believe the Church still waits for the supreme moment of attack, and the clerical because temporal power still exists as the policy of the Curia. Thus in these widely dissimilar factions the question is again argued, but for the popular press of Italy it no longer exists as a subject worth debating. Beyond the portals of the Vatican and outside of the entourage of certain conservative nobles of the Church, there is absolutely no party for temporal power in Italy. With curious discernment, however, the press takes note of the fact that this is not true of the Church outside of the Peninsula.

But what one looks for in vain in the popular press of the day is amply made up through the space devoted to anecdotes concerning Leo XIII., which would fill a good-sized volume. Very few of them, of course, are true; some are based upon a mere thread of fact; others are artistic renderings of entirely commonplace episodes; but the verisimilitude of all is striking, and, perhaps, taken together, give one a better impression of the human qualities of the man than will ever be obtained from the most truthful and authoritative biography. In nearly all these stories a superb individuality dominates the situation—through kindliness, superiority of knowledge, frequently biting sarcasm, or keen irony.

A notable exception to the stoical way in which the Quirinal has regarded the events in the Vatican of the last fortnight is shown by the attitude of the Queen Mother, Margherita. She was King Humbert's cousin when she married him, in Turin in 1867, and, with that branch of the Savoy family to which she belongs, has ever been a most devout Catholic and adherent to the Vatican. Even during her husband's reign her devotion to the Church was the subject of comment; on the accession of Victor Emmanuel it became so marked as to give rise to several misunderstandings between her and her son, who still has the reputation of possessing anticlerical proclivities.

She was in the country when the last illness of the Holy Father began. Hastening to Rome she used all her influence, as she had often done before, to secure the apostolic blessing, but without avail. Her not inconsiderable efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican even went so far at one time, it is said, as the expression of a willingness to agree with the pontiff that her son was not the lawful sovereign of Italy.

The postponement of the visit of the King of Italy to Paris has caused certain Roman papers to declare that the events at the Vatican should have tended rather to hasten the visit than to delay it, as by the delay the Italian Government obviously respected the evident desire of the Curia. Even so well informed a paper as La Tribuna, in giving more or less audible voice to this sentiment, shows that it ill understands the feeling in France, by mistaking the movement against the Orders as an unqualified expression of anti-Catholicism. A rebuke is therefore thought to be in order by Le Journal des Débats of Paris, which is taken in good part by the Italian press as a "characteristic example of French courtesy." It is denied that the shoe fits, however. The Débats said:

"It has been of the utmost importance to check the tendency to give the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the exchange of visits between the King of Italy and the President of the republic an anti-clerical character. That tendency has been particularly evident in French Radical Socialist circles, where people have gone so far as to protest against the eventuality of an interview between M. Loubet and the Pope on the occasion of his visit to Victor Emmanuel. The Italian Government, without being willing to accept any compromise in the Roman question, is anxious to prove that the new order of things entails no inconveniences for the Holy See. It, therefore, can but feel displeased at seeing foreigners indulge in anti-Clericalism at its expense."

Reorganization and improvements have marked the advent of the third year of the Anglo-American Hospital in Rome, or Establishment for Home Nursing, to give it its proper title. Its foundation, in 1900, was the result of the united efforts of English and American residents who felt that they needed a hospital of their own, which, while having all scientific improvements, should be strictly non-sectarian. And many an American traveler has since had cause to be grateful to their wise forethought.

The hospital is situated in one of the highest, and consequently one of the most healthful, spots in Rome—in the Via Nomentana. It is beyond the gates and is surrounded by a large, well-kept garden. Patients are allowed to choose their own physicians and are attended by nurses who have been specially selected from well-known hospitals and training schools in England. Besides attending to their duties at this hospital, these young women, when they are not needed there, go all over Italy when a call is sent for their services. Two of the eight beds in the hospital are set apart for patients who are unable to pay, while for the support of one of them two American and two English ladies in Roman society have made themselves responsible.

A. S. Bigelow's Yacht at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, July 25.—The American steam yacht Pantooset, Albert S. Bigelow of Boston, New York Yacht Club, owner, has arrived here.

TURKISH SHIP LAUNCHED

Cruiser Medjidia Glides Off the Ways at Cramps' Yard.

Mrs. Cramp the Sponsor for the First Warship Ever Built Here for the Ottoman Empire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering of diplomats, foreign and American naval officers, and prominent citizens of Philadelphia, the Turkish cruiser Medjidia, the first warship ever built here for the Ottoman Empire, was launched to-day at Cramp's shipyard. The sponsor for the new addition to the Sultan's navy was Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, and the baptism was an evasion of the Koran's teaching turned into a graceful compliment of the American people. The Koran forbids a Mahommedan woman from participating in a christening at which wine is used. The difficulty was overcome by the selection of an American woman, Mrs. Cramp, to break the bottle on the bow of the sea fighter.

When the Medjidia glided down the ways at 1:45 o'clock, grouped about the christening platform were a dozen Turkish officials. They included Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States; his two sons, Ali Bey and Osman Bey; Djelal Munif Bey, First Secretary of the Ottoman Legation; Sidkey Bey, Consul at New York City; his secretary, Selim Bey; Halid Bey, and Bahadin Bey, besides Lieut. Commander Sabri Bey, and Lieut. Ali Bey of the Turkish Navy, Inspectors of Machinery and Hull Construction respectively, on duty at the shipyard for the Sultan.

Other distinguished visitors were Commander Alexandre Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington; Representative T. S. Butler, Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister from Cuba; Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard; Capt. C. F. Goodrich of the same station, Capt. J. F. Hanscom, United States Navy; Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, at Washington, D. C.; Capt. William S. Moore, United States Navy, and Commander William J. Baxter, United States Navy, both stationed at Cramps' shipyard; Representative H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, Judge and Mrs. John R. McPherson, and various city officials.

In 1900 Ahmed Pasha, Chief Engineer of the Ottoman Navy, came to this country for the purpose of examining the American system of naval construction. As a result of his investigation, the Turkish Government contracted with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company for the construction of the warship Medjidia, which is of the protected-cruiser type.

The general dimensions and characteristics of the vessel are as follows:

Length on load line, 330 feet; beam, extreme, 42 feet; draft, mean, 16 feet; displacement, 3,300 tons; speed, 22 knots.

The armament consists of 2 six-inch rapid-fire guns, 45 calibres long; 8 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, 50 calibres; 6 three-pounder rapid-fire guns, 50 calibres; 6 seven-pounder rapid-fire guns, 20 calibres; 1 three-inch field gun, and 2 torpedo tubes for fourteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes.

The battery is capable of firing 684 pounds of projectiles at one round of all guns. Using the standard rates of firing for guns of the calibre given, the total discharge of all guns in one minute would be 5,000 pounds. The maximum thickness of the protected deck over the space occupied by the engines and boilers is four inches. Otherwise the vessel is unarmored with the exception of the conning tower and tube leading to the protected deck. Each of the larger guns is provided with a shield for the protection of its crew.

The vessel is provided with a strong ram at the bow, strengthened by the protective deck, which forms an integral part of the ram. The engines are two in number, of the inverted, triple expansion type, driving twin screws. These engines will be capable of developing upward of 12,000 indicated horse power. The boilers are of the improved Niclausse type.

There will be a complete hospital on the ship and special attention has been given to ventilation.

LAUNCHING OF THE MONGOLIA.

Built for the Philippine and China Trade at New York Shipbuilding Company's Yard.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 25.—The steamship Mongolia, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched to-day at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The Mongolia is the second largest ship ever built in the United States. She is to be used in the Philippine and China trade. Her sister ship, the Manchuria, will be launched in October.

Miss Lucy Bell Kennedy of Pittsburg christened the Mongolia.

The list of invited guests was large and included the Pacific Mail Steamship Company officials, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, Cramp Company, Fore River Company, Maryland Steel Company, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company; P. A. S. Franklin, President of the Atlantic Transport Company; United States Senators and Representatives of New Jersey, Mayor and City Council of Camden, and prominent shipping men of New York.

The Mongolia was originally intended for the Transatlantic Transport Company, but was purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The dimensions of the new steamship are: Length, 615 feet 8 inches; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 51 feet 3 inches; indicated horse power, 12,000; speed, 16 knots; displacement, 26,514 tons; gross tonnage, 13,500; passenger capacity, first cabin, 350; second cabin, 68; steerage, 1,300. When laden she will draw thirty-two feet of water.

The Mongolia is constructed wholly of steel.

KILLING MARCH OF REGIMENT.

Austrian Colonel Refused to Permit Heat-Stricken Men to Rest, Though Forced to a Carriage Himself.

VIENNA, July 25.—Details received from Budapest regarding the suffering of an infantry regiment from the extraordinary heat during a manoeuvre march from Trebinye to Bilek last Monday, on which 400 men were prostrated, indicate that bad handling of the regiment was largely responsible for the men being overcome.

The troops are alleged to have been burdened with extra equipment, in addition to the usual heavy marching order, and were engaged two hours in a sham fight. This necessitated a forced march in the hottest hours of the day. The Colonel commanding the regiment refused to grant the request of some of his officers that the soldiers be allowed to rest, though he himself was incapacitated, being obliged to finish the march in a carriage.

Before reaching Bilek the men fell out of the ranks by scores. Nine died immediately and twenty-two were carried off insensible, six of whom died soon after reaching the hospital. Seventy others are in a serious condition. During the march the thermometer registered 125 degrees in the sun.

The Captain of a company which was operating independently ordered a halt and rested his men during the worst two hours of the day, and brought in his command without a single prostration.

Considerable excitement exists in civil and military circles over what is termed the unjustifiable handling of troops in time of peace. The War Office has issued an official statement in which it is declared that every precaution was observed, and that the death of the men was unavoidable.

NEWS OF AMERICAN VISITORS IN PARIS

Exciting Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll in an Automobile Ride from Paris to Trouville—Arrivals and Departures for the Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of New York, who have passed the greater part of the season at Claridge's Hotel, London, are at Aix-les-Bains.

United States Senator Clark of Montana, who arrived on Thursday from America, is at the Hotel de l'Athénée.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer and Miss Pulitzer of New York are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel des Roches Blanches at Etretat.

Emil L. Boas, American General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, and his family arrived yesterday by the Fuerst Bismarck. They will proceed to Switzerland next week.

At Etretat at the Hotel des Roches Blanches are Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Roberts and Mrs. Stephen Peabody.

Among the latest arrivals at the Hotel des Roches Noires at Trouville are Mrs. H. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Barton Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Weith and family, Mrs. G. Stone and the Misses Stone, Rowland D. Allen, and Francis Riggs and family.

At Aix-les-Bains Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Curtis were dining together this week at the Villa des Fleurs. Among others there were Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll traveled to Trouville from Paris by automobile, and had several rather exciting adventures en route, among others the descent of the Col du Chat at midnight over a most difficult road, which neither Mr. Carroll nor his machinist had ever seen before. Mr. Carroll is at Trouville for the pigeon shooting, and after the Grand Prix contest to-morrow leaves for Vichy with Mrs. Carroll and their little boy.

Baroness von Eisgesser has left Paris for Homburg.

Arthur W. Ware of New York has arrived at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman and family have arrived at 7 Rue Poisson on their way to Switzerland.

Arrivals at the Hotel Meurice include Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Keasbey and the Misses Keasbey of New Jersey and Mrs. A. Strong and the Misses Strong of California. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elias have left the same hotel for the Engadine.

Mrs. M. C. Mastick and Mrs. G. B. McAneny of San Francisco are at the Hotel d'Albe.

Mrs. Blanche Ulman has returned to Paris from America, and is in her apartment in the Rue de Presbourg.

Mlle. Jeanne Beck was quietly married on July 18 in her mother's home to Harold Ridpath. Mr. and Mrs. Ridpath have left for an extensive tour through Scotland.

Samuel Cuppels, Mrs. W. H. Scudder, Miss H. M. Joyce, and Miss Hinds have left Paris after an extended visit to the Continent.

Mrs. Fox and Miss Malcolm leave Paris next week for Aix-les-Bains.

Mrs. Ram, who has recovered from her recent illness, is leaving next week for Switzerland.

Mrs. Rykert has left here to spend the Summer at the Château d'Ardennes. Dr. Rykert makes the trip between Paris and the château every week end on an automobile.

J. A. McKay of New York has been in Paris during the week.

Miss Fanny Reed leaves Paris for Trouville early next month.

PARIS NEWS OF FAR EAST.

Foreign Office Hears Japan and Russia Have Better Understanding.

PARIS, July 25.—The dispatches received at the foreign office here from Tokio and St. Petersburg do not contain any confirmation of the reports published in London and Paris papers regarding warlike preparations on the part of Russia and Japan.

On the contrary, the reports continue to indicate, as they did ten days ago, that the relations between the two Governments are still improving.

A SURPRISE FOR RODIN.

Thaulow Plays and Isadora Duncan Dances at a Jolly Picnic in the Woods of Chaville.

The Parisians are like the Athenians of old, in that they are avid of what is new, and it may be that there is some truth in the statement one hears from fellow-craftsmen of Rodin who dislike his work or envy his fame that he is no longer the vogue. But the honors he received last year from artists in London do not point that way, unless we are to believe that an artist begins to be appreciated in other lands when his work goes stale in his own home. This may be one phase of the old saw with a Biblical source that a prophet is not without glory save in his own country.

Rodin has in Paris a very peculiar dwelling and a studio with a formal garden attached, where in an informal way, to be sure, he will sometimes give little fêtes, to which the young American sculptors and sculptresses gather very gladly when luck so far favors them as to receive invitations. And certainly Americans are welcome there if anywhere. This studio contains once more the casts and bronzes which Miss Loie Fuller brought over to New York last Spring and the National Arts Club exhibited—the "Adam" and "Eve," the design for a tower in honor of Labor, the bronze statuette of the "Thinker," and a dozen more of the figures large and small which so greatly irritate some people and so profoundly interest others. Here, too, are the original casts for the monument to the starved burghers of Calais, who marched out in their shirts with ropes about their necks to humiliate themselves before the King of England and implore him to spare the town—a monument which kicked up no end of a row in the artistic circles of Paris. Here is the rejected statue to Balzac with that odd beak and that shock of hair issuing from the folds of the historic dressing gown—another figure over which tout-Paris artistique went into hysterics. The young men and women, many of whom are American, Scotch, English, Scandinavian, stand before these works and try to make out whether the master is a genius, as they are inclined to believe, or a clever mystifier, a dealer in fumisterie, a blagueur, really deserving of any of those gentle epithets of opprobrium and scorn which are hurled at him by the votaries of the classical in sculpture.

About ten days ago a number of young sculptors, chiefly French, gave Rodin a déjeuner sur l'herbe, or what we might term a "surprise party," the surprise being confined to those artists who were not asked to join the party. Of course M. and Mme. Rodin were apprised beforehand of the intended surprise. America was represented by Mrs. Langton, a student of sculpture; Scandinavia by the painter Fritz Thaulow, who contributed to the fête by playing on the violin, of which he is an expert amateur; Spain, by Mlle. Cimino-[illegible], painter and lecturer on art. The painter Besnard stood for the sister art, and M. Octave Mirbeau for French literature.

The programme included a visit to the woods at Chaville, where, in a convenient glade the young sculptors had erected on the greensward a column surmounted by a figure by Rodin, that headless torso which has been so much admired for its modeling. After the breakfast on the grass the party was grouped about the column by the amateur photographer who is inevitable to such occasions. Mme. Rodin was seated in front of the column, with the master on one side and the gigantic Fritz Thaulow on the other, and in front of them, on the grass, sat rows of pretty young women addicted to sculpture who came to do honor to the man they call "the master."

Inspired by Thaulow's solo on the violin, one of the whiteclad damsels rose and proved to be not French and not a sculptress—but an American girl, who, after triumphs in Berlin and Vienna, has been affording Paris a new sensation—in dancing. It was Miss Isadora Duncan, who had been persuaded to add a bit of her own art to the sculpture of Rodin and the music of Thaulow.

Miss Duncan is the young woman who stirred to wrath the male and female members of those unvenerable but ancient institutions, the operatic ballets, when she tried to express feelings, sentiment, the soul of music otherwise than by teetering about on the ends of her toes and making windmills of her legs. She has set herself the task of rediscovering the dance as it must have been when the Greek and Etruscan painters made pictures of professional dancers on jars and marble slabs and the plastered walls of palaces and tombs. The Parisians have been becomingly grateful for this attempt, and applaud the young woman who has on her side a fair measure of beauty and grace. In her public performances on the stage she wears sandals on her bare feet and is clad in thin silks; but she does not call in the aid of wings, immense floating folds of gossamer materials and the magical effects of changing colored lights which Miss Loie Fuller has found so popular. Her art of dancing is addressed to a smaller public, one that appreciates fine music to start with and enjoys the rhythm of sinuous movement, who can understand her, moreover, when she tries, sometimes successfully, sometimes unsuccessfully, to translate music into motion.

At this déjeuner sur l'herbe given to Rodin the elements were present for an audience thoroughly in sympathy with her aspirations. Though the greensward is not the best of footing for poor shoe-shod moderns, and the brilliant daylight and ordinary attire were not the most favorable adjuncts, Miss Duncan more than pleased the assemblage of sculptors, painters, and writers as she danced round the column. The music was played by Thaulow and three friends who practice quartet music with him, and to their strains the young American moved in alternate swift and slow movements among the groups of artists, inspired by their enthusiasm as she could not be by the most vociferous audience in a theatre. The scene was idyllic, and no one failed to carry away with him or her a memory of this impromptu meeting of the two arts of music and the dance.

Rodin is so powerful in his influence on modern sculpture that his work should be better known than it is in the United States. It is difficult, however, to present it in an exhibition because it depends for its effect on surroundings. The fragments and single figures one usually sees are not understood, chiefly because they are usually parts of complex groups. To show them all requires too much cost, too much space. The exhibition at the Arts Club last Spring was suggestive of what might be done by some impresario who could afford to bring over an extensive series of Rodin's sculpture; but what impresario would court the deficit inevitable to such an undertaking? It would have to be a labor of love. Perhaps the enterprise of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg would be equal to such a venture.

FORBIDDEN TO BEAR ARMS.

Remarkable Proclamation Made to Nearly 3,000,000 of the Czar's Subjects.

The Governor of the great Russian district of Kharkoff, which lies between the Don and the Dnieper, and has a population of nearly 3,000,000, has issued a remarkable proclamation, of which some hint has already been given in the cable dispatches. After forbidding the inhabitants to carry arms or weapons of any description—"daggers, brass-knuckles, sword-canes, knives, &c."—without special permission from the police, the proclamation continues:

"Dealers in firearms, ammunition, and explosives are required to have a detailed list of such on their books. They may deliver such only to persons authorized by the police to buy them, and must keep a record of the names and addresses of such persons, exactly specifying each sale.

"The proprietors of workshops, factories, and other industrial establishments, as also persons holding such establishments on lease or as managers, and their foremen, are required scrupulously to watch that their men are not made the object of incitement to revolt on the part of revolutionary agents, and they are to report such revolutionary agents to the police and aid in their arrest and in the seizure of anything, such as prohibited pamphlets or books, seditious proclamations, or secret manuscripts, that may secure their conviction. All persons are prohibited from circulating reports of anticipated public disturbances either orally or in writing, and from organizing without permission of the authorities any kind of collection or lottery.

"Porters and night watchmen of houses are required always to lend active assistance to the police immediately they are called upon to do so. House owners are allowed to engage for these duties only persons whose selection is approved by the police, and they may not dismiss them without informing the latter."

The Governor's notification also provides for the strengthening and the rigorous regulation of the service of night watchmen. He concludes with the warning that "any one breaking these orders will render himself liable to a fine not exceeding 500 roubles, ($270,) or to three months' imprisonment."

GEN. MACDONALD'S WILL.

The will of Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald has been lodged in Edinburgh. The General left £4,462 in Russian, Uruguayan, Argentine, and African bank shares and bonds, with a balance at his bankers of £875.

The testator bequeathed everything to his son Hector. The swords and addresses, of which quite a number are specified, are left to the son as heirlooms. Sir Hector directed that his old charger Knowall should be shot, that one hoof be mounted and given to Gen. Sir Charles d'Aguilar, and that the others be kept by his son. The testator's goods are to be sold for his son's benefit, except the banner which was captured from the Mahdi, some African swords and spears, and a few other articles.

The will was signed at Umballa on Dec. 27, 1899, before Gen. Macdonald proceeded to South Africa on active service.

CONGRESSMAN BURTON, IN BERLIN, TELLS OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS

Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee Discusses European Waterways—Painful Mishaps to American Turners at the Nuremberg Fest—Germany Expects No Results from the American Monetary Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—United States Representative Burton, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, commenting on his European trip, said this week that there was always danger in forming hasty impressions from investigations in Europe made with a view to the application of foreign methods in America. It was hard to form general inferences about the relative merits of land and water transportation when it was remembered that in Germany the maximum load carried by a freight car was 15 tons, as against 50 tons and more in the United States.

Mr. Burton added that rivers like the Elbe and Rhine, which carried enormous traffic, did not, like many rivers in the United States, require the construction of locks and dams to correct differences of level or to accumulate sufficient water for navigation. In France, however, some of the rivers had an average of almost one lock a mile over considerable stretches.

Mr. Burton said the subject of the sharing of expense of construction by localities had received his attention. In this respect there was great diversity in Europe. In France the Central Government paid all the expenses, and until recently no request for contributions from cities or localities immediately benefited had been made. In Germany, on the other hand, the Imperial Government paid nothing. The respective States, such as Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, improved the channels of streams in or adjacent to their territory, while the harbors were improved at the expense of the ports. Hamburg had contributed great sums, while Mannheim, on the Rhine, had spent millions of dollars on the improvement of its river harbor.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—Representative Burton started for St. Petersburg to-day, accompanied by Major Frederick Mahan of the Engineer Corps, (retired,) to study the Russian waterways. They are going down the Volga as far as Zaritsyn.

While here Mr. Burton received every courtesy from the officials, who assisted him in making his observations and placed an electric launch at his disposal for the examination of Berlin's canal connections.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—German officials consider that no practical result will follow the visit of the American Monetary Commission. The question has a political phase. Germany is greatly disgruntled on account of the Chinese indemnity question, and claims that she will fare worse by the method of payment which China insists on than any other power. Why, therefore, the officials ask, should Germany help China?

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—Dr. Koch, President of the Reichsbank, gave a dinner to the American and Mexican Monetary Commissioners last evening. United States Consul General Mason gave a dinner to the American Commissioners to-night.

MISHAPS TO AMERICAN TURNERS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Several of the American turners who took part in the fest at Nuremberg experienced misfortunes. One of the victors lost a finger just before he appeared on the stage to receive his prize. Another came with a broken arm. A third sprained his foot and had to be carried to the tribune. A fourth was robbed of his money.

BUST OF PRINCESS HENRY.

Made for St. Louis Exposition by Mrs. Cadwallader Guild.

BERLIN, July 25.—Mrs. Cadwallader Guild, the American sculptor, recently returned here from Kiel, where she went to attend the regattas as the guest of Princess Henry of Prussia. While there Mrs. Guild made a bust of the Princess, which the artist intends to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The bust is now being cut in marble, in Italy. Dr. Lewald, the Exposition Commissioner of Germany, wanted a copy of it for the Deutsches Haus, but the exhibition authorities informed Mrs. Guild that American artists living abroad can exhibit only in the American Art Department.

Mrs. Guild recently finished a bust of President Lincoln, which greatly pleases the traveling Americans who have seen it.

AID SILESIAN FLOOD VICTIMS.

Prussian Ministry Devotes $2,500,000 for Relief—Typhoid at Glogau.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Prussian Ministry has decided to devote $2,500,000 to the relief of the sufferers from the Silesian floods. Finance Minister Von Rheinbaben went to Breslau to-day to confer with the provincial and local authorities regarding the distribution of the funds.

Typhus fever appeared at Glogau after the subsidence of the floods, owing to the grain rotting in the fields.

PREDICT DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—The German newspapers continue to publish predictions of an impending American industrial crisis, but, strange to say, not a single German journal considered it worth while to report H. H. Hanna's clear exposition of the American industrial situation before the American Chamber of Commerce here last Tuesday. Mr. Hanna showed that the condition of Wall Street had nothing to do with the industrial prosperity of the United States.

LOCATING THE BOER BIBLES.

The officials of the Society of Friends in London are endeavoring to find and return the Bibles belonging to Boer families which were taken by British soldiers in the course of the South African war, and for the return of which an appeal was recently issued by Earl Roberts.

So far information has been received of about twenty Bibles which are missing, and some of these have already been located. One is in the possession of the Bishop of Ripon, and belongs to Commandant Prinsloo. The Bishop has expressed his willingness to return it. Another fine Bible was heard of in the West of England, and a third located is that of the Dutch Commandant Haasbock, who was killed in the war.

Mr. Alexander of the Society of Friends has two Bibles at his office. One is a magnificent volume—a large folio, dated 1660, 18 inches by 11 inches, belonging to the Van der Merwe family, and returned by Capt. Werneford, who found it near Ermelo. This contains a pedigree, the first part of which is in illuminated characters. In all probability it belonged to one of the old Voortrekkers. The other is not so old, and apparently belongs to a family named Grant.

Recently an officer living at Newcastle-on-Tyne wrote to say he was returning a Bible he bought from one of his men, which belonged, he believed, to one Martinus Els, of Sloot Kraal, Heilbron.

Medals for American Music Students.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Miss Mabel Daniels of Boston and Miss Clara Bartholomay of Buffalo have received bronze medals at the Munich Academy of Music.

Phosphate Discovery in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Important phosphate deposits have been discovered at Moenchgarten, Hanover.

VENEZUELAN JUDGMENTS IN.

First Batch of American Claims Adjudicated by Commission Arrive.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The first batch of the claims adjudicated by the American Venezuelan Claims Commission now in session in Caracas has reached the State Department. They are not considerable in amount, but are the forerunners of many others expected in the near future. No attempt will be made to collect any of the judgments until the commission has completed its work. Indeed, as the question of preferential payments has yet to be decided by The Hague arbitration, these American claims cannot be paid pending that decision.

It appears that the Claims Commission will be much longer at work in Caracas than was anticipated when the members went to Venezuela, and it is now estimated by competent authorities that the work cannot be finished until October.

The Ponce, Overdue, Reaches Port.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 25.—The New York and Porto Rico steamship Ponce, from New York July 18, arrived here last night, forty hours late, thereby allaying the deep anxiety felt at San Juan concerning her safety.

The United States steamboat Potomac sailed this morning for Bar Harbor, Me.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

The Leipziger Tageblatt Discusses the Need of Its Reorganization.

Apropos of the supposed measures contemplated for the reform of the United States Consular Service, the New York correspondent of the Leipziger Tageblatt has sent the following to his paper:

"For the last few years increasing signs have been manifested in United States commercial and industrial centres for the improvement of the National Consular Service. Even the agricultural districts favor reform in this direction for, as a large sale is found for American produce abroad, information—and that of the most serviceable kind—is desired concerning the markets there. For some time past all branches of production and trade, and especially railway concerns, have been exerting pressure for a more business-like bond of communication between their local centres of production and the European markets. This movement presupposes the belief that the domestic markets, in the near future, will not prove to be as profitable as they have been in the past. On account of the trusts, the production of the United States has been much in demand, but the supply will increase through the competition of new monopolies, which, springing like mushrooms from the ground, are soon absorbed by those of longer and stronger growth.

"As the exports of the United States in the past consisted mainly of produce and raw material, articles from the industrial sections of Europe were much in demand and great knowledge of foreign markets was not needed here. But now, in order for American commodities to gain a possession of those markets where foreign products now obtain, it is necessary not only to have those commodities which can replace foreign-made wares, but a knowledge must be acquired on the part of the American concerning the financial affairs, the laws, the manner of transportation, &c., concerning those markets which he covets. In all these necessary and difficult matters the American manufacturer has no experience. When he sends his products to foreign markets he must first obtain the protection of the Consuls of his country or of the Secretary of State at Washington.

"But, aside from the desire of American manufacturers and producers to have a better service, interest in the matter has been aroused in Congress itself looking to an expansion and improvement of the Consular system. Several measures were introduced in the last session with this object in view. And this phase of the theme is discussed by all commercial boards and produce and industrial associations. The most notable body of this kind is the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which has a membership of over 2,300, including the best-known manufacturers, producers, and exporters of the Union.

"This mighty association has for years been successfully active in developing the industrial and economic interests; it has been particularly interested in the establishment of a United States Secretary of Commerce, who has also given much assistance in facilitating expert as well as interior improvements and in promoting foreign commercial intercourse. The National Association of the United States, moreover, especially devotes its attention to the improvement of the Consular system, and has, I hear from authoritative sources, requested Consul Hanauer, at Frankfort-on-Main, to outline a plan for the reform and reorganization of the system, in order to give official publicity to the ideas of the association."

PORTO RICANS CELEBRATE.

Holiday on Fifth Anniversary of American Occupation.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 25.—In accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Hunt, the fifth anniversary of the American occupation of Porto Rico is being celebrated as a holiday.

There will be a ball to-night, at which the Governor will be present. The natives are joining heartily in the celebration.

CUBA'S $35,000,000 LOAN.

No Evidence of an Attempt on the Part of the United States to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Careful inquiry in executive circles fails to discover any evidence of an attempt on the part of the Untied States Government or its agencies to interfere in any way with the placing of the $35,000,000 Cuban loan.

When the loan was first projected some inquiries were unofficially made by the Cuban agents as to whether the loan would be repugnant to the Platt amendment. Secretary Root, being then in charge of Cuban affairs, without making any official statement, let it be known that the only test that would be applied would relate to the ability of Cuba to repay the loan and meet the interest. It would be for the buyers of the bonds themselves to determine whether or not the loan was sound, for the United States Government did not propose at that stage to enter into the subject, and the bond purchasers, realizing the exact risk involved, would fix their bids upon that basis. As far as can be learned that is the situation now.

THEATRE IN HARTZ MOUNTAINS.

Natural Scenery for Allegorical Play at Witch's Dancing Place.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13.—High up in the Hartz Mountains, at the Hexentansplatz, near the little village of Thale, a few days ago there was opened a regular mountain theatre.

The Hexentansplatz is a high plateau from which one can look down on laughing valleys, with clusters of green fields, charming cities, and numerous small villages. The stage built on the plateau is of fair dimensions. It is erected near a mountain ravine which, with its forests in the background, forms natural scenery. The seats for the public are arranged in amphitheatre fashion, descending in rows from the stage. Naturally, in this unique mountain theatre one must forego everything reminding one of modern comforts, although the wooden seats are not bad.

The stage is separated from the public by only a small space, so that performances must go on continually without pause. The only artificial scenery to be seen is a small peasant house, the side scenes being formed by the natural forest.

A festival play, entitled "Walpurgis," by Ernst Wachler, is presented before the thousands of Summer guests who are now visiting the lovely Hartz. It is an allegorical play, glorifying the old German legend of "The Walpurgisnacht," made popular by Goethe and Heine. The play is opened with an address by Herr Daghoefer, who, with the other artists, are from the Court Theatre at Weimar. The chorus is composed of young people from the neighboring village of Thale, who also do the dancing.

At the end of the performance fires are burned on the top of the mountains.

JAPANESE WRITING REFORM.

Scheme to Romanize the Characters Now in Progress.

A resolution recently passed by the Department of Imperial Scripts, a sub-section of the Imperial Education Association of Japan, marks a most important step in the advance of that progressive country, writes a correspondent in The London Times. This committee of experts recommends the Government to include among the compulsory and indispensable subjects of instruction in the curriculum of higher primary schools the Romanization of the Japanese language. Let it be at once premised, for the sake of that ardent soul, the "no rater," that no religious propaganda, no Jesuitry in disguise, is intended. "Romanization," to use the extraordinarily clumsy term adopted by native scholars, refers to the transliteration from Japanese written characters to Roman lettering. This valuable literary work is of course—as every one cognizant with the Western movement in modern Japan must be well aware—no new thing, and during the last decade the favorable action of the universities has given it a considerable impetus. But the suggestion to include this subject in the ordinary curriculum of the higher primary State schools (and no privately owned school can safely omit a subject compulsory in the public institutions, so that if established in the latter it is established universally) would mean that the next generation of Japanese of all classes would be familiar with the Latin alphabet.

The Educational Department proposes, if the Government adopts the recommendation of the committee, that the Roman alphabet, as well as a Romanized Japanese alphabet, shall be taught to beginners, that the early readers shall contain Romanized passages of Japanese, and scholars shall be called upon to Romanize Japanese words and sentences set for the purpose.

At the first blush this may sound much like the translation of any other language, but in fact to render a paragraph of French or Latin into English will be found an infinitely simpler business than to change ideograph writing, wherein a whole thought may be represented in a single character, or the ordinary writing, in which one "letter" may stand for a word, into Roman characters. To familiarize the ordinary run of men and women with the Roman method it will certainly be at first necessary to follow the plan proposed by the department, and begin the instruction in higher primary, if not in primary, schools. The scheme if adopted will probably come into operation at the beginning of the next scholastic year, leaving a few months for the preparation of the readers and other handbooks. The possibility of the Government setting aside the expert advice is remote, and therefore it is permissible to contemplate the suggestion as something by no means chimerical.

When accomplished, the Romanization of the Japanese language will put the final touch of victory to that revolution which began some forty years ago. It is difficult to realize even in a small measure what the step means to the Japanese nation. Not only will commercial relations be infinitely simplified, not only will ready intercourse between native and European be made a thousandfold easier and thus contribute to the adjustment of political difficulties, not only will the germs of Western literature on the one hand and the classics of Japan on the other be rendered accessible to the ordinary translator, but the whole wealth and weight of European thought, opinion, and public criticism will become susceptible of reduction to a common medium, for the mere language of Japan is fairly easy to acquire. The great obstacles hitherto has been the practical impossibility of reaching the bulk of the people, who, acquainted only with character writing and not much in contact with Western people, are still unable to grasp the European aspect of events, but this suggestion if carried out will remove that obstacle en passant. In fact, the Romanization of the written tongue will mark the advent of Japan's maturity, and to this end its adoption in school is alone essential.

Firearms Made in Fez.

Much interest has been felt lately in the City of Fez, as it contains an important Italian industry, which caused days of anxiety, hard work, and worry to its initiators. The manufactory of firearms of Fez was instituted about ten years ago by the late Col. Bregoli, aided by Col. Ferrara, the present director. The manufactory, which appears an anachronism in its aggressive modernness, surrounded as it is by all things ancient, has a principal entrance, by which no one is allowed to enter on horseback except the Sultan, and is supplied with water power from a canal coming out of the River Perle, which works three turbines having 180 horse power, of which only 125 is used. At the time the manufactory was initiated permission to use the River Perle for transportation purposes was asked of the Sultan, who replied that he would willingly put two or three thousand mules at their disposal, but that he would never permit his river to be thus polluted! So Col. Ferrara was obliged to have the machinery made in small pieces and brought by land, which cost enormously and wasted an infinity of time. But material difficulties were not the only ones against which it was necessary to fight. There was local superstition to conciliate, which is never quite to be conquered and may break out in the most unexpected ways, and also local jealousies, besides which the other European powers were not very well satisfied, and certainly did nothing to help the work on. If the work was successfully accomplished, it was due entirely to the energy of the Italians and the good will of the Sultan, young as he was.—Rome Correspondence, London Pall Mall Gazette.

ARMY MANOEUVRES ABROAD.

Dates of Coming Military Events—Their Character Explained.

So far as information has transpired from the various Continental War-Offices, the military manoeuvres this year will be far less important than those of 1902, except in the case of Germany.

There will be two series of army manoeuvres held in France—one in the southeastern and the other in the Midland provinces. The former will be carried out on the left bank of the Rhone, between Isère and Durance. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Army Corps, reinforced by other troops, will take part in them. The operations will last from Sept. 6 to and including Sept. 16. The Midland manoeuvres will be carried out by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Corps.

The German grand manoeuvres will this year be of considerable importance. The entire Saxon Army, consisting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Army Corps, reinforced by the "B" Cavalry Division, will be opposed by the Fourth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps. The manoeuvres will probably take place in the eastern portion of Saxony, between Halle and Merseburg, in the second and third weeks of September. The total number of units taking part in them are 96 battalions, 100 squadrons, and 100 batteries.

The principal Russian manoeuvres will take place this year in the St. Petersburg district. All the troops assembled at the three camps of instruction of Krasnoe-Selo, Pskow, and Chemiak, as well as a considerable number of the Vilna district troops, will take part in them. One hundred and twenty-five battalions, 72 squadrons, and 68 batteries will participate. Details of the organization of these manoeuvres have not yet been published, but they will probably take place at the latter end of September or the beginning of October. Even more considerable manoeuvres were to have taken place in the Warsaw district, but have since been countermanded.

No regular grand manoeuvres will take place this year in Austria-Hungary, but two army corps, the Seventh and Twelfth, will operate against each other on the borders of Hungary and Transylvania during the first fortnight in September. Forty-nine infantry battalions and 32 field and horse artillery batteries will take part in them. Companies will be made up to a strength of 130 men by the calling out of the reserve and Ersatz reserve.

The Belgian Autumn manoeuvres will take place this year between Aug. 30 and Sept. 10. The First and Second Infantry divisions will take part in them. The theatre of operations is the country between Namur and Arlon.

The Third (Milan) and the Fifth (Verona) Army Corps will take part in this year's Italian grand manoeuvres, which will be carried out between Aug. 28 and Sept. 6. The final review will be held on the latter date, in the neighborhood of Padua.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

THE Moniteur Local, of Kiel, has made what the German interior press regard as a striking criticism upon the appearance of the United States sailors who recently took part in the Kiel fêtes. "The American sailors," said the German paper, "totally lack the soldierly appearance of our own. They present an aspect which offends the military eye. These Americans lack entirely the military bearing and the elasticity of step and of movement so conspicuous in our own sailors." Of course, the delightful naiveté of the Germans' censure has not been lost sight of by the genuine maritime press of France and England, where the worst possible type of sailor is called a "soldier."

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Herr Eugen Diederichs, who is the publishing agent of Count Tolstoi in Berlin and London, has been informed that he will not be permitted to publish the Count's brochure, "Thou Shalt Not Kill," in Germany, on the ground that it contains insults to the Kaiser. The work is directed principally against military education and the propagation of the military spirit among Princes; and in one sentence the German Kaiser is named with the Czar, while the author states in another place that there is no hope of eradicating the delusion that the world is served by killing a Prince until war, "or murder by wholesale," is abolished.

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The Paris municipal returns for the week ended July 18 show that the sanitary condition of the capital continues to be satisfactory. The number of deaths registered was 887, as compared with the average of 918. There were 23 deaths from violence, including 10 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated was 524, and 1,118 children were born, (558 boys and 560 girls,) 295 of the total being illegitimate.

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M. de Prevignand, in the course of an article in the Gil Blas of Paris, accuses King Peter of being the leader of the Servian conspiracy. The writer, who has just returned to Paris from Belgrade, also asserts that the crime might have been prevented had the Russian Minister, who is said to have been fully acquainted with the plot, intervened. M. de Prevignand then cites the names of the regicides and those with whom the responsibility lies for mutilating the bodies of the King and Queen. It is added that Col. Mishitch, who was at the head of the conspiracy, has been appointed First Secretary in the Foreign Office. It is, moreover, announced that King Peter will go to St. Petersburg in September.

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According to the returns for June, published by the Paris Municipal Laboratory, only 80 samples of butter out of 235 were found to be impure, while there was not a single impure sample of coffee examined. With cider, however, 95 per cent. of the samples wer found to be adulterated. Fifty per cent. of the beer samples were not pure, while of 1,012 samples of milk 201 were not from the cow. Other figures are: Wine, 172 bad samples out of 720; spirits, 50 bad out of 64, and confectionery, 29 bad out of 98. It is pointed out that all the samples submitted for analysis are suspected to be bad, and this explains some of the rather high percentages.

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It is reported from Berck-sur-Mer, France, that the Casino there has been totally destroyed by fire. It seems that a workman, while looking for a leak in a pipe beneath the stage, carried a lamp, which caused an explosion. Six musicians were on the stage at the time, and they were sent fifteen feet into the air. The proprietor sustained a loss of about $10,000, while the actors lost about $3,000 worth of costumes.

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It appears that Kubelik, the celebrated violinist, has a double in Franz Wister of Prague, who also plays the violin. A short time ago an impresario, Jassinski by name, took him for a tour in Russia. When they arrived at Kamenetz Podolsk, the young violinist discovered that Jassinski advertised him as Kubelik himself. He refused to play, paid the expenses incurred, and broke his engagement with the impresario. For some time he wandered about the streets unable to get money to return home. Finally, his music and his likeness to Kubelik attracted attention, and, on his story being told, he obtained enough money to take him back to Prague.

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Queen Draga's sisters, who have gone to Zurich, are to receive the price of the furniture, &c., in their house at Belgrade, which has been sold by auction.

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According to M. Guilbert, Secretary of the Meteorological Commission of Calvados, the accepted notion that the strength of a wind depends on the gradient or "atmospheric slope" is erroneous. "If," he says, "there is a normal wind, that is, a wind of a speed proportional to the gradient, there is also an abnormal wind—too strong or too weak in proportion to its gradient. But a wind abnormal by excess gives a rise of the barometer within twenty-four hours, and one abnormal by defect a fall."

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It is announced from Berlin that the Princess Victoria Louise, Kaiser Wilhelm's youngest daughter, is learning the fundamental principles of the art of cooking under the direction of Herr Huebner, imperial chief of the kitchen. A miniature kitchen, completely fitted, has been installed at the new palace at Potsdam, where the young Princess takes her lessons. She is at present compelled to stay away from the room on account of a contagious disease having broken out in the servants' quarters, which necessitated the removal of the Court to Cadinen.

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During three days of the period of hot weather which recently prevailed in London 100 tons of fish were condemned at Billingsgate. According to The Fish Traders' Gazette, about one-half of the fish destroyed, if unsalable in a commercial sense, was perfectly good and wholesome, and should have been distributed by the authorities among the London hospitals and charitable institutions at an approximate cost price.

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A severe epidemic of hay fever has broken out in the West End of London, and on July 9, 1,000 cases were reported to the doctors. Consequently, London papers are full of articles giving various reasons for the cause of the fever and as many more for its cure. It is the theory of several experts that the fever is caused by the pollen grains which are blown from certain wild plants, and that it should be the object of the Park Commissioners to discover what these plants are and exterminate them.

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Gen. André, French Minister of War, has decided, a Paris note reports, that no more gloves are to be purchased for the soldiers of the Army of France, and that when the present stock is exhausted gloves will no longer form part of the parade dress. Although the reason for this course is reported to be economy, it is a wise reform says a Paris paper—"white gloves give a smart appearance to the men, but they should be white and should fit." A pair of gloves, hitherto, has served several men in succession, having been made only in two or three standard sizes. They were consequently dubbed "socks" by the French conscript.

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The British Minister of War, Mr. Brodrick, recently stated that boys who have been at a reformatory should not be prevented from joining the army if they have a good character on leaving the institution.

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Among the German naval strategists who are interested in the British scheme for a new naval base in the Frith of Forth, is Capt. Reventlow, a well-known writer on naval affairs. In a recent article in a Berlin periodical he asserts that the establishment of a base and the presence of a squadron in the Frith of Forth will diminish enormously the strategic value of the Kiel Canal by enabling Great Britain, in the event of war with Germany, to deliver simultaneous attacks in the Baltic and the North Sea.

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It is rumored in Parisian legal circles that the trial of the Humbert family will begin on Saturday, Aug. 8. The hearing on that day will be devoted to formalities and the cases will not be entered into in detail before the Monday following.

It is reported from London that Mr. Scharff of the Royal Irish Academy has revived the hypothesis of a lost continent in the Atlantic, which at one time joined America to Europe. He believes that Portugal was connected to the Azores and Madeira until the Miocene age of geology. Morocco was then united to South America, through the Canaries, by a land link which took in St. Helena. According to Mr. Scharff, it was only at the beginning of the tertiary epoch that Europe was incroached upon by the sea.

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Balliguet, a former non-commissioned officer in the French Army, was sentenced the other day by the Criminal Court of Nancy to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs, charged with espionage. The man had given information to the German military authorities, for which he received about 6,500 francs. He recently wrote a letter to his German friends, giving full details of the new French carrier pigeon stations near the frontier. At one time he handed the Germans a photograph of a French emissary to enable them to effect his arrest as he crossed the frontier.

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A note from Geneva states that a Swiss physician has invented a new cure for nervous diseases. It is tea made with melted snow; the snow is melted first, and then the water is boiled. The taste of the tea, it is stated, is insipid and disagreeable, but soothes the nerves. It is reported that a number of nervous people have been cured by it.

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It is announced by German papers that Prince Adalbert, the third son of the Kaiser, will leave Germany for China at the end of August to perform naval service on board the cruiser Hertha of the German Asiatic Squadron.

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A report just issued in London by the Deputy Master of the Mint shows that of £6,908,000 worth of gold coins struck last year, £174,000 worth were in five-pound pieces, and £90,000 in two-pound pieces. Although legitimate currency, they are rarely seen in London, and tradesmen refuse to accept them. But they have been noticed on the waists of native Indian women, and in the best Jeypore circles the women use five-pound pieces as earrings. The majority of the pieces in England are in the possession of collectors, and many of the two-pound coins are worn as charms.

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Following the example of Spain and Belgium, the Portuguese Government, it is reported, will adopt Greenwich time. From Jan. 1, 1904, official clocks will be put forward 36 minutes 44 seconds, standard time at present being that of Lisbon, which stands on a meridian a little over 9 degrees west of Greenwich. Europe requires three standards of time—that of Greenwich for the west; of Berlin, about an hour earlier, for Central Europe, and that of St. Petersburg for the east, two hours earlier.

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The inhabitants of some of the new nameless streets in Paris are losing patience with the authorities, who, invariably "are giving the matter their careful attention." At Passy, however, the people have undertaken the task of baptizing their streets themselves. They subscribed for enameled name plates, bearing the inscription: "Rue du Lycée Molière, présumé." The "présumée," remarks a Parisian paper, is a delightful ironical touch.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Russia's Far Eastern Position—Muscovite Activity in Palestine—Abyssinia's Ambition—French Anti-Russian Feeling Augments—Scheme to Punish Libels Against French Ministers.

The Secret Conclave at Port Arthur. The session of prominent Russian officials which has just been brought to a close at Port Arthur is the principal topic of speculation in Continental diplomatic circles. Among the officials assembled were Gen. Kuropatkin, Russian Minister of War; Admiral Alexeieff, the Russian Ministers at Peking and Seoul, and the Russian political agents in China and Korea, including M. Pokotiloff, lately financial representative at Peking; Gen. Dessino, the Russian Military Agent in China; the Administrator of Niu-Chwang, and civil and military officers from Mukden, Kirin, and Harbin. Among the questions which diplomats are asking each other are: Will the officers and statesmen gathered at Port Arthur advise the Czar to yield to the claims of other powers, placing the latter, as is their right by treaty, on perfect equality with Russia in Manchuria? Will they withdraw the veto they have hitherto maintained at Peking on the opening of fresh treaty ports in Manchuria as demanded by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States? Will they give the world this pledge that their professed acceptance of the principle of the "open door" was announced in good faith?

While a more or less audible negative is heard in the diplomatic college, the press of Russia is strong in its assertion that the assembly at Port Arthur was not there to consider any of these things. It was merely called, says the Novoe Vremya, for the purpose of placing Russia's Eastern trade upon an equitable footing and of arranging an understanding between certain departments of the Government which had recently not acted in proper unity. As an echo of this utterance, Gen. Kuropatkin, who appears to have acted as convening authority, gives it to be understood that the sole purpose of his long journey from the St. Petersburg War Office was to obtain the fullest information concerning Russian interests and work in the Far East.

The very fact of the head of the War Department having been selected to carry out the investigation unquestionably lends his mission a warlike character on the surface. This suspicion derives additional support from the assembly at Port Arthur of imposing forces both naval and military. A dozen Russian battleships and cruisers, with forty-five torpedo craft, are on the station, while the strength of the land force, either in garrison or close at hand, is estimated at 30,000, with reinforcements of about half the number ready to join at short notice. It is further reported that both sailors and soldiers are devoting themselves to constant drill with commendable zeal, as if in training for almost immediate hostilities.

Evident it is that the Port Arthur conclave did not concern itself with schemes tending to benefit any foreign nation. If any concessions are to be made by Russia in one direction, the history of the past shows that it will be only to strengthen her position in another. Demetrius C. Boulger, whose opinion was cited in these columns last week, believes that the only way by which Great Britain, Japan, and the United States can secure their treaty rights in China is through a joint note to Peking which would have all the significance of an ultimatum when it reached St. Petersburg. The whole world, he says, recognizes that Russia is in the wrong; she has shown that her promises are valueless, and the interested powers should agree upon joint action against her before it is too late. "Failing such a decision, Russia's continued occupation of Manchuria will go on undisturbed. If she evacuates one place it will be only to go to another a few miles off. Her officials will be as supreme there as on Russian soil. No one else will have any rights. That innocent institution, the Russo-Chinese Bank, will receive the dues of the customs and account for them to the Russian Government or Resident."

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Russian Activity in the Holy Land. According to a recent Russian Consular report, six years ago 9,000 children attended Russian schools in Syria. The number is now 20,000. Although, on account of various conspicuous topics like the Bagdad Railway, the Armenian troubles, and the Customs scandals in Constantinople, France, Germany, and Great Britain have had their names most prominently connected with current affairs in the Levant, it is not to be supposed that Russia, while almost unmentioned, has been idle.

Last Spring a Russian squadron, under Rear Admiral Krieger, paid a quiet visit to Jaffa, from which point his men visited by rail, Jerusalem. They found there that among all the foreign Christian communities, Russia had taken the lead throughout the Holy Land, and especially in Jerusalem, in buying land and in building and establishing missions, schools, hospitals, and monasteries. The Russian "New Jerusalem," with its fine modern buildings, forms a little town of itself—a fortress that commands Jerusalem. It consists of a mission house with a school and hospital, of a pilgrims' shelter, of dwellings for clerical and lay officials, of the palace for the future patriarch and the Consul General, and of two churches, one of which, the cathedral, towers above the whole of Jerusalem. All these buildings are surrounded by a fortress wall. Russia has bought one-third of the Mount of Olives, and inclosed it and the Gethsemane Church by a wall, while from beyond the Jordan there can be seen the lofty Russian tower built on the summit of the Mount, and close to the Church of the Ascension. The Russian Palestine Society has existed nearly a quarter of a century, and it plays a very important part as the tool of Pan-Slavism in Syria and Palestine. Its President is the Grand Duke Serge, and among its members are the powerful leaders of the Pan-Slav movement. The main object of the society seems to be that of maintaining Russian schools in the Holy Land; in fact, the education of the children of Syria and Palestine attracts a vast amount of attention and money that could be spent to far greater profit in European Russia.

Russia is sparing no expense in the task of educating the native children; thus, the leading scholars attending the schools for natives are sent to Russia, where they remain for two or three years in a seminary; then, as a rule, a Russian wife is found for them, and they return to Palestine as teachers. This fact explains the strong Russian leanings possessed by the Arabian teachers and thereby Russia's influence in Syria and Palestine increases daily. The strangest feature of the case is that Russia has no schools in the Holy Land for Russian children; they must either rely upon instruction at home, or they must be sent to school in Russia.

These things force upon the student of international affairs this alternative: Either the Russian Institution, which dominates the greatest number of illiterates in the world, is unselfishly devoting its energies to reclaim the ignorant of Palestine, or it hopes to establish there a community having Russian thoughts and Russian aspirations which may some day be counted upon from St. Petersburg. In pausing at the latter choice, the following considerations should be borne in mind: Not only does the Holy Land possess a seaboard that could be turned to excellent advantage by Russia, but the old high road leading from Asia Minor into Egypt runs down through Syria across the battlefield of the Old World; moreover, if Russia can succeed in getting a strong footing in Syria, then she will have outflanked the Bagdad Railway, which, whether under British or German auspices, threatens to stem the stealthy and ceaseless advance of the Russian Institution.

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Russia and the French Press. After declining again and again to notice any change of feeling toward Russia in the Paris press, the papers of St. Petersburg, with singular unanimity, have at length opened their eyes to the situation, and lay the blame upon the supposed anti-Catholic proclivities of the Combes Government. As long as the St. Petersburg press persisted in its blindness the controversy was very one-sided, but now that it has opened its eyes, anti-Russian sentiment in Paris manifests renewed energy. A periodical entitled La Revue Russe, which, although printed in the French language in Paris, is devoted to Russian interests, recently contained an article from the pen of Prince Mestchersky, in which he stated that, indeed, the Franco-Russian alliance must appear ridiculous to Frenchmen since the wind which blew against "the Church and against liberty must necessarily enfeeble French sympathy for Russia."

"What an ingenious bit of perfidy!" exclaimed M. Clémenceau in his paper L'Aurore. "In seeking to emancipate ourselves from the Church of Rome we get into trouble with the Czar, himself the Pope of a heresy which is as obnoxious to the Vatican as is our own. As the words 'liberty' and 'autocracy' are synonymous for Prince Mestchersky, we are supposed to turn our backs on the Russian alliance from the moment that we allow ourselves to follow our French traditions of trying to found liberty on the right of man to be his own master instead of serving others. Hence the proud Muscovite ventures to say to us, 'We hold out our hand unreservedly to the French, but those children of Jean Jacques Rousseau and of the Marseillaise look up timidly to M. Combes and hesitate to stretch out theirs.' Is not that exactly what I have said? We are represented to have a master—namely, the Czar Combes—whereas Russia revels in freedom."

A third voice in the controversy has been raised in L'Européen on the part of "A Russian Officer Living in Paris," who declares that the policy now practiced by the Russian Institution is a flagrant abasement of Russia's historical system—"It is an abuse which is protested against by the sense of legality inherent in civilized peoples, and Russia could not claim to be included among them if she tolerated it. But she does not tolerate it, and that circumstance is the cause of the crisis which our country is now passing through, the origin of all those protestations, revolts, and political assassinations. The case of Finland is something unheard of and even stupid. It is more than a crime—it is a blunder; for that violation of the fundamental rights of the population of a part of the Russian Empire was completely useless and could not be excused even by reasons of State. It could only satisfy the instincts of a despot who should not be confounded with the chief of an absolute monarchy, the guardian of the law and of the rights of his people. A crisis is imminent in Russia."

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The Future of Abyssinia. The splendid service which Abyssinia is rendering the British Protectorate of Somaliland by sending an effective expedition against the Mad Mullah will have compensation, it is believed, by a readjustment of the diplomatic arrangements by which the empire of the Negus has remained shut off from the Red Sea. For many years Menelik has been anxious to possess a seaboard. He has also offered every facility for the British in Egypt to open up communication with his country by way of the Upper Nile Valley. Although Abyssinia is, to a large extent, a self-supplying country, and is believed to possess hitherto undeveloped mineral mines of great wealth, the Negus has long desired that European manufactures might be made readily accessible to his subjects.

Already, it is said, British traders are preparing to take advantage of the new relations which will be established between Abyssinia and Somaliland as soon as the latter shall be tranquilised. At present the principal open doors for Abyssinia are Jibutil, the terminus of the French-designed but British-capitalised railway; Zeila, and Berbera, the last two being on English territory. The three ports are nearly equidistant from Harrar, whence caravans ply to Southern Abyssinia. Until the Jibutil line was taken in hand, Zeila enjoyed the larger share of the trade, but of late its business has steadily diminished, and seems certain to be extinguished before very long. There is some likelihood that Berbera will recover for England Zeila's former share of the Abyssinian market. It is rumored that, at the instance of a strong group of British capitalists, preliminary surveys of the country between Berbera and Harrar are reaching completion; and should they be favorable the Jibutil line will have a formidable rival by the more southerly route.

Apropos of this subject, it is worth while noting that the Negus has just equipped a new imperial mint with a plant of German machinery, and has placed orders with Krupp at Essen for some field artillery, his agent having discovered that neither the Armstrong Company in England nor the gunmakers of France were disposed to make any discount.

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For a High Court in France. It has recently been asserted in Paris, and more than half confirmed on the part of those who are known to be in close relations with the Government, that Dr. Combes has asked his colleagues in the Ministry to authorise the formation of a High Court. There can be no doubt that certain conspiracies do not come within the reach of the ordinary tribunals, while others are of too delicate a nature to be left in the hands of a jury. One of these is the deliberate propaganda to damage the national credit by urging inexperienced depositors to withdraw their funds from the State savings banks. In several departments the panic thus raised has been effective. Another crying abuse is the constant charge of wilful and paid treachery brought against Ministers in office. Every day M. Delcassé is accused of being bought over by England, while Gen. André is charged with disorganising the French Army in return for subsidies from Germany. The recent slanders against Dr. Combes and his son were summarily dismissed by acclamation. Special Parliamentary jurisdiction is required in the case of seditious plots against Ministers whose responsibility is founded upon the confidence of the nation, and it is hoped on the part of many Frenchmen that Dr. Combes's proposal will be adopted.

In discussing the project, Le Gaulois, which still poses as the organ of the Royalists, ironically remarks that the defendants will be divided into the following categories:

"(1) Prelates who have signalised themselves by their combative attitude (the Archbishop of Besançon, the Bishops of
"(2) M. Drumont and Rochefort.
Sees, Nancy, Orléans, and two others.)
"(3) M. Jacques Piou, who is alleged to be the connecting link between the clerical and lay elements of the supposed conspiracy."

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LABOR'S FALSE LEADERS.

As the local companies of the Pennsylvania National Guard were leaving Pittsburg Thursday evening on their way to the annual encampment at Somerset they were hooted at and jeered by the street crowds. Some of the Pittsburg guardsmen were on duty in the anthracite coal districts during the strike last Summer. The hostile demonstration Thursday evening was organized labor's way of expressing its disapprobation of the calling out of National Guardsmen to put a stop to rioting and prevent murder and arson.

A person who is described in the dispatches as "a prominent labor leader" made this comment upon the street demonstrations against the guardsmen:

> Every union in the city has men out to-night watching the militia depart. If we discover that any of our men, members of the unions, are also members of the National Guard, they will be dropped as union men. Good, true union men cannot be members of the National Guard as well.

This man is wrong, eternally wrong. If he were right, "good, true union men" would be flagrantly unworthy to be citizens of this Republic. They would be public enemies. It would be the duty of the Government to hustle them out of the country as fast as possible; it would be justified in adopting any measures to rid itself of such an alien and dangerous body of sedition.

But this is not true at all of the membership of the labor unions. The great majority of union men are good citizens, the bone and sinew of the Nation, loyal, law-abiding, and, when not misled through the evil influence of false leaders, sensible. This Pittsburg labor leader grossly libels and maligns the members of the unions.

It is the privilege, and in a time of public danger it would be the duty, of every male citizen of the Republic of military age to enlist in the National Guard. A denial of that privilege is wrongful and unconstitutional; any obstruction to the exercise of that right would be a disloyal act. If organized labor were to put militia service under the ban, it could not stop there—it would have to go much further. It would be compelled to array itself in hostility to every organ of the law, every instrument of peace. It would have to denounce the constable who arrested, the prison Warden who detained, the Grand Jury that indicted, the District Attorney who prosecuted, the Judge who tried, and the jury that convicted labor union men guilty of violence and crime. And not merely denounce, but openly and with force oppose and destroy all these sworn officers of the law.

In short, labor union hostility to militia service is anarchy. It means war upon the Government. There is no logical stopping place short of bloody insurrection. Gov. DURBIN of Indiana is right when he declares that this detestable spirit is sheer "Anarchistic cussedness."

It is the "cussedness" of labor's false leaders that has developed this lawless spirit. During the past week court proceedings have exhibited a group of labor leaders in this community as criminal blackmailers and extortioners for personal gain. We should think that the rank and file of organized labor had been sufficiently put on notice that the interests of labor and of labor's leaders are not identical, and that the possession of arbitrary power is exceedingly likely to lead to the betrayal of trust. But the greatest betrayal of all, the most monstrous and dangerous sin of the leaders against the laborer, is the attempt to establish the principle that a good citizen cannot be a "good, true union man."

A "WILDCAT" PSYCHOLOGIST.

Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, who holds down the Chair of Psychology in Harvard University, has sent a long letter of warning to The Springfield Republican as to the great and immediate danger of a "civil war between the races," black and white, in this country. He says that he predicted three years ago that we should have it "soon." He points to the "Evansville riot" as an example of what we may expect "to-morrow." He winds up by saying that unless certain precautions—of which more anon—are taken, "we shall have negro burning in a very few years on Cambridge Common and the Boston Public Garden." He bases these alarming predictions on the fact that negro lynching, by which he means the lynching of negroes, "is a profound social disease, spreading now like forest fire, and certain to become permanently endemic in every corner of our country, North and South, unless heroic remedies are swiftly adopted to check it."

The hopeless confusion of the language of Prof. JAMES in this passage, the childish heaping up of contradictory metaphors, shows plainly enough the condition of his mind. It recalls the warning of an Irish physician on the Board of Management of a Dublin hospital: "Mr. Chairman, the minority has thrown an apple of discord into our midst, which, if it be not promptly dissipated, will start a conflagration that will inundate the entire institution." This is hardly more unintelligible than the professor's social disease, spreading like a forest fire until it becomes local in all parts of the land. Later he talks of "murder growing rampant" because the "water-tight compartment in which the carnivora within us is confined is artificial and not organic," and the whole system is likely to become leaky. Of course the press comes in for its share in the denunciation of the horrified professor. Its utterances are "mealy-mouthed," and the "newspapers are doing all they can to convert the custom [of lynching] into an established institution" by publishing the details of every occurrence. Prof. JAMES admits, or, rather, insists, that "denunciations from the press only make the epidemic spread the faster," so that it is not easy to see just what he wishes the unlucky editors to do about it.

That, however, is a small matter. Consider for a moment the specific remedy the professor proposes. It is very simple in form, and the wayfaring man, though a psychologist, could not err as to its nature. The awful calamity of civil war between the races is upon us "unless special legislation 'ad hoc' is speedily enacted and unless many 'leading citizens' are hung." Incidentally we may mention to Prof. JAMES that "hanged" is, for several reasons, preferable to "hung" to express the meaning he appears to have in mind. The measure he means to recommend, however, is atrocious. It is nothing less than the substitution of the spirit of lynching into the making and administration of the laws. To amend the laws so as to dispense with trial by jury, or with the various safeguards now thrown around the accused, and to make the swift killing of accused parties easier and more certain, is in effect to install Judge Lynch on the bench, and to sanction the bloodthirsty and cowardly feeling and action of the mob. Such a suggestion is discreditable to any intelligent man. In a teacher of youth in a great university, who claims respect in a profession of peculiar difficulty and complexity, demanding the utmost fidelity to scientific truth and the scientific spirit, it is disgraceful. We must condemn those who, ignorant and passionate, are misled by fanatics or betrayed by the contagion of the mob, but what shall we say of a university professor "running wildcat" in this fashion?

THE HERDER CENTENARY.

In 1803, on the 18th of December, the good town of Weimar, which was already known as the home of the Muses, lost a man who was mourned sincerely by the greatest poet that Germany had produced. Captious persons may maintain that GOETHE'S admiration for JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER did not require the test of jealousy because the distance between the two as poets was too wide to rouse that passion. But on the one hand GOETHE showed uncommon freedom from that besetting sin of literary men, musicians, and artists, and on the other the sincerity of his estimate of HERDER stood the test of years. On the 18th of December, 1818, just fifteen years after HERDER'S death, GOETHE recalled HERDER in the verses that begin:

> A noble soul, most earnest to discover
> How man's deep thoughts in every corner grow;
> Keen listener to the world, he would recover
> Tones, words—all streams that through all countries flow.

It must be confessed that the brightness of LESSING, GOETHE, SCHILLER, and HEINE, to speak only of the most shining lights in the literary firmament of Germany, has thrown HERDER into the shade. Books for school children are apt to include verses by HERDER, but for the most part they are not favorites, many of them lacking the rhyme which is so agreeable to young ears and almost all possessing that bent for moralizing which pleases adults when it pleases anybody. A great deal of HERDER'S verse is instruction couched in metrical form. His zeal to improve humanity was stronger than the spring of poesy; but perhaps the period in which he grew up was as much to blame for this as anything. Among his contemporaries HERDER was considered an innovator, and his ideas on literature and art were thought bolder than LESSING'S, who, as is well known, was always ignored by FREDERICK the Great.

HERDER was one of the many writers who were influenced by Gaelic literature in the shape of the poems of OSSIAN, those marvelous landscapes and Stimmungs-Bilder in literature whose power even the restorations and transformations by MACPHERSON could not utterly dim. SHAKESPEARE and Bishop PERCY'S "Reliques" were also potent in stirring his literary faculties, and so it was that he came in contact with GOETHE and others who were trying to introduce fresh air into the stove-heated room of German literature. It was GOETHE who procured him in 1776 the place of Chief Court preacher at Weimar, where he remained until his death, in 1803.

While in his theories as to poetry HERDER was an innovator, believing in the study of the old national poetry and ballads and reversion to the naïf, his fame did not and does not rest on his verses, but on his critical writings. His "Stimmen der Völker" is rather the hasty effort of a man consumed with a theory who wants to show how to work that theory out, instead of deeply felt, deeply meditated, and happily wrought poetry. His life was scarcely fitted for such creations. Epochmaking was his book on the "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," and even wider in scope and more generally admired because not so special in its field was his "Ideas Concerning the Philosophy of History." This famous book contains so many suggestions of ideas which became generally known to the world sixty years later that F. VON BARENBACH has written a book called "Herder as the Precursor of Darwin," while others have not hesitated to place HERDER among the primitive evolutionists in the line marked by LEIBNITZ, LAMARCK, DARWIN, and SPENCER. Says Prof. JAMES SULLY: "HERDER'S masterpiece, 'Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte,' has the ambitious aim of explaining the whole of human development in close connection with the nature of man's physical environment."

HERDER'S centenary will be celebrated in Berlin next December by the Society for the History of the German Literature under the direction of ERICH SCHMIDT, and in California, at the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, where Prof. EWALD FLUGEL has interested himself in the matter. The Comenius Society will issue a special edition of the fifty-seventh Letter for the Furtherance of Humanity which HERDER addressed to COMENIUS, and as HERDER was a Freemason the German lodges will honor his memory again as they did in 1844, the centenary year of his birth. But it is especially the Goethe Society which will celebrate him at Weimar, as it has celebrated SCHILLER, RUCKERT, and HANS SACHS. By that date it is hoped that Prof. BERNHARD SUPHAN, Director of the Goethe-Schiller Archiv in Weimar, will have finished his monumental edition of HERDER'S Works, the last volumes of which are about to go to press.

PROF. MORRIS'S PLEA OF TORT.

We must say that we sympathize with the professor of the piano who haled a photographer before Justice BREEN, complaining that his picture had been exposed to the view of the Bowery in that artist's showcase. The Justice would appear to have regarded with a levity incompatible with the gravity of the bench and the seriousness of the offense the contention of Prof. JOSEPH MORRIS that he had received a tort at the hands of the defendant.

What are the facts of this epoch-making case?

Prof. MORRIS, a gentleman whose profession as a teacher of the piano is of public service, owing to the fact, now firmly established, that mosquitos are killed by the vibration of certain notes; whose teaching, moreover, promotes the growth of hair on the heads of his pupils and thus materially stems the tide of baldheadedness which is rising fast; Prof. MORRIS purchased half a dozen photographs from the defendant FISHER—a mere maker of shadows, by the way, and in all other respects a useless citizen—and because he would not buy the entire dozen the said FISHER, in scorn, and with intent to hold him up to ridicule, if not for purposes which we may explain, exposed the said photograph or shadow of the said MORRIS in a glass box called a showcase—observe! on the Bowery!

The kind of tort suffered by the professor is of the first instance, as lawyers say, being a wrong of a personal character as opposed to a wrong to property. And under this head the specific rubric is that of tort to a man's good name by libel or slander—constructively, of course. It was libelous, in the professor's opinion—and whose opinion counted except his?—to be exposed to the glare of the Armenians, Lascars, Chinese, Jerseymen, Croats, Turks, Anamese, Long Islanders, Eyetalians, Dagoes, sons of Dead Rabbits, reformed Five Pointers, speakers of Yiddish and Bohemian, Syriac and Pennsylvania Dutch, who throng that dangerous thoroughfare. For it was he they looked upon and perhaps cursed in all the different dialects of the world.

That the photograph is the man, just as the man's shadow is the man, is a fact that may seem questionable in other parts of Manhattan, but not on the Bowery. There superstition flourishes with all the vigor of a prehistoric age; there it is dangerous for a man to allow another too much freedom with his shadow. For all the exotics on the Bowery know that one's shadow—and by how much more one's counterfeit presentment?—can be harmed and the owner thereby placed in jeopardy. To them the plight of poor PETER SCHLEMIHL is no joke. The devil can run away with one's shadow, and then—look out!

We regret to say that Magistrate BREEN did not realize the situation; had he done so we are sure that he, too, would have sympathized with the feeling, call it superstition if you will, that one's photograph is a part of us and we may suffer through our photograph. Early peoples drew the picture of the game they wished to kill and thus "conjured" it. Others made an effigy of their enemy and roasted it at a slow fire or shoved pins into it. To this day we find such figurines of wood, bone, or lead in the ground, their arms and legs broken or bound, their hearts transfixed. Evidently the prehistoric FISHER was up to some such malice with the effigy of the atavistic MORRIS. Who knows, in the dead of night, while the pagans on the Bowery chant their dread songs, if the vindictive photographer may not take that photograph and scrunch it in his horrid hand—until the distant MORRIS, flinging back his mane of music-maddened hair, shall writhe in anguish?

No, it is certainly unsafe to allow these pictures to stand about. Not even on Fifth Avenue, though the professor was weak enough to say he would not have minded if it had been on that pathway of enlightenment, luxury, and fashion. Any one who believes in primitive forms of superstition like conjuring, Christian Science, and planchette is in danger because he does believe. He expects things to happen, and something happens. It was this feeling, that something would happen if his photograph remained exposed to the malignant eye, which caused Prof. MORRIS, naturally, we are sure, a peaceable, jovial soul who never raps the knuckles of a sleepy pupil, to dally with the perilous chances of the law.

SUMMER CLOTHES.

The dress reform promised for a season or two by the bicycle and golf seems finally to have failed. There was at one time good hope that the trouser, the most ungainly and irrational and ridiculous article of apparel ever devised, was about to "go." The nineteenth century saw the introduction of it. We do not recall any instance in portraiture of its appearance before the year 1800. WASHINGTON and his contemporaries, like the "Captain bold of Halifax," wore "regimental small clothes," a decent and cleanly garment, which did not draggle and accumulate mud, and which, combined with boots for rough riding, or with pumps for occasions of ceremony, left nothing to be desired. THOMAS JEFFERSON, we believe, wore trousers, and was one of the pioneers of that hateful practice. The trouser somehow came to be regarded as a symbol of democracy in the early days, possibly because it reduced all human legs, shapely or unshapely, to the same level of ungainliness. The contemporary Populist, as he looks on great old BRYAN, sloping slowly to the West, cannot imagine W. J. in golf stockings and breeches. And yet MR. BRYAN has presentable legs, and would cut a far more dignified figure in garments that should reveal their comeliness. But evidently it would be his political ruin to wear so sensible a thing.

The abolition of the trouser is the chief desideratum for a rational Summer costume for men. It seems that that desirable consummation is indefinitely postponed. The men of 1896 and 1897 who boldly wore breeches and bicycle stockings to their places of business would not this year venture to be seen in them, except when actually astride of a wheel, if even then. But the next desideratum, the "soft shirt," is gaining in favor, the philanthropist may rejoice to note. Starch is the chief enemy of human comfort in warm weather. No man can be comfortable inclosed in a stiff circumvallation of starched linen. The soft flannel shirt, once known as "Crimean," is an ideal Summer envelope, which, however, requires some courage to wear. As LOWELL said it takes a hero to walk down Piccadilly in a slouch hat at the height of the London season. But the haberdashers now exhibit confections of unstarched cotton which reconcile comfort with convention, and in which the most timorous of mortals need not fear to be seen.

Nobody whose festival occasions take him about New York can have failed to remark, with a touch of envy, that the most rationally dressed human brothers he encounters are the Chinamen. And what the Chinaman wears are simply the "pajamas," in which no Caucasian would dare to be seen outside of his own bedroom. It is true that the Chinaman so far truckles to custom as to adopt the trouser, or the drawer, to the despair of sculptors, insomuch that we have not heard of any yearning on the part of any sculptor to model any laundryman. But, race prejudice being laid aside, what an admirable Summer costume it is that the Mongol sports, loose, easy flowing, entirely decent, and with not a trace anywhere of the starch which is the chief ingredient of his trade. He sinks the shop in his private habiliments. When we have the courage to imitate the Mongol in his Summer dress we shall be far more comfortable and far more intrinsically respectable than we are now.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND MOSQUITO.

Hawaiian doctors, or some of them, now incline to the theory that the mosquito of that insular group is one of the causes of the prevalence there of the malady called dengue, for symptomatic particulars whereof the curious are referred to any dictionary of Kanaka diseases. It is enough to say here that its chief characteristic is to excite polyglot profanity among the mixed races of the tropical countries wherein alone it appears, and that, besides its other injurious implications, complications, and general effects, it tends to neutralize the efforts of missionary endeavor. Spreading a malady of this character is bad business for a self-respecting mosquito to be in, and it naturally increases the load of reproach which other doctors of other island groups and Continental spaces near and far wherever the windings of its tiny but terrible horn are heard have of late heaped up against it.

It now becomes of great public importance to know whether there is any limit to the intervention of this enterprising insect as a transmitter of infectious diseases. With the island groups in both oceans and hemispheres which we have lately taken on we have also annexed a tremendous lot of hot-weather disorders, and it concerns the well-being of the Commonwealth and the stability of our extended rule to know whether the mosquito is a carrier of all of them or only of a part, and if so, of what part? And how is the insect and the diligence of its infectious ministration to be dealt with?

It is much easier to formulate these interrogations than to answer them, but the question at large is an urgent one, and left open, gives a handle to the anti-imperialists which they would be sure to work in their customary exasperating manner. Judged by the controversial boldness which they have always exhibited since the sect was formed, they are quite capable of asserting that all the mosquitos of the Philippines, as well as the Caribbean, are perpetually engaged in carrying to and fro all the diseases of the Caribbean as well as the Philippines, and that as a mere matter of National sanitation we ought to withdraw from any possession or protection of those much-exposed territories.

To give a dog a bad name is proverbially equivalent to hanging him, but when it comes to the smaller class of insects they seem proof against injury as the result of their evil reputation. In effect they ask us what we are going to do about it. Since the mosquito lost its comparatively innocent character a few years ago and was convicted of being an agent in the distribution of various maladies, the efforts set on foot for its extirpation have been more extensive and expensive than any which early knighthood instituted to rid the world of dragons. But they do not seem to have diminished in any perceptible degree the number or activity of its generation. It goes on doing business at the old stand as of yore, and accepts with entire composure the responsibility for all unfathered iniquities which the doctors may choose to lay upon it. When all its sins are traced home to it, no matter how flagrant they are or how long the list of them, the cold-blooded tranquillity of the insect will remain, and it will continue to be proof against all the missiles and maledictions which can be hurled against it. It probably inherited the earth before mankind set foot thereon, and is equally likely to be here when all the generations of ADAM have folded their tents and departed, carrying their various maladies, epidemic and endemic, contagious and infectious, with them, thus vacating a wide field of activity on the part of this disorderly gnat which, though somewhat late in its history, has contrived to usurp a measure of attention quite out of proportion with its dimensions and possibly of its deservings as well.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much has been printed of late about the duties and powers of the Cardinal who bears the title of "Camerlingo," but about the title itself, despite its queer looks and sound, little or nothing has been said, though it has been something more than a quarter of a century since it was last in anything like common usage, and it seems to deserve a moment's attention. "Camerlingo"—whoever will may spell it "Camerlengo" without reproof, and find authority for half a dozen other ways—is nothing more than our own familiar "Chamberlain," the origin, and in great part the development of meaning, being the same for the two words. The basis of both is the Latin "camera," while the "lingo" and the "lain" are only the termination "lanus," mussed up in different ways. And the Camerlingo, like the Chamberlain, was in the beginning exactly what his title implied, a masculine substitute or predecessor of the harmless, necessary chambermaid. When he served a man of importance he was of course a sort of confidential servant and gradually his duties changed till at last he ceased to do "house work" and became a private secretary and treasurer—naturally a position of great importance when the master was a King or a Pope, and eagerly accepted by nobles of the highest rank, whether in Church or State. In the one as in the other, the post has now lost all trace or hint—except etymological—of its humble descent, and its occupant has no personal services to perform for his superior; oftener than not, indeed, there is an element of dislike or even of animosity between them, the Chamberlain, as a civil officer, acting as a check on the executive, and the Camerlingo as a reminder of death to the Pope. Such relations do not tend to produce affection on either side.

—In ordering that all cars on each of its trains shall hereafter be accessible to passengers as soon as they are ready to receive them, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road has remedied a long-standing grievance, petty, indeed, but infinitely irritating—a grievance that has been for years a constant source of bickering and ill-feeling between the company's employés and its patrons, and for absolutely no purpose, so far as the patrons could ever see, except to save the employés a little trouble by imposing quite a lot of it on the patrons. It has been the habit to open a few of the forward cars first, and then, as starting time approached and these cars became crowded, to unlock those in the rear, one by one and with great apparent reluctance. The result usually was that there were two or three empty cars at the rear end of the outgoing trains, and the passengers, when they all had seats, were forced into much closer intimacy than they desired or circumstances necessitated. This made it easier for the conductors to collect tickets, and the brakemen had a few less lamps to light, but it saved the company no appreciable amount of money and it deprived unnumbered thousands of travelers of their one available joy—the occupancy of an unshared seat. This, by the commuters, and especially in Summer, when the horrors of the tunnel are emphasized, is vehemently desired, and under the new rule there is at least a chance that they will get it once or twice a week. Whether or not they will be grateful for the change is a question. Favors long delayed, like rights long withheld, are generally received with sour looks—with more of wonder why they didn't come before than of rejoicing that they have come at last. Humanity is built that way, and, besides, the commuters who have pleaded and stormed in vain for access to the locked cars will now be resentfully curious as to the identity of him or her who has had influence enough with the New Haven magnates to bring about at last the long-desired change.

—One of our correspondents tried to prove on Friday that from $8 to $10 a week is not a fair wage for stenographers, and his argument was that the ability to write 150 words a minute is attained only after years of practice, and that hands must fly fast in doing it. All this is true, as is also what our correspondent said about the intelligence that all stenographers ought to have and many of them do have, but he ignored several important details of the situation in this particular part of the labor field. Most important of them all, perhaps, is the fact that it would be very hard to find, in this city at least, a single stenographer, masculine or feminine, of the skill and intelligence he described, who is not getting considerably more than the larger of the sums he mentioned. Many of them are getting very much more, and of those who are getting less, in a majority of cases the wage paid is the wage earned—if it isn't a little more. Of stenographers of a sort the supply is enormous, a fact which has much more to do with their remuneration than does the difficulty of learning shorthand or the number of finger motions required for its exercise, and in the trade or profession as a whole wages are adjusted as fairly as in any other to the services rendered and the responsibilities assumed—and borne. In reality, stenography, typewriting, and the like accomplishments are nothing in themselves, and should be regarded merely as means or methods of doing work. It is the work that counts in the wage scale.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

BROOK TROUT AND A SLACK LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had, until recently, concurred with the opinion of Mr. William C. Harris, who in an article on the habits of the trout, in a chapter devoted to them in Louis Rhead's unexampled volume on "The Speckled Trout," at Page 57, says:

"In a trout angling experience of about half a century but one instance of a trout when hooked leaping into the air on a slack line has occurred to me. * * * On the one occasion when the exception above occurred, the trout was struck in the middle of a small pool, and a bowlder protruded its head from the surface on the left side about six inches with a breadth of about two feet. Holding tightly the fish surged deep to the left, and when within a foot of the rock and unable to go around its lower side because of the strain of the line and fearing still more its human enemy in front, the fish leaped suddenly into the air, on a slack line and over the top of the bowlder, but this unusual strategic action," according to Mr. Harris, "did not save him."

In April, 1903, while fishing with a Mr. W. A. Mead of Crafts, N. Y., he struck a trout in rapid water at the end of twenty-five to thirty feet of line. To our amazement on a slack line, in midstream, away from bowlders or rocks, this fish leaped clear of the water three distinct times after the manner of a bass when hooked. I ejaculated "What is that?" Mr. Mead said: "It must be a California trout—there are some here." To our surprise the trout proved to be an ordinary Eastern speckled brook trout, or char. The leap was free and directly upward and clear of the water. In an angling experience of fifteen years this is the only brook trout I have ever seen leap from the water on a slack line.

Query: Have other readers of THE TIMES had similar experiences with the Eastern brook "trout"?

PISCATOR.

New York, July 24, 1903.

FIREPROOFING OF CAR FLOORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial in this morning's issue on the subject of "Panics on Electric Cars."

The burning of a car from defective insulation of the wiring is an occurrence which can be easily avoided by the adoption of modern fireproofing precaution in car construction, and which should be enforced by municipal legislation in the same manner as similar restrictions are imposed by the regulations of the Building Department of the City Government and by the restrictions of the Board of Fire Underwriters, whose requirements are upheld by the courts and carry with them the authority of the law.

Transportation companies as common carriers should be required in the interests of public safety to adopt adequate measures to reasonably insure safety and protection to the public, and this requirement should be enforced by municipal ordinance, not left to the discretion of the railroad company, as is the case at present in this city.

The burning of a car from the blowing out of a fuse or from defective insulation can be avoided by the adoption of asbestos or magnesia fireproof lumber as an under-lining of all car floorings, and modern practice shows the necessity of such a firestop under present conditions of electric traction.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has specified such fireproofing material as a lining for every car of the subway system from a standpoint of a public safety necessity, and the elevated and surface systems of Greater New York should be required to follow suit.

In a report of tests of such material submitted in July last year by Prof. Ira H. Woolson of Columbia University to Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Manhattan, specimens of the material varying in thickness from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch were placed flatwise over a six-inch gas crucible furnace, in which a Le Chatelier pyrometer was so arranged as to record the temperature directly underneath the boards, where the heat was applied, and at the same time the bare bulb of a standard thermometer was placed on top of the board directly over the furnace, so arranged as to record the rise in temperature on top of the specimen due to the transmission of heat through it from the fire beneath.

The time of exposure varied from ten minutes to one hour, different times and different temperatures being employed to see what effects would be produced, with the following results:

TEST NO. 1—FIVE-EIGHTH-INCH BOARD.

Time Elapsed in Minutes.	Increase in Temperature on Top of the Board. Deg. Fahr.	Temperature of Furnace Deg. Fahr.
0	0	1,571
3	40	1,700
5	79	1,681
10	146	1,700
[illegible]	...	1,700
[illegible]	...	1,700
15	178	1,700
20	344	1,691
25	390	1,700
30	432	1,700
35	445	1,700
[illegible]	454	1,700
[illegible]	460	1,691
[illegible]	466	1,835
[illegible]	...	1,911
50	470	1,901

TEST NO. 2—FIVE-EIGHTH-INCH BOARD.

Time Elapsed in Minutes.	Increase in Temperature on Top of the Board. Deg. Fahr.	Temperature of Furnace Deg. Fahr.
0	0	1,415
3	70	1,695
5	91	1,786
10	175	1,695
[illegible]	200	1,757
[illegible]	...	1,696
20	375	1,706
25	415	1,695
30	496	1,711

TEST NO. 3—ONE-EIGHTH-INCH BOARD.

Time Elapsed in Minutes.	Increase in Temperature on Top of the Board. Deg. Fahr.	Temperature of Furnace Deg. Fahr.
0	0	1,112
1	108	1,218
2	358	1,347
2½	578	1,416

TEST NO. 4—ONE-FOURTH-INCH BOARD.

Time Elapsed in Minutes.	Increase in Temperature on Top of the Board. Deg. Fahr.	Temperature of Furnace Deg. Fahr.
0	0	1,290
1	40	1,375
2	102	1,560
3	320	1,722
[illegible]	...	1,700
[illegible]	520	1,700

From the above tests it is apparent that this material is absolutely incombustible and will effectively resist the direct transmission of fire for an indefinite period.

Its enforced adoption by railroad companies using electricity as motive power will prevent such occurrences as recorded in your editorial in Wednesday's TIMES.

A. C. GOUDIE.

New York, July 22, 1903.

PROTEST AGAINST STREET CAR HAZARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope I may be allowed a portion of your valuable space in which to state an abuse of long standing. The west-bound horse cars of the Cortlandt Street Ferry line run on Walker Street, which converges from Canal Street, opposite Baxter Street. At this point, the block from Baxter Street to Centre, there is a grade, down which the cars usually go at a rapid and uncontrollable rate of speed. When the tracks are wet, and especially on rainy days, the drivers are quite unable to control the cars. Contrary to the obvious expedient caution would suggest, the Second and Fourth Avenue cars running on Centre Street pass this crossing at a high rate of speed and without stopping, as they should do. The result has been numerous accidents, wagons overturned, and horse cars derailed, to the detriment of life and limb, as the people in the vicinity can attest.

To-day another accident was added to this long list. One of the horses of a Walker Street car had one of its front legs severed just below the knee by a Fourth Avenue car going north. The driver of the horse car, as usual, could not stop his car, nor could the motorman stop his swiftly-moving vehicle. No warning bell was heard—just the bumping of the cars, and how the passengers in the horse car escaped being killed or maimed in a wreck is a remarkable conundrum.

The unfortunate animal, with the lower part of its limb dangling and its nose bleeding, remained thus the best part of a half hour awaiting the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to relieve it of its suffering. In the course of this time it struggled to its feet, and the spectators were treated to the cruel sight of a suffering animal moving about on three legs, and lunging over on the stump of the fourth, with its mangled remnant hanging by a small piece of flesh. Two policeman at hand would not shoot it because they did not have the "authority." Certainly in a case of this kind there should be no law to prevent the prompt execution of an act of mercy, since the society to which the care of dumb brutes is intrusted does not seem to be able to render the necessary aid with reasonable dispatch.

It is to be hoped that the reckless handling of cars at this point will be put a stop to in the near future, and before an accident of greater import occurs to give this place the name of "Dead Man's Crossing."

WILLIAM H. DOYLE.

Brooklyn, July 24, 1903.

THE DRIFT TO THE CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The increase in the number of unemployed workers, reported during the past months from all our large cities, is due primarily, of course, to the stress of a commercial depression which must, in the nature of things, prove temporary. It is also to a certain extent the result of a movement that has been going on for many years, and whose ill effects have frequently been predicted—the cityward drift of the rural population.

The movement is very marked in this country. Throughout almost all of the Eastern States, and even in many parts of the West, while our towns continue to grow with unexampled rapidity, our farming districts are gradually emptying out their people.

The phenomenon is not confined to America. It is still more prevalent in the older and more thickly settled lands of Europe.

In England, for instance, governmental statistics show that some rural sections have lost a quarter of their inhabitants. It is noticeable even in the newest of civilized countries, Australia, where the growth of Melbourne and Sydney has been utterly disproportionate to the slow expansion of the total population.

It is a significant illustration of the inter-dependence of the various developments of civilization. If railroads had never been invented the movement might never have begun. Improved communications have centralized industries. The clothes or the tools that once were roughly and laboriously made at home are now turned out better and more cheaply by some factory in a town perhaps a thousand miles away, and with employment population has become centralized.

So far the cityward drift is natural, and preventive rather than provocative of industrial or social disturbance. But there are other causes at work. With the spread of popular education there has come an increased ambition which impels young men to leave the country for the crowded centres where the prizes to be won are the most brilliant, even though the chances of failure be correspondingly greater. There has come, too, a new discontent with the quiet monotony of the life lived by the tiller of the soil. We are more restless than our forefathers were; we demand the swifter pace, the movement of gayety, the excitement, of city life.

To a certain extent, undoubtedly, this is a disease—a disease of the twentieth century. Whether a remedy for it will be found and what that remedy will be are interesting topics of speculation.

ROBERT STILES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1903.

A JEW'S TRIBUTE TO LEO XIII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add my tribute of respect to the many expressions of admiration that have been printed concerning the late Pope Leo XIII. since the news of his death first stirred the whole civilized world. Newspaper space has been freely given to eulogies regarding the distinguished life and noble character of the great Pontiff. The eulogists have represented nearly every nationality, creed, and walk of life. Indeed, there appears to be no limit to the general grief, and this fact, it seems to me, is a splendid commentary on the liberality of the new century in which we live.

Although I have scanned the public press closely, I have observed as yet no expression of opinion coming from a Jew, and it is this omission that tempted me, a humble representative of the Hebrew sect, to lay my garland of esteem on the bier of the dead prelate.

He was the head of the Catholic Church, but his love and humanity extended beyond the bounds of that institution. He was a friend of the whole human race, irrespective of color, creed, or condition. Jew and Gentile alike came within the scope of his far-reaching affection.

A few years ago a female relative of mine was among the visitors at a reception at the Vatican. When his Holiness approached her she became nervous and expressed to him her fear that she could not receive his benediction, since she was not a Catholic. "Nevertheless, I will bless you," replied the Pope, "for you are my child just the same."

My relative informed me afterward that the expression of wonderful benignity on the face of the Pontiff she will never forget to the end of her days. The smile that illumined the pale features was something more than human. It must have radiated from the light of the other world to which his spirit recently passed.

JOSEPH M. WEBER.

New York, July 23, 1903.

NUGGETS.

His Point of View.

"I wonder why there are no marriages in heaven," said the sweet young thing.
"Well, heaven's heaven, isn't it?" asked the crusty bachelor.—Detroit Free Press.

A Rural Reflection.

Although the flowers are blooming gay,
No perfume fills the air, I ween.
A motor car has passed that way,
And all you get is gasoline.
—Washington Star.

The Wine List.

"Open the port!" Japan remarks,
"Or else you will be aware it
Is time for another of my larks,
And I will be tapping claret."
—Chicago Tribune.

Somewhat Different.

Bragg—I got $10,000 for that bulldog I used to own.
Nagg—What! Ten thousand in cash?
Bragg—Well, not exactly. I traded him for two five-thousand-dollar pups.—Chicago News.

Promises, but No Fulfillment.

He promised he'd return the lock of hair
She'd given him in those sweet days before her
Love cooled. 'Twas but a promise, ending there
Like that of any other hair restorer.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SUNDAY MORNING.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

A blissful peace broods o'er the scene,
The clang and roar have died away;
The city lies at rest, serene,
Despite the strife of yesterday;
The warlike sparrows e'en have ceased
To raise their shrill, defiant cries,
And, far off, in the purple East,
The long waves gently fall and rise.

The breeze that comes to softly stir
The drowsy leaves and sway the vine
Is like a lagging messenger
From realms far-distant and divine;
The pealing of the matin bell
Falls sweetly, gently on the ear;
The mellow tones recede and swell,
By turns afar and near and clear.

Beyond the limits of the town
Across the fields long shadows lie;
The scarecrow's arms droop humbly down
That yesterday were held so high;
The spotted cow gets up behind
And then in front and views with scorn
The frowsy calf and is inclined
To lick it clean—'tis Sabbath morn.

The former rude, sarcastic jay
Sits meekly on the swaying limb;
The brook that murmured yesterday
Now sings a sacred, hopeful hymn;
Peace broods o'er all the scene save where
The pig half in the shadow lies
And fiercely flips one ear to scare
Away the Sabbath-breaking flies.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Should any one ask where New York society is at the present moment, the answer might be on the sea and many of them not 100 miles away from town. In fact, every one who can afford a yacht has taken to the water. The consequence is that each day there are many representatives of the fashionable set in town, coming in from one place or another, and the yacht landings in the East River and at the Battery are the anchorage of quite a fleet. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. John Jacob Astor, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, and the Misses Gerry have been among those who have been seen on the avenue and at different modish restaurants during the week.

There are ominous mutterings, notwithstanding the many announcements of dances at Newport, as to the dull season at the resorts. The principal cry is the lack of men. The state of the stock market has been such that men are uneasy and cannot be persuaded to remain at either Newport, Bar Harbor, or the Adirondacks. They want to be in town, and the consequence is that so far all attempts at dances have been failures, and those available for dinners are either the very young or the aged.

So much is promised at Newport for August with the dances of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. W. E. Carter, and possibly Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, that with the turn of the tide of fortune in Wall Street matters should mend. The failure of several large houses will have an influence upon the entertaining in some families. The death of the Pope has also stopped many social arrangements contemplated by those of his Church. The strikes at Newport have also interfered with the getting ready of some of the cottages for the season, so that obstacles have been many against the fulfillment of the promise of a brilliant Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are coming home by easy stages. Few Americans have been treated with such kindly hospitality and given such a warm welcome from royalty. Miss May Goelet will come to Newport with them, and they may arrive some time in August. No date has been given for the wedding of W. Delancey Kountze and Miss Martha Johnston, the cousin of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose engagement was announced last week. Miss Johnston will be at Newport this Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will live on their yacht, the North Star.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt may come over to this country for the Saratoga races and the contest for the America's Cup. Many expected them last week, as it was cabled that they were on board the Oceanic. Instead there were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who were met by the latter's mother and step-father. Although it was said that the younger Mr. Vanderbilt had suffered some injury in an automobile accident and that his eyes were seriously affected, no trace of anything of this kind was visible. The Vanderbilts are at their place on Long Island. Workmen are still busy at Idle Hour, and a staff of servants are employed in getting the house ready, so that it is evident that it will be occupied before the end of the Summer.

The cruising season abroad has about ended. Mrs. Robert Goelet is slowly making her way back to Havre with the Nahma, stopping at various places en route, and James Henry Smith and his party arrived at Cowes this week and are in London. The Armour yacht was seriously injured in a collision, and has put in for repairs at a Norwegian port.

The New York Yacht Club cruise ended, the yachts are scattering. J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to Bar Harbor with the Corsair, and Col. John Jacob Astor is arranging for a cruise in the Nourmahal. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will take a spin in the Emerald. The Valiant is at Havre, awaiting the disposition of its owner, William K. Vanderbilt. Commodore Bourne will cruise also a bit with the Delaware, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould will put in at various shore ports on the Helenita.

The Irish visit ended the London season. Andrew Carnegie is giving a series of house parties at Skibo Castle, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are at Balmacaan. Oliver H. Payne is to have shooting parties at his Scottish moor, which he has leased for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman will also pass the Autumn in Scotland. Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. Frank Mackey, and the Princess Hatzfeldt have given their last entertainments of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who have been abroad since early Spring, have sailed for this country for the racing season at Saratoga, and the hunts at Meadow Brook. They return to their English home in the early Winter.

Douglas Robinson has sailed to join Mrs. Robinson in England. They will not return until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are now in England, where the latter will remain for a few weeks. Edmund L. Baylies sails next week for this country. Mrs. Baylies will return later.

There is much interest in the Bayshore Horse Show, which will be held the first week in August. All the south side people will attend, and among those who have taken boxes are Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Schuyler Parsons, H. Duncan Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hollins, who are on their way home from Europe, and Mr. H. O. Havemeyer.

The wedding of Lord Bagot and Miss Lily May of Paris and Baltimore, took place yesterday at the Brompton Oratory, London. It was one of the most brilliant nuptial events of the season. The bride is a cousin of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney. She and her mother have been living in Paris for some years, where they have been very conspicuous in society. Lord Bagot comes from an ancient English family, which trace their descent from the early Saxon days. He will take his bride to a quaint manor house, which has been in possession of the family for several hundred years, and where many quaint English customs are still in existence.

The most notable engagement of the week was that of Miss Martha Johnston, the niece of Mrs. R. T. Wilson, to Delancey Kountze, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze. Miss Johnston will visit Mrs. R. T. Wilson this Summer at Newport. She has always been very much admired in New York, where she has visited frequently. No date has been arranged for the wedding, which will take place at the residence of the bride's parents in Macon, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and a gay party touched in New York this week in the yacht May. They are on a cruise of the Sound and are bound first for New London, and will afterward go to Newport. Miss Fell, whose engagement to Mr. Henry of Germantown was announced last week, is with the party.

According to last reports William C. Whitney will not pass the racing season at Saratoga. He has planned to sail on the Cedric on Aug. 14 with Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney for England. Mr. Whitney has a shooting box at Durham, where he will remain until the Autumn.

The wedding of the week will be that of Miss Gurnee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., to Henry Thorndyke of Boston, which will take place on Wednesday at Bar Harbor. There are about one hundred invitations to the church and only a few to the house, where the bridal party will have a wedding breakfast.

Mrs. M. Collins of Washington, D. C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Collins, to John Jerome Rooney of New York. Mr. Rooney is a writer and a lawyer and one of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club. The wedding of Mr. Rooney and Miss Collins will take place at Gloucester, Mass., where Mrs. Collins has a cottage, in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, who are now in Newport, will do much entertaining while there, and have already sent out cards for a series of eight dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam, (Miss Louise White,) who were the youngest by long odds of any of the brides and bridegrooms of the Spring, have returned from their bridal trip and are at Bayport, L. I., for the Summer.

The marriage of Miss Edith de Gueldry Twining, a daughter of the late Kinsley Twining, and Vice Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens of Morristown will be celebrated at Clifton, N. J., where the bride's mother has a country place, early in September.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—Luncheons and dinners were more numerous to-day and to-night than at any other time this week.

Luncheons were given by Mrs. George B. De Forest at the Train Villa, by Mrs. J. Ted Hunter Thompson at the Parker cottage, and by Francis J. Otis at Rosesie.

To-night dinners were given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at Seaverge, by Mrs. E. J. Berwind at the Elms, by Mrs. Joseph Harriman at the Dresser cottage, by Prof. Alexander Agassiz at his villa at Castle Hill, and by Mrs. J. Stewart Barney at the Eldridge villa.

Mrs. William R. Travers entertained at the Clambake Club this evening.

The Clambake Club had one of its regular clam dinners at the club at noon.

Charles Peatt, 2d, is a guest of Mrs. Robert Sedgwick at the Poplars.

W. Delancy Kountze is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt at Oakland farm.

Chase Mellen and Robert L. Cutting are guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

H. R. Winthrop is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr., at Lawnfield.

Mr. and Mrs. L. McCreary are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury at the Eustis cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Reynault and Charles Pin of Paris, Mrs. William B. Leeds and Mrs. Leslie Cotton of New York, and George McFadden of Philadelphia are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will give a dinner at the Casino grill rooms to-morrow evening during the Sunday evening concert. Mrs. Leslie Cotton will also give a dinner during the concert.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is expected at Newport Monday night to occupy Rose Cliff for the remainder of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be her guests during a portion of the Summer.

Charles M. Oelrichs, Harry Payne Whitney, and William Woodward returned from New York to-day.

Among the guests at the cottages who arrived to-night for over Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, guests of Mrs. Burke Roche; F. K. Sturgis, guest of Mrs. E. M. Robinson; L. E. Gillespie, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard; F. Bronson Winthrop, guest of Egerton L. Winthrop; Mr. Howell of New York, Mrs. Arnold Hague, and Miss Genson, guests of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

Chase Mellen, Robert L. Cutting, Ralph Ranlet, Alexander Keogh, W. Delancy Kountze, H. R. Winthrop, and Charles E. Greenough are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell Willis of Montclair, N. J., have arrived at the Potter cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Monson of New Haven at the Kindelberger cottage, Jamestown.

F. Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia has arrived at his cottage at Jamestown.

It looked like old times to see August Belmont playing polo on the Westchester Club grounds this afternoon, and he played with his old-time dash, despite his yachting experience this season. Lawrence McCreary, an English player, and a good one; George H. Norman, P. F. Collier, Arthur E. Burden, Reginald Brooks, Lawrence Waterbury, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Peter D. Martin, Fred C. Havemeyer, and William E. Carter were the other players. Sides were changed frequently, but the playing was fast all the time, and the good-sized assemblage of society people at the clubhouse had something worth seeing.

There were two four-in-hands, one driven by Miss H. McK. Twombly, who drove exceptionally well, and one by J. Stewart Barney.

Among the others present were Harry P. Whitney, H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Clapp, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Rives, Miss Wells, I. T. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Austin Gray, H. R. Winthrop, Mr. G. M. Hutton and family, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Berwind, Dr. Austin Flint, and George McFadden.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould arrived at Saunderstown to-day on the Emerald from New York. They came to the Pier to-day and visited Meadow View Cottage, where their children are passing the Summer. At noon they had luncheon in the Grecian Gardens.

At the Point Judith Country Club, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hale of Philadelphia gave a luncheon to-day. Their guests were Owen Wister, the novelist; Russell Perkins, Lawrence Perkins, Miss Sibyl Hale, Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Army, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Hale of Boston.

Among those present at the Mathewson dance to-night were Miss Julia Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoadley, Miss Grace Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dewitt, Miss Beatrice Kinney, Dr. and Mrs. William F. Honan, Miss Ivy Bunker of San Francisco, and Mme. Inez Sprague.

Count Gabriel Des Garets of France has arrived at the Imperial.

Dr. J. D. Emmet of New York is at the Massasoit.

The yacht Taurus has sailed on a cruise with Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan and party.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hoadley gave a birthday dinner in the Grecian Gardens to-night in honor of Mr. A. H. Hoadley, a brother of the host. Covers were laid for ten.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd of New York gave a dinner at Sunny Mead to-night. Covers were laid for twelve.

SIR THOMAS DODGES AN ISSUE.

Fails to Decide Which of Two Chorus Girls is More Beautiful.

Sir Thomas Lipton has rewarded the enterprise of two women press agents. Mrs. Anna S. Richardson, who is looking after the newspaper work for "The Runaways," and Miss Anna Marble, who is piloting the "Punch, Judy & Co." in the same fashion, are the women favored.

The Irish knight yesterday sent them a letter in response to their request that he become the umpire in a beauty show which they organized. They had forwarded him two pictures, one being of Rose Earle of the Victoria attraction and the other of Miriam Falconer of the Casino production. He was asked to decide which was the prettier.

In his reply Sir Thomas declared the first-named actress "perfectly charming," and the other "delightfully bewitching." As was to have been expected from the gallant knight, he said it would be impossible for him to decide between the two, and remarked that he had gazed on both pictures so long that he was tempted to say, "How happy I could be with either were t'other dear charmer away."

In a long letter Sir Thomas modestly declined to act, as he believed each young woman had achieved the highest honors for her own particular type of beauty. The letter is regarded by the two women press agents as strictly confidential, and they decline to show it, much less have it published. Sir Thomas sent shamrock pins to all persons concerned.

Herr von den Linden to Remain.

Conelis von den Linden yesterday wired to the Directors of the Royal Dutch Opera at Amsterdam his resignation as impresario. The cablegram was sent because Herr von den Linden has come to the conclusion that he will remain in this country. He has declined, he says, a flattering offer proffered by the French opera people in New Orleans. He does not make any announcement of his plans, but says he has a large venture pending here in New York. Some years ago Herr von den Linden won recognition by a very elaborate production of "Parsifal," which attracted attention from the entire musical world.

JOSEPHINE DASKAM'S MARRIAGE A SURPRISE

Authoress Weds Selden Bacon at Stamford.

Parents of the Bride Did Not Know of the Intended Marriage Until the Wedding Day—Secrecy in the Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 25.—Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam, the authoress, and Selden Bacon were married at noon to-day in St. John's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Edmund A. Angell, who is acting rector in the absence of the Rev. Charles Morris Addison.

The wedding was in keeping with everything else that Josephine Daskam—she has written her name without the Dodge since her engagement was announced—has done since a little girl. It was unexpected. Her own family did not know anything about it until this morning, and outside of those immediately concerned there are probably not half a dozen people in Stamford to-night who are aware that the marriage occurred.

The arrangements were made by the contracting parties alone, and strict injunctions of secrecy were placed upon the few outsiders who had of necessity to become aware of it. The Town Clerk's office, where the marriage licenses must be obtained, closes at noon on Saturday. The license was obtained after the local reporters had made their final examination of the records for the day, and must have been a very few minutes before the marriage took place.

The bride's father is H. Sawyer Daskam. He keeps a grocery on Atlantic Street. Soon after 10 o'clock he left the store and went to his home in Broad Street.

Promptly at noon two carriages drove up to St. John's Church. They carried the bridal party, which, aside from the bride and bridegroom, consisted of the bride's father, H. Sawyer Daskam; her sister, Miss Valina Woodward Daskam, and her brother, Benjamin Daskam, a student at Amherst College, and Leonard W. Bacon, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom.

There was no formal ceremony of giving away the bride. The ceremony consisted merely of the simple rite of the Episcopal Church. Miss Valina Woodward Daskam was the maid of honor, if the conventional term may be applied to a very unconventional marriage, and the best man was Leonard W. Bacon, Jr.

The bride was attired in a traveling dress of brown, and she wore a large brown picture hat. Brown, by the way, has always been her favorite color. She has dressed in it and written about it for years. She did not carry any flowers.

The maid of honor wore a white dress of light material, and a hat to match. She carried a large bouquet. Mr. Bacon was dressed in conventional morning attire.

Soon after the ceremony the couple left town, and not an inkling was left as to their destination. Mr. Bacon is a widower, upward of fifty years old. He comes of an old Connecticut family, but is practicing law in New York. He has two children.

Josephine Dodge Daskam was born in Stamford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1876. Her father was H. Sawyer Daskam and her mother's maiden name was Annie Loring. She prepared for her collegiate career at Stamford High School, and was graduated from Smith College in 1898. She is the author of "Smith College Stories," "Sister's Vocation," and other stories for girls. Among her best-known works are her poems, "The Old Captive," "The Virgil," and "The Little Dead Child." Her "Fables from the Fair," humorous, added to her literary reputation, which she largely gained through articles in the magazines. Among these were "The Madness of Philip," "The Imp and the Author," and her series of stories for children—"The Imp" series—that appeared in St. Nicholas. Among her more recent work is "An Autobiography of a Baby," now running in Harper's Bazaar, and "Middle-Aged Love Stories."

Ransom—Carter.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 25.—Paul C. Ransom of Buffalo and Miss Alice Ruth Carter, the daughter of ex-President Carter of Williams College, were married at noon to-day in the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church. Miss M. M. Brown of Bright Hurst was the maid of honor and Dr. De Witt H. Sherman of Buffalo was the best man. Mr. Ransom's ushers were Eugene Delano, Jr., of New York, Bradley Goodyear of Buffalo, Donald M. Ryerson of Chicago, students from the Hill School, where Mr. Ransom has taught for a number of years, and from his own school at Coconut Grove, Fla., and Franklin Carter, Jr., a brother of the bride. Other members of the wedding party were Thatcher Brown and Morgan Delano of New York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward C. Moore of the Harvard Divinity School. Only the immediate families were present. After the service there was an informal breakfast at Bright Hurst, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Crosby Brown.

Lord Bagot Marries Miss May.

LONDON, July 25.—Lord Bagot, formerly Aide de Camp to the Governor General of Canada, was married at the Oratory, Brompton, at noon to-day, to Lilian May of Baltimore, Md.

DOHERTYS PLAY FINE TENNIS.

Defeat Clothier and Mahony in Exhibition Match at Longwood—Many Close Contests.

BOSTON, July 25.—Of the fifty players who started in the Longwood tennis tournament on last Monday only four are left to compete for the honor of meeting William J. Clothier, holder of the much-coveted trophy in the challenge match. In the Eastern doubles on Monday Leo E. Ware and Holcombe Ward will play H. J. Holt and B. F. Merrill in the final for the championship. The winner of this match will meet Collins and Waidner, the Western champions, at Newport and the successful team will play the Doherty brothers, holders of the National championship for the title.

During the day the handicap singles were finished up to the semi-finals, with the exception of one match, while only a few more matches are left in the consolation doubles. On Monday morning the Eastern doubles will be finished, while in the afternoon will come the semi-finals in the singles between Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, and George L. Wrenn, Jr., against William A. Larned. The finals will come on the following day.

The fourth round to-day developed some excellent tennis, and chief among the attractions was the exhibition doubles match between H. L. and R. F. Doherty, and William J. Clothier, holder of the Longwood Cup, and Harold S. Mahony, another of the English team. The match was a grand contest and was won by the Dohertys, they losing only one set. The scores were 6—4, 7—9, 6—3. The Englishmen were in grand form.

In the semi-final singles Beals C. Wright and J. D. E. Jones played an interesting contest, and five sets were necessary before a winner was decided, the match finally going to Wright. G. L. Wrenn, Jr., had no difficulty in disposing of his brother "Bob" in straight sets, while Holcombe Ward put Harry F. Allen out in three sets. Summaries:

Longwood Singles.—Fourth Round—Holcombe Ward defeated Harry F. Allen, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2; Beals C. Wright defeated J. D. E. Jones, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., defeated R. D. Wrenn, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5; W. A. Larned defeated E. P. Larned, 6—3, 6—3, 11—9.

Eastern Doubles.—Third Round—H. Ward and L. E. Ware defeated E. P. Larned and H. F. Allen, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—H. Ware and L. E. Ware defeated E. W. Leonard and I. C. Wright, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; H. J. Holt and B. F. Merrill defeated R. C. Watson, Jr., and R. M. Miles, 6—4, 7—5, 0—6, 2—6, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Third Round—F. C. Watson (scratch) defeated W. L. Jennings, (4-6 of 15,) 6—4, 6—3; H. W. Robinson (15 1-16) defeated C. P. Kimball (15 4-16) by default.

Fourth Round—A. F. Fuller (3-6 of 15) defeated F. V. Chipman, (15 3-6,) 6—2, 6—3; G. H. Nettleton (3-6 of 15) defeated E. R. Speaes (5-6 of 15,) 6—3, 6—1; J. D. E. Jones (4-6 of 15) defeated H. W. Robinson, (15 1-6,) 6—1, 7—5.

Consolation Doubles.—First Round—Stanwood and Beals defeated Howland and Jones by default. Second Round—Perry and Blagden defeated Merrill and H. F. Cole, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Perry and Blagden defeated Plimpton and Spears, 6—3, 6—4.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN HUNGARY

Bulgarian Ruler Said to be on Hunting Expedition—Denial of Conspiracy Against Him.

SOLYOM, Hungary, July 25.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived this evening at his estate, Goemoer, on a shooting expedition.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 25.—A semi-official announcement has been made here confirming the denial that Prince Ferdinand's Ministers advised him to depart owing to the existence of a conspiracy against him, and asserting that his departure is a sign of internal quietude in Bulgaria.

NO NEWS OF CANAL TREATY.

Action in Colombian Congress Not Made Known on Isthmus—Waiting for the Vote.

COLON, Colombia, July 25.—The entire isthmus is absolutely without news from Bogota regarding the progress of the canal treaty in Congress.

It is considered probable that no telegraphic communication will be possible until a vote shall have been taken. News by coastal steamboats is anxiously awaited here.

POOR FISHING ON THE BANKS.

Lack of Bait Reported to Have Made an Unsuccessful Season.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, July 25.—American and Canadian fishing vessels returning from the Grand Banks report the fishery this season to have been unsuccessful, owing to lack of bait.

Twenty-one American and forty-six Canadian vessels are now in Newfoundland ports seeking bait, and they say that the aggregate of the catches is several thousand quintals below that of last year.

DOVER AS A PORT OF CALL.

Will Be Tested by the New Hamburg-American Liner Sigismund.

HAMBURG, July 25.—Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, accompanied by Manager Wolff and other officials of the line, went to Cuxhaven on board the company's new steamship, Prins Sigismund, which will call at Dover on her trip to New York in order to test the new landing stages at Dover for the ocean trade.

Upon the result of this experiment will depend the selection or rejection of Dover as a port of call.

ON THE OUTGOING LINERS.

Four Big Steamships Sail with Their Cabins Well Filled.

Four of the big transatlantic liners sailed away yesterday with their cabins comfortably filled. On the Vaderland of the Red Star Line went Ashley W. Cole, ex-Railroad Commissioner; Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, National Democratic Committeeman for New York, was also a passenger.

Others on the Vaderland were: Miss N. B. Trowbridge, New Haven; Dr. John H. Payne, Boston; Dr. Eugene Palmer, New York; William N. Ashman, Philadelphia; Miss Gilomen, Pelham Manor; Miss Muriel Carton, New York; Prof. D. C. Eaton, New Haven; Miss Anita Formosa, Brooklyn; Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, and Edward Bok of Philadelphia.

On the Anchor liner Columbia sailed the Rev. Alexander Grant, Santa Barbara; Mrs. Binnie Adams, New York; Mrs. D. Wallace MacDonald, Chicago; David B. Fleming, New York; George W. Evans, Bayshore, N. Y., and Wirt Cornwall, Ann Arbor.

Sailing on the Minnetonka were P. A. S. Franklin, G. A. Vasquez de Velasco, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dana, Milton G. Niblo, and A. Ward Copley.

The Campania sailed with Col. Richardson, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. J. Massey Rhind, New York; Mrs. S. G. Altemus, Philadelphia; Antonio Knauth, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Joshua Worthington, Germantown, Penn.; Aubrey Boucicault, John Harger, Niagara Falls; Dr. J. P. Davidson, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. C. A. H. Bartlett, New York.

GRANITE SHAFT DEFECTIVE.

New One Must Be Cut for New Jersey's Monument at Antietam—Plans for the Battlefield.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 25.—The Secretary of State's office was informed this week that the granite shaft for the New Jersey monument to soldiers who died on the field of Antietam in the civil war has been found defective, and in consequence a new shaft must be quarried by the Barre Granite Company. This will necessitate a delay of three weeks, so that it will be the middle of August before the new shaft can be shipped to Sharpsburg, Md. This will give but little time to get the monument ready for the dedicatory exercises to be held on Antietam field Sept. 17.

Gov. Murphy on hearing this news urged the Antietam Battlefield Commission to more speed, so that the anniversary exercises may not be spoiled.

It had been arranged that all of the granite and bronze work for the several monuments and markers that are to be placed on this historic battlefield by New Jersey to mark the positions held at the varying stages of the great one-day battle by New Jersey's volunteer soldiers should be shipped to Sharpsburg, Md., by June 15, and the entire work completed by July 20, ready for inspection by the commission.

The main monument, to be erected at the junction of Cornfield Avenue and the Hagerstown Pike, will have a hexagonal die, on the six faces of which will be placed bronze tablets for each of the six New Jersey organizations represented in the battle. These organizations were the First, Second, Third, and Fourth New Jersey Infantry; the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, and Battery A, better known as Hexamer's Battery.

There will also be erected a small monument at Crampton's Gap, where on Sept. 14, 1862, just three days before the Antietam battle, the First New Jersey Brigade, under the command of Col. A. T. A. Torbert, made the brilliant charge that opened the way over South Mountain to the Army of the Potomac.

Another monument of like character will be erected on the Smoketown Road, at the point where the First Brigade came on to the Antietam battlefield and awaited orders.

One smaller marker will be erected in the east wood, where the Thirteenth New Jersey lay under artillery fire during the early hours of Sept. 17. Another will be placed at the centre of this regiment, when on the firing line, on the Hagerstown Pike, and still another beyond the Dunkard Church, the most advanced position held by the Thirteenth Regiment later in the action.

Two markers will designate positions held by Hexamer's Battery during the day and where it did execution in silencing the Confederate batteries around the Dunkard Church and repelling an attack of Confederate infantry with shrapnel fired at short range.

Still another will show the position of the First Brigade when late in the day it was formed to charge the woods around the Dunkard Church and break the Confederate centre. This order was, however, countermanded.

All of these positions have been determined by Gen. Ezra A. Carman, who represent the Federal Government on the battlefield for years, and who was Colonel in command of the Thirteenth New Jersey in this battle.

For the erection of these monuments and markers New Jersey has appropriated $17,500. Out of this amount transportation to and from the Antietam battlefield for 250 veterans will be paid.

Gov. Murphy and his staff will attend. All arrangements have been made, and the success of this coming dedication of the monuments and markers on Antietam field depends on the success of the Governor's hurry orders given this week to the commission having this work in charge.

Passengers on the Umbria.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamship Umbria from Liverpool and Queenstown were Albert C. Burrage, Capt. H. H. Spender Clay, Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York; L. R. Doty, Major W. E. Goodman, the Rev. L. Melville Haslops, Cuthbert James, Sir Barkeley Sheffield, Capt. R. Grant Thorold, and the Rev. Francis E. Tourscher.

GOV. HUNT MAY RESIGN

Would Give Up Position at Head of Porto Rican Government.

President Roosevelt Discusses Dismissal of Immigration Inspectors—Post Office Scandals Brought Up.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 25.—It is understood that Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico has indicated his intention of relinquishing the island Governorship. When his resignation will take effect is not known definitely. Gov. Hunt was appointed on Dec. 10, 1901, for a term of four years. The salary attached to the office is $8,000 a year, one of the best in the Government. President Roosevelt entertains a high regard for Gov. Hunt and is loath to have him resign.

In addition to Secretary of the Navy Moody, who arrived at Sagamore Hill last evening, President Roosevelt had several other notable visitors to-day. During the morning Samuel McCue Lindsay, Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, called to pay his respects and to present to the President a statement of the condition of his department. Prof. Lindsay says the native Porto Ricans are bright, intelligent, and tractable. The children study earnestly and eagerly. The establishment of a school system in the island is of course a slow process, but excellent progress has been made. The sale of the public land, recently authorized by the President, will add very largely to the sum available for educational purposes, and in Prof. Lindsay's opinion will be an immense advantage to the people.

President's Roosevelt's guests at luncheon to-day were Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; Francis B. Loomis, First Assistant Secretary of State, and William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration of New York, accompanied by Mr. Dan Van Ingen, also of New York.

Commissioner Williams talked to the President about the affairs of his office in New York, and offered some suggestions requiring Executive action to carry them into effect. It is understood that charges have been preferred against two of the Immigration Inspectors in New York and that they are likely to be dismissed from the service. The charges include inefficiency and incompetency. The names of the officers are not known here.

Mr. Bristow left on the 4:18 train for New York en route to Washington. His conference with the President related to the pending investigation, but he declined to discuss it in any way. It is known, however, that he discussed with the President some phases of the Post Office irregularities that recently have been developed. It is understood that these matters now are under investigation by the Grand Jury in Washington and that indictments against the officials charged with the irregularities may be returned at an early date.

Acting Secretary of State Loomis brought with him several departmental matters for the consideration of the President, but he said before leaving for New York that public discussion of them would not be proper at this time. He talked with the President regarding the work of the approaching international conference which is to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, early in September. The object of the conference is the further mitigation of the cruelties of warfare.

The American delegates to the conference will be Mr. Loomis, Commander Sargent of the navy, and Judge Advocate General Davis of the army. It has not been determined definitely what changes in the international treaty regulations as to the conduct of war will be advocated by the American delegation. The delegates will urge, however, the adoption of some universal system for the identification of the dead on battlefields.

Secretary Moody concluded his conference with the President and left Oyster Bay in his tug shortly after noon to-day. He expects to be absent from Washington about a month. He is going to Boston, and thence to his home, at Haverhill, Mass.

GLASS FELL ON WORSHIPPERS.

Four Members of a Hebrew Congregation Hurt by Fall of a Skylight.

While two hundred worshippers belonging to the Hebrew Synagogue at 52 Moore Street, Williamsburg, were at prayer during the services yesterday morning a stained glass skylight fell from the roof, injuring four persons.

Frightened by the accident the congregation and Rabbi Rosenberg, who was in the pulpit, ran to the street. Their cries attracted a large crowd. Word was sent to the Stagg Street Police Station, and a number of policemen were hurried to the scene. They found difficulty in quieting the crowd.

The persons hurt are Abraham Milliam, fifty-eight years old; Rachel Jerscanwisky, fifty-five years old; Hannah Butcha, seventy years old, and Golda Freedman, sixty-eight years old. None of the injuries was found to be serious.

CATHOLICS TO MEET.

Convention of American Federation of Societies Begins Saturday at Atlantic City.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—National Secretary Anthony Matre stated to-day that the third annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies at Atlantic City, beginning next Saturday, will be the most representative gathering of Catholics ever held in this country. Thirty-nine States will be represented, several dioceses by Bishops, the centre of the Philippine Islands by Vincent I. Cavanna, the Porto Rico Federation by Joaquim Ferran, and the Catholic Chippewa and Sioux Indians by chiefs and missionaries.

Owing to the death of Pope Leo, some changes are being made in the programme by Bishop James McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop S. G. Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., the spiritual advisers of the Federation. These changes include a special memorial day for the late Pope, when J. McDermott will eulogize the Pontiff. Other speakers include the Rev. Father Pardow of New York, Bourke Cockran, Judge Giegerich, and T. B. Minahan. Special invitations have been sent to President Roosevelt and others to make brief addresses during the open meetings.

FUNERAL OF G. F. W. HOLLS.

Prominent Mourners at Bier of the Lawyer and Diplomat.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 25.—Only a few intimate friends of the family attended the simple funeral services over the remains of George Frederick William Holls this afternoon. At the Holls residence a short private service was held. The Rev. Dr. Berkemeier of Pelham, a life-long friend of the family, officiated and delivered the eulogy.

At 3 o'clock the funeral cortege moved to St. John's Episcopal Church, where services were conducted by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, assisted by the Rev. E. Atherton Lyon of Christ Church. The floral offerings were from all parts of the country. Mayor Walsh and many city officials attended the services. The pall bearers were John Barrett, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, Gustav Schwab, Jacob Miller, H. E. Rudlich, and Robert W. De Forest. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SELECTED AS ARBITRATOR.

Judge Gray's Acceptance Will Mean Resumption of Work by 13,000 Alabama Miners.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 25.—At a meeting of the four arbitrators, representing the miners and operators of this district, this morning, Judge George Gray of Delaware was selected as the fifth arbitrator. Under the terms of the agreement by which it was decided to submit pending differences to arbitration the miners resume work immediately upon Judge Gray's acceptance. Thirteen thousand miners have been affected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Merwin Oldrin.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 25.—News was received here of the death in New York early this morning of John Merwin Oldrin, one of Sea Cliff's original settlers. Mr. Oldrin went to the city for treatment last Fall. He was expected home a month ago, but his condition changed and he died without returning home.

Mr. Oldrin was a native born Long Islander and one of the best-known men here. He was born at Westhampton. For a long term of years he resided at Hempstead, assisting while Town Clerk of Hempstead in the transfer of the Garden City estate to A. T. Stewart. After removing to Sea Cliff he was at different times Principal of the school here, member of the School Board, and President of the Inclined Cable Railroad Company. He was best known, however, as editor and proprietor of The Sea Cliff News, a business which he only relinquished when ill-health made it necessary. He leaves a wife and a grown family. His body will be brought home for burial.

Major Frank J. Strong.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major Frank J. Strong of Arkansas, the General Agent of the Department of Justice, died to-day at Mountain Lake Park, Md. Major Strong was born in New York State, went to Wisconsin just previous to the civil war, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, and served with great distinction. He entered the Government civil service with Attorney General Garland.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES SEAVER, ex-Postmaster of Pearl River and one of the most prominent business men in Rockland County, died at Nyack, N. Y., yesterday. He was sixty years old.

JAMES PECOY, aged ninety-four, died yesterday at Oswego, N. Y. He with five others sank the British steamer Sir Robert Peel at Thousand Island Park in the Patriot War in 1838.

GEORGE A. DICKSON, a well-known theatrical man, died at his home in Indianapolis yesterday, aged fifty years. He was interested in theatres in Indianapolis, Dayton, and Columbus, Ohio.

WATSON TOMKINS, who was appointed Commissioner for Rockland County by Gov. Odell this year, died yesterday at his home, in Tomkins Cove, aged seventy-eight years. He was one of the founders of the Tomkins Cove Lime Works.

JAMES Q. WILLMAN died suddenly on Friday near New Germantown, N. J. He fell to the ground while driving a hayrake and expired a few minutes later. His death was caused by heart disease. He was a pioneer peach grower. He was sixty-three years old, and is survived by a son.

NATHAN HENRY VOSBURG, fifty-nine years old, died yesterday at 463 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, of Bright's disease. The dead man was descended from one of five brothers who are said to have landed in this country in 1610. He was the son of Abraham Vosburg, and for forty years was engaged in the harness business in Coxsackie, N. Y. He leaves a wife, five sons, and two daughters.

DR. LAWRENCE STEWART EDWARDS, a well-known physician, died yesterday at Patchogue, L. I., of apoplexy. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Edwards, and was born here on July 4, 1855. He was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1876. He was a large property owner and a Director of the Citizens' National Bank of Patchogue. He held the office of Coroner some years ago. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

CHARLES A. MINER, formerly President of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association, died at his home in Wilkesbarre yesterday of a complication of diseases, aged seventy-three years. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from 1875 to 1880, and always took an active interest in the welfare of the Republican Party. He was identified with banks, corporations, and other enterprises.

ABIATHAR HUBBARD WATKINS died at his home in Cooperstown, N. Y., last night, aged seventy-five years. For more than forty years he operated stage lines through all that section of the State and built and managed the old steamer Natty Bumppo, on Otsego Lake. Before the advent of railroads he established an overland express route from Cooperstown to New York. He was known to every Summer tourist who has visited the Otsego Lake country since the civil war. His father, Hezekiah Watkins, established the original stage coach route from Catskill to Ithaca.

DWIGHT ALDEN LAWRENCE DEAD

Prominent Republican Politician, and Confidential Friend of Senator Platt, Passes Away at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Dwight Alden Lawrence, who has been prominent in Republican politics for many years, died at his home here to-night after an illness of several months. It had been thought that he would get well until a few days ago, when it was realized that his death must be expected shortly.

Dwight Alden Lawrence was born in Albany Aug. 2, 1842, his parents being Alpheus and Elmira Lawrence. He was educated at the Albany Academy. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers and served for a while in Indiana, later taking part in several battles in the Mississippi Valley. He was one of the guards at Albany when Abraham Lincoln's body was taken through that city on the way to burial in Illinois.

After the war he was Superintendent of the foreign department of the New York Post Office and was, later, made an Assistant Postmaster. He was in charge of the removal to the present Post Office site. For ten years he was Librarian of the Senate Library at Albany.

Mr. Lawrence had been for thirty years identified with the Republican politics of New York and had voted for many years from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was one of the celebrities in the "Amen Corner." He had attended every National Republican Convention from 1876 to 1896, looking out for the comfort of the New York delegation. He had not missed a State Convention since the close of the civil war. He had been a man of power and importance in every Republican Administration in New York State. This continued up to the time of his death. He was the confidential friend of Roscoe Conkling and Senator T. C. Platt.

Two brothers, Anderson Lawrence, who for many years has been connected with the State Assembly, and L. W. Lawrence, a New York merchant, survive him. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Lotos and the Republican clubs of this city.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Anderson D. Lawrence, 226 State Street, Albany, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

OLD HOTEL MAN DEAD.

T. E. Cable, Who Had Places in This City, Dies at Midland Beach.

Thomas E. Cable, a well-known restaurant and hotel keeper, died in his hotel at Midland Beach, S. I., late Friday night. He had been in failing health for a year, and had been confined to his bed for a week prior to his death. Mr. Cable was sixty-five years old. He leaves a wife and one son, who was in partnership with him in the hotel business at Midland Beach.

For twenty-five years Mr. Cable had a restaurant at 132 Broadway, Manhattan, which was frequented by many prominent men. He also had a restaurant at 141 Broadway for a year, and for two years was located at 176½ Broadway.

In 1887 he opened Cable's Hotel on Coney Island. He managed the Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach Hotels for two seasons and the Seaside House at Rockaway for four years. He also had the Balmoral at Mount McGregor for two seasons, and was also in partnership with the New York Hotel and Restaurant Company at 12 Cortlandt Street, Manhattan. The funeral service will take place to-morrow at the Hotel at Midland Beach.

To Bring Dr. Warren's Body Here.

VIENNA, July 25.—The body of the Rev. Dr. Edward Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, who died yesterday at Wildbad-Gastein, Austria, will be taken to the United States for burial.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 25.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Du. July
AGUT, Julius, 500 E. 19th St.	57	23
BURKE, Ellen, 503 E. 26th St.	35	23
BROWNING, Alice, 428 W. 57th St.	25	23
BRADY, Mary, 528 E. 84th St.	10	24
BIRCAGLIO, Marion, 321 E. 112th	1	25
COLMAN, Kate, 335 E. 22d St.	50	24
CONNORS, Jane, 429 W. 54th St.	45	24
CALLAGHAN, Mary T., 536 Monroe	83	23
CATALANO, Michelina, 309 E. 24th St.	1	24
CRIST, Jane, 673 Amsterdam Av.	34	23
CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth, 168 E. 100th St.	1	24
CARVETH, Alfred G., 256 Willis Av.	30	23
DITMANS, F. A., Rahway, N. J.	62	24
DREHER, Michael, 26 Washington	1	24
DALY, Mary, 117 W. 90th St.	70	24
EDELMAN, Meyer, 210 Clinton St.	1	24
ELLIOTT, G. T., St. Vincent's Hosp.	65	24
FRANK, Elizabeth, 543 W. 49th St.	66	22
FULLER, Henry, 536 W. 55th St.	1	23
FARRELL, Mary, 429 W. 27th St.	27	24
GOLBRAITH, Mabel, 155 W. 63d St.	16	23
HYATT, John, 36 Catharine St.	59	24
HYMAN, E. Lewis, 149 W. 44th St.	56	24
HENNESSY, R. J., 407 E. 81st St.	28	24
HERMES, Andrew, 1,710 2d Av.	1	23
HART, Josephine C., 150 W. 10th St.	1	25
KELLY, Ellen, 123 E. 88th St.	50	23
KRICK, Julia, 320 E. 81st St.	56	23
KNOWLES, Anna, 139 W. 60th St.	1	24
LEKOS, Christopher, 96 Jones St.	14	24
LOCKWOOD, Lisa R., 240 W. 102d St.	54	24
LARKIN, Mary, 220 E. 80th St.	42	24
LEE, Beula, 228 E. 127th St.	7	24
MOELTER, Joseph, 328 E. 85th St.	40	23
MERCANDETTI, Zehmie, 372 7th Av.	27	23
MAHONEY, Dennis, 112 E. 84th St.	61	23
MIRTEL, Ludmila, 433 E. 75th St.	1	23
MURRAY, John R. Van A., 648 W. 158th St.	1	24
MAGUIRE, Margaret, 43 Renwick St.	54	23
MOFFETT, Samuel C. F., 310 W. 49th	54	23
MILLER, Emma, 349 E. 104th St.	48	24
McDONALD, Dennis, St. Francis Hosp.	51	23
McGREAVEY, Margaret, 573 W. 130th	1	23
NOLAN, James, 509 10th Av.	59	24
OLDRIN, John M., 2,250 7th Av.	67	25
PETERS, Joseph, 15 W. 98th St.	50	24
PROTA, Antonio, 32 Spring St.	1	23
PAYNE, Joseph, 649 1st Av.	1	24
ROSENFELD, Sandilla, 120 E. 86th St.	47	24
REILLY, Florence, 304 E. 88th St.	48	23
RITZER, Mary, Ward's Island	56	24
ROSENBERGER, Henry, 19 E. 118th	62	24
ROGERS, Margaret, 1,752 2d Av.	76	23
STOKLAS, Sidonia, 348 E. 77th St.	43	23
SCOFIELD, Carrie, Fishkill, N. Y.	38	24
SCHMIDT, Emma E., 124 W. 12th St.	44	23
SANELLI, Joseph, 25 Macdougal St.	53	24
SERIO, Salvatore, 19 Monroe St.	1	25
SISTO, Margherita, 126 Baxter St.	1	25
SZATO, August, 244 E. 77th St.	50	24
SWEENEY, Bridget, 29 Cherry St.	35	23
SMITH, Annie, 553 W. 45th St.	11	24
SHEVLIN, Mary E., 553 W. 48th St.	1	25
SVERAK, Rose, 309 W. 143d St.	32	25
TOWNSEND, Mary D., 328 E. 113th	69	24
WEISSAUER, Anetta C., 418 E. 88th	40	24
WEBBER, Mary, 518 W. 58th St.	1	24
WISEMAN, Charles, 327 W. 40th St.	33	23
WALSH, Nicholas J., 15 Catharine St.	58	24
YONG, Ling, 8 Mott St.	35	23

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Du. July
AMTER, Elsie, Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard	1	24
CANTWELL, Helen M., 133 Alexander Av.	1	24
GRASSI, Mary, 3,107 3d Av.	1	24
JOHNSON, Adolf, 414 Brook Av.	1	24
LOHSE, Mabel R., 528 E. 153d St.	1	23
MUTH, Rosalie, 706 E. 136th St.	25	23
MURPHY, Nicholas, Seton Hosp.	30	24
PIKE, Mary, 2,524 Park Av.	22	22
ROONEY, Michael, Riverside Hosp.	40	24
TILLEY, Anna M., William's Bridge	1	23
UNKNOWN MAN, Bronx Park	35	21
UNKNOWN BOY, Oak Point	8	23
UNKNOWN WOMAN, Sedgwick Av.	35	23
UNKNOWN MAN, Exerega Point	40	23
WALSH, John, Seton Hosp.	20	24
ZEIER, Eliza, 784 E. 142d St.	1	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Du. July
AYOLA, Scholem, 190 Watkins St.	50	23
BENNETT, Celia J., 13 Mermaid Av.	61	24
BERHALTER, J., 92 Steuben St.	1	24
BLAKELY, Mary B., 1,242 Fulton	52	24
BOOTH, G. A., 116 Verona St.	55	24
BOTSCH, W., 321 Metropolitan Av.	1	25
BRADY, M., 149 Woodbine St.	20	23
CAMPBELL, Eliza J., 549 Manhattan Av.	68	23
EDWARDS, R., 957 Bushwick Av.	65	24
FOWLER, C., E. 23d St., C. I.	4	25
FROST, Emily, N. Y. City Home for Aged	65	24
GALLAGHER, Ellen M., 596 Bergen	27	23
GOETZ, J. W., 81 Cook St.	1	23
HERZOG, Sophia, 1,010 Willoughby Av.	33	24
HALZSCHUK, J., 31 Beaver St.	1	24
HUGHES, John, St. Catharine's Hosp.	35	24
HUNT, Louisa, Brooklyn Hosp.	1	24
JAEGER, Anna A., 1,424 Flatbush Av.	20	24
JONES, Alvira, 2,266 Pacific St.	1	24
LINDE, G. W., 493 Chestnut St.	4	24
MAAR, C., 147 Throop Av.	30	23
MARSELLY, Katherine L., 181 Harman St.	1	24
MIDWINTER, Anne, 971 Pacific St.	1	24
MILLER, Celia, 822 Stone Av.	1	25
MILLER, Henry, 1,443 Greene Av.	83	24
MULLER, George A., 150 N. 9th St.	3	25
MUNGIVEN, J. M., 1,067 Herkimer	50	24
MURPHY, Katharine, 961 DeKalb Av.	1	24
McAVOY, E., 260 Kingsland Av.	5	24
McINTYRE, Cath., 620 E. 40th St.	58	23
McRAE, Dorothy, 689 Washington Av.	1	24
PEARCE, C. J. E., 282 State St.	1	25
POPE, Frank, 3 Monitor St.	3	25
REED, Wm. C., 25 State St.	28	24
REYEUR, Alfred, 252 Graham Av.	1	23
RICH, James, 247 Rockaway Av.	1	26
BUSCH, G. H., 230 Stockholm St.	7	24
RYAN, Anne, 509 Pacific St.	1	24
RYAN, Thos. E., 436 Baltic St.	1	24
SCHAF, John J., Kings Co. Hosp.	31	24
SLATTERY, Theresa, 23d St., C. I.	27	24
SMITH, Everett, K. Co. Hosp.	1	23
SMITH, J., Washington Av. & Ocean Parkway	68	23
SMITH, M. P., 874 Lexington Av.	1	25
SNOW, Mary C., 374 Lafayette Av.	61	24
TAYLOR, Mary C., 410 Pacific St.	1	24
VAN PELT, Lillian, 363 51st St.	8	23
WALLACE, Agnes, 182 Walcott St.	27	23
WAX, Harris, 110 Christopher St.	1	24
WIDMEYER, Mamie, 126 Central Av.	1	24

Hair Goods for Summer Wear

of my make are light and delicate, and yet I guarantee them to keep their curl and wave in seashore or mountain air.

I can provide you with anything in hair goods, from the most artistic Wigs, Toupees, Pompadours, Wavy Switches, etc., to the simplest curl.

Your inspection of my latest creation, the Lover's Knot, is requested. It makes a most beautiful hair dress for the back hair.

The assortment of Hair Ornaments of varied Amber and Tortoise Shell is so varied that none can fail to find what they want, be it for summer hops or for out-of-doors without a hat.

All mail orders receive my personal supervision. I guarantee satisfaction.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR

A. Simonson

933 Broadway — 21-22 Streets

No Branch Stores — No Agents

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Tobo. A new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BIANCHI—DICKINSON.—At the Church of the Russian Embassy, Dresden, Germany, July 24, 1903, Martha Gilbert, daughter of Susan H. and the late William A. Dickinson of Amherst, Mass., and Capt. Alexander E. Bianchi of the Imperial Guard Horse Artillery, Petersburg, Russia.

MITCHELL—McGOVERN.—Mr. J. Murry Mitchell to Miss Anna McGovern, by Father Ennis, at St. Ignatius's Church, on Saturday, July 25, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RANSOM—CARTER.—In West Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 25, at the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Edward C. Moore, D. D., Alice Ruth Carter, daughter of Franklin Carter, LL. D., to Paul Carlton Ransom of Buffalo, N. Y.

DIED.

COWENHOVEN.—At Babylon, L. I., July 23, 1903, Magdalene, wife of the late Garret Cowenhoven, in the 67th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Charles M. Bergen, Tuesday, July 28, on the arrival of the 1:20 train from Flatbush Av. Interment in Greenwood Wednesday morning.

FURMAN.—On Friday, July 24, at Port Salonga, L. I., John McKnight, son of Stuart Sidney and Arlie Furman, aged 1 year and 11 months.

LAWRENCE.—In the City of Albany, on Saturday, July 25, Dwight Alden Lawrence, third son of the late Alpheus Loud Almira Comstock Lawrence.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Anderson D. Lawrence, 226 State St., Albany, on Tuesday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOW.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 18, by the capsizing of his boat off Sea Gate, Edwin Hollis Low.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St. and 5th Av., on Monday, July 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

NICHOLSON.—On July 25, at Hotel Endicott, Susan C., wife of Granville Nicholson, aged 65 years.

Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

SHAW.—Suddenly, on July 25, at his residence, 168 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Louis Shaw, D. D. S., husband of Jennie W. Cook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWEET.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, July 24, 1903, Caroline Williams, widow of the late Edward Sweet and daughter of the late Frederic and Mary Huntington Bull.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence on Monday, July 27, upon arrival of the 2:10 P. M. train (D. L. & W.) from foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

Boston and Toronto, Canada, papers please copy.

WARREN.—At Bad Gastein, Austria, after a brief illness, on Friday, July 24th, 1903, Edward Walpole Warren, in his 64th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

London, England, papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, on July 25, Julia Woodbridge Lanman Williams, widow of the late William Pierrepont Williams and daughter of the Hon. Charles James Lanman of Connecticut.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

MAGISTRATE ZELLER EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in this morning's edition of THE TIMES an editorial entitled "Our Amusing Magistrates," which is calculated to ridicule me, doing me a great injustice, and reflecting upon my colleagues.

While I recognize the fact that in the disposition of from sixty to ninety cases daily (not including summonses) a mistake might be made by the presiding Magistrate which is open to criticism, yet it seems to me that before commenting editorially upon a Magistrate the facts of the case ought to be investigated and the truth ascertained. Every one connected with the courts know that the reporters unwittingly and without intending to hurt anybody put words in the Magistrates' and prisoners' mouths which sometimes flow from their own imagination.

The complaint in the case referred to was not made before me, but came to me on a transfer, and under the law I was compelled first to take the testimony in order to ascertain, first, whether a crime was committed, and, secondly, whether there was probable cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof.

The complainant refused to be sworn and declared to press the charge, requesting me to discharge the defendant. Before I had a chance to do so the defendant's counsel stated that the defendant did not stab the complainant, but in defending a young lady in his company from insult and himself from an assault accidentally and slightly cut the complainant, for which he was sorry and apologized.

No such apology as you describe took place. There was nothing before me on which I could hold the defendant, and it was my plain duty to discharge him, which I did. LORENS ZELLER,
City Magistrate.

New York, July 24, 1903.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An extract from your valued paper of July 20, relative to the detention of a Chinese Yale graduate at San Francisco for alleged statutory reasons, i. e., the absence of his entrance certificate, shows a blot on America in every sense, and a stigma on the common sense of the Federal officials at that port. What! are Americans afraid of the intellectual influence of one educated Chinese scholar and gentleman on the scum of Continental Europe to whom we gladly accord the privilege of citizenship despite their crass ignorance and superstition? Doubtless when his case reaches the Washington bureaucrats he will be admitted to this so-called land of the free, &c., really a parvenu nation among nations in some of its foreign relations.

America afraid of Chinese civilization! Leaving the Chinese Highbinders of the Pacific slope aside, residential facts prove their sobriety, diligence, and general worthiness throughout our country. By comparison with the Italian and other Southern European types which swarm here, and in every plane of life where they are employed, disorderly ab initio on landing in this land of license, the Chinese element is a desirable one.

So far as my knowledge goes, the original class legislation against them had two phases, (1) that they rarely acquired citizenship, being loyal even in death to their country, their bodies being returned for burial there, and (2) politics—they were not voters.

We could use them as laborers to build the early transcontinental railways west of the Mississippi, and slaughter them like dogs in San Francisco. We can bar them out of America by legislation, and force ourselves on China—a weak nation relatively. Their civilization dates back to the days of Solomon; their astronomy, a record anterior to his era; their nautical and other discoveries the foundation for our attainments, when the ancestors of every present living American wore skin breechcloths, herded in caves with wild animals in Great Britain and on the Continent, and were the civilizations of the Middle Ages established the Inquisition as a means of coercing conscience; the religion of Confucius taught no such doctrine.

It is too late now, perhaps, to legislate wisely on the Chinese question, but it is not too late to pile drive common sense into customs officials and lead them to some discretionary use of power. When reflecting on the often manifested lack of wisdom in our National legislation, I meditate these words of Balzac:

"Alas! nothing enlightens a government; and of all governments the one least susceptible of enlightenment is the one that thinks itself created to shed light."

NORMAN D. SAMPSON.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1903.

THE PETITION TO RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have viewed with considerable interest the course pursued by our Government regarding the recent massacre at Kishineff, Russia. I have also noted with considerable contempt the cringing manner in which the Administration has catered to the Czar of the Russians and his policy of religious intolerance and persecution.

No sooner did I hear that the President had accepted the suggestion to forward a petition through the Department of State that I knew how the affair would terminate, and so it actually did terminate.

It seems to me quite strange that a Government that would wage a war for humanity, as did this country against Spain in 1898, should allow a condition such as prevails in Russia, so far as the treatment of Jews is concerned, to continue without any form of protest. We could say to Spain, "You must stop these atrocities in Cuba," because we knew that Spain was a weak nation, but we dare not say to Russia, "You must treat your Jews better," because we know that Russia is strong.

Is that fair? Is it right for us to take advantage of a weaker nation in the name of humanity, and to allow a stronger nation to continue a policy of inhuman treatment of human beings?

It has been urged by many that our lynchings in the South would be cause enough to estop us from protesting to Russia. In 1898 the same state of affairs prevailed in this country, and despite that fact we did protest to Spain. Why not do the same now to Russia?

It is hardly possible to expect Russia to accept a petition that was offered in a manner such as this one was. We should give Russia the petition and then let the Czar refuse to accept it, not simply tell the Czar we have a petition for him and ask him whether he will accept it or not.

Some people find consolation in the fact that the State Department has filed the petition away in the archives of the department. Will that ameliorate the conditions of the persecuted people of Russia? On the contrary, Russia, knowing that America are to interfere, will continue to persecute the Jews, and it will not be surprising if, in a short while, the horrible scenes recently enacted at Kishineff are repeated in some other part of the Russian Empire.

BERNARD S. DEUTSCH.

New York, July 24, 1903.

PLAYGROUNDS IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago you published communications signed Sidwell S. Randall and Edward A. Rhoad which interested me exceedingly. Since then I have made it a point to visit some of the so-called "playgrounds," and truly they furnish food for thought.

Has the Superintendent of this effort on the part of the Board of Education to render child life in the city happier during the Summer ever seriously considered the meaning of the word "playground," I wonder?

After an impartial survey of many of them I must say that my children, even though they stayed in the city, should give them a wide berth. From a sanitary point of view, some of the indoor playgrounds, badly ventilated, damp, never visited by a ray of sunshine, and tainted by the breaths of 400 or 500 children not overly clean, are not fit for the teachers, much less for the children, to occupy.

Of course, the H buildings are admirably adapted for the purpose, with their large, airy courts. With such buildings, and teachers who know how to play with and make the children happy, the ideal is reached.

But, alas for the ideal! The teachers' hands are tied by and the poor little victims subjected to strict discipline. Do they not have that all Winter? Why make them work during the hot months? They have only one childhood. Why not let them know for a little while what it is to really play. Restricted play is slavery of the worst type.

Conversing with the older children, I find that they all look back to "the good old Summer time," when the playgrounds were first introduced, as the golden age when free play reigned supreme. To my mind, the nearest approach to it was Playground No. 169, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, where the command to "line up" was not so rigidly enforced. The little ones seemed happy.

After all, Mr. Randall's idea of parks and open-air playgrounds, of which unfortunately the board has so few, is best.

What a pity that all of the city's little men and women, for some of them are only children, cannot know the purity and simplicity of country life, the freshness of country air, for only one short Summer of their lives. P. L.

New York, July 23, 1903.

PAY OF EXPERT STENOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Hoffman's views on stenography in your issue of today, and I quite agree with all that he says. So much criticism has been fired at the employers of stenographers in general through the medium of the newspapers that they must either refuse to be reformed in this way or else suffer from temporary blindness whenever their eye catches a glimpse of the word "stenographer" over an article setting forth the merits or demerits of these unfortunate individuals, as the stenographic horizon appears to be as hazy at the present time as ever it was.

Although I am a stenographer, I cannot but look at the matter from the employer's point of view, at least to this extent. Almost every day the papers contain advertisements of stenographers for positions, stating that they are "experts" and willing to work for a moderate salary. Upon being given a trial, however, these "experts" prove to be expert only in their inexperience.

Naturally this has a most detrimental effect on the stenographic market, and I can scarcely blame an employer, who has had this experience again and again for coming to the conclusion that even "expert" stenographers are not worth more than $10 per week. Certainly when the employer himself comes to advertise for a stenographer, having in mind his experience with so-called "experts," he cannot afford to omit that word "expert" from his advertisement. Possibly it is his hope that by advertising for the best skill at the lowest salary he will at least get something passable.

I cannot imagine the average employer to be so ignorant as to suppose he can get a "crack-a-jack" stenographer for one-half the salary that an elevator boy is paid, in spite of the fact that the elevator boy is considered to be among the "rising" young men of the present day.

It is the men and women, who, while positively incompetent, secure positions on the strength of their advertisement that they are "expert" and willing to work for "a moderate salary," who do more to injure their profession and lower the standard of wages than the shortsighted employer who tries to engage a stenographer at $6 per week.

As a rule, I do not think the really first-class stenographer advertises. He obtains his position either through friends or the stenographic employment bureaus, where there is always a demand for good stenographers, and he is not paid $6 to $10 per week. A great many business men require stenographers who are expert in the true sense of the word, and when they have proved their ability they are willing to pay them a salary which they need not feel ashamed of.

When one realizes that in other cities of this great city from one to a dozen, or more, stenographers are employed, it is easy to understand how it is that the remuneration of the shorthand amanuensis is not as high as it was when he first came into the business world and was looked upon with wonder and respect; since an overstocked market of any sort of human labor must have the effect of correspondingly reducing the standard of wages.

But while one meets with stenographers at every turn, the day has yet to come when the competent, efficient, and capable stenographer will be looked upon as a "drug in the market," and until that time arrives he may reasonably expect to receive what is his due. A. W. C.

New York, July 24, 1903.

WAGES OF STENOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents in to-day's issue of your paper seems to be unnecessarily incensed over the lack of appreciation of stenographers on the part of many business men who "have the audacity to advertise for 'expert' stenographers at a weekly salary of from $6 to $10."

I think there is simply a misunderstanding in reference to the interpretation of the term "expert" as applied to stenographers. Business people who advertise for "expert" stenographers at such low salaries may have no conception of what a real expert stenographer is, or what he is used for, but they undoubtedly know what they want, and so do those who answer the advertisements.

Probably the only ones who are deceived by advertisements which imply that an expert stenographer is available at a weekly salary of from $6 to $10 are those who are not directly interested and whose opinions, good or bad, have no bearing on the welfare of the stenographer.

Until the commercial public has become so educated with respect to the relative values of stenographic services that every employer can distinguish between the "ragtime" and the classical in the stenographic art the high-grade stenographer will have to submit to the mortification of being ignored or misunderstood by the employer of the low-grade amanuensis, whose idea of an "expert" is a stenographer who does not actually carve up the English language with an axe, but who merely takes a drag at it as often as there is any excuse for doing so.

But I am not complaining of the depraved taste of the commercial public. Lack of appreciation of the stenographer's worth is nobody's fault but his own. It is up to him to raise the standard of efficiency and usefulness and advance the minimum rate of salary, the maximum will take care of itself. In view of the progressive history of other kinds of labor this can be accomplished principally through some kind of organization.

I am not going to attempt to suggest how such organization could be brought about. Organization which would be productive of higher standards of efficiency and higher salaries might be impractical or impossible in this case. Perhaps the stenographic profession will have to simply saw wood and depend on evolution for the betterment of condition, or wait the millenium, which will solve all such problems, and in the meantime be content to include "Tiddledewinks" among their number. T. S. K.

New York, July 24, 1903.

LOW WAGES FOR CLERICAL WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to F. A. Hoffman's letter in your issue of this date, in re "Low Wages and Stenographers," if Mr. H. is part his boyhood days he must, if he reads the signs of the times, recognize the fact that all "unorganized" labor is tending to a low rate of wage, not only among stenographers, but in every other branch of clerical work. There are many causes for this sad state of affairs. The time is now here when $10 to $12 is considered a good week's wages, mainly owing, in my opinion, to the vast influx of female labor in the clerical line.

The writer is employed in a large electrical jobbing house down town, where there are over 100 clerks, porters, salesmen, &c., and it is safe to say, outside of the heads of the concern, there are not 5 per cent. getting $15 per week—from $9 to $12 being about the average—a wage too small for a man to marry and support a family on in a respectable manner, and the consequence is that very few of the employes are married, and the few that are their wives have to go out to work to help support the home—a very sad state of affairs.

What the future will bring forth remains to be seen, but it is a fact that men are being crowded out or compelled to work for a wage insufficient for one, let alone two or more. With apologies to the "ghost" of Oliver Goldsmith:

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where women work and men decay.

New York, July 24, 1903. T. S. K.

DOCTRINE OF "ELECT INFANTS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent editorial in your issue of July 21 on "The Pontificate of Leo XIII.," for the purpose of pointing an argument, you repeat a time-worn slander on the doctrinal position of "The Westminster Confession of Faith" as regards the salvation of children dying in infancy. You refer to the recent revision of the said Confession as "of course discrediting the authority which proclaimed up to 1903 that unbleased infants were necessarily born to be damned."

If you are able to point out any such "proclamation," either in the creed of the Presbyterian Church or in any of her doctrinal deliverances, I am sure you will greatly astonish the Presbyterians themselves. The fact is the doctrine referred to has existed simply as an unauthorized inference drawn from a single word in the Confession by the antagonists of the Presbyterian faith, and by them insisted upon as being the belief of Presbyterians, while the inference has been persistently repudiated by the Presbyterians themselves.

The only reference to the subject in the Confession is in the use of the phrase, "elect infants" in an enumeration of those who constitute the "chosen people." From this we hastily jump to the conclusion that if we believe that there are "elect infants" we must, perforce of logic, believe also that there are reprobate infants. So, whether we would have it or not, the attempt has been persistently made to thrust upon us the odium of teaching infant damnation.

The fact is just the opposite. In the doctrine of sovereign election the Westminster Confession of Faith provides the largest and surest place for the salvation of all infants dying in infancy, who must be elected, if they are saved, because they cannot elect themselves. The inference, by which the doctrine of reprobate infants has been foisted upon the Church is wholly unauthorized.

The phrase "elect infants" is the exact equivalent of "infants, who are of the elect," with others. It no more implies that there are infants who are non-elect than the Apostle, addressing his second epistle to "the elect lady," and closing it with a reference to her "elect sister," implies that these two good women must have had one or more reprobate persons in their family circle.

The recent revision of the Presbyterian Creed, accordingly, does not record a change of faith in the matter of infant salvation, but a change to more specific language, by which the old slanderous inference is rendered impossible and the real historic position of the Church is more fully and clearly defined. I write this believing that your able editorials are never intentionally unfair, and in this case only inadvertently so. J. W. WIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1903.

TAXATION IN TARRYTOWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you publish from the "Shade of Henry George" furnishes another illustration of the fact that those who speak in the name of the mighty dead give us occasion to believe that death is only a stage in a progress toward imbecility.

For the information of your correspondent, perhaps, you will let me say that the gentleman he calls a "tax dodger" had his assessment at Tarrytown originally fixed in this way: The local assessor asked him what he thought was a proper valuation to put upon his property. To this he replied that he was quite willing to have the land assessed at $1,000,000 an acre, or any other price the assessor thought proper, provided the valuation was in proportion to that put upon other property. Attention was called to the fact that the valuation was solely for the purpose of distributing in equitable proportion the cost of government.

The assessor saw the point and determined his valuation accordingly. His assessment was subsequently raised as part of the scheme to make Mr. Rockefeller pay what the court deemed was an unfair proportion of the town's expenses. The land in question was so situated that it was necessary, for the sake of consistency, to make the tax upon it conform, not to the general valuation, but to the exceptional valuation put upon the land of Mr. Rockefeller.

The injustice was in an application of the mistaken idea that taxation is designed as a means of punishing those who have more than their fellows, instead of being what the law intends it shall be, an orderly method of distributing the burdens of government in proportion to a man's possession of property, be it much or little.

The ideas controlling taxation in some localities are those that prevailed on Hampstead Heath and in Sherwood Forest, where the well-to-do were robbed for the benefit of what they had was the spoil of the poor. A VICTIM.

New York, July 24, 1903.

FAVORS MR. CRIMMINS FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day John D. Crimmins is mentioned by "Ravenswood" as a strong candidate for the office of Mayor of this great city to succeed Mayor Low.

I thoroughly agree that he would be the strongest candidate the Fusion forces could nominate. I have known Mr. Crimmins for over thirty years, and from my intimate knowledge of him believe he would make one of the best Mayors that ever occupied the Mayor's chair.

Mr. Crimmins possesses all the elements required in a man to fill that office. He is broad-minded, cultured, a philanthropist, a man of large affairs, and a very large employer of labor, and he has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his workmen. Mr. Crimmins, although a Democrat, in 1896 the McKinley campaign patriotically rose above party for the sake of country, and led in the movement against the heresy of free silver.

I have hoped for many years to see Mr. Crimmins elected Mayor of New York, and I sincerely trust, for the best interests of this city, he may be nominated, and if nominated I believe the people will elect him. RICHARD DEEVES.

New York, July 24, 1903.

WHAT ABSINTHE IS MADE OF

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your esteemed paper of the 24th I find an article from The Chattanooga Times entitled "The Use of Utilizing Mint," which says that in the manufacturing of creme de menthe at least five distillations are necessary. Permit me, Sir, to say that this is an error. Creme de menthe is manufactured from the extract or essence of mint mixed with spirits and sugar in certain proportions, and then colored green with green vegetable color. Of course a great deal depends to make a fine creme de menthe cordial on the knowledge of the manufacturer, so as to have the proportions of the essence, the sugar, and the spirits and water in the right proportions, and to have it at least several months old, as then the several articles used bring out their best flavor and quality.

Another liquor is also made from the mint which is used to-day in great quantities and which is called Swiss absinthe, used mostly by the French, also by the Swiss, Belgians, and in fact all over the world, and also a good deal is used by the people in the United States, but here mostly in cocktails or pousse cafés.

A great deal has been written nowadays about the bad effects of the use of absinthe on the human body, as they say that it produces delirium and other ills. I have been a distiller of absinthe for several years, and I cannot believe that the use of absinthe is any more injurious than any other kinds of liquors, of course when used in moderation, and to show to the public, and with a view that some chemists or doctors may give their opinion of this kind of liquor, I will give the receipt of the ingredients used in its manufacture. To manufacture, say, 35 gallons proof absinthe or 24 gallons 144 proof gallons, as it is at the last named proof that it is generally sent for consumption, there is used 7 lt. Swiss or French mint, 15 lt. anisseed, 15 lt. finkelseed, 25 gallons of the finest aulrite 144 proof; this is put in a still and distilled, and the 24 or 25 gallons are colored green with what is called small absinthe; this is steeped in absinthe, and this gives it the green olive color of the absinthe, and both the small mint and the other mint used in the fabrication of the Swiss absinthe must come either from Switzerland or from the vicinity of Pontarlier, a city of France on the Swiss border, as the mint grown in other countries does not make good so-called Swiss absinthe.

That some strong absinthe drinkers kill themselves by inches or get delirious there is no doubt, but this, I think, is also true of whisky or any other liquor drinkers, provided they abuse it, and this is also true of those who use tobacco in immoderate quantities or the gluttons that stuff themselves up by abusing moderation in eating, but I think that you will find fewer delirious people in the hospitals of Paris than you will find in the hospitals of New York, and New Yorkers use no absinthe at all. "L'excès dans tout c'est un défaut" is generally said in France, and I think that any person that uses absinthe in small quantities and not abusing it, as it is made in part of the best mint, is not only not injurious, but that it is one of the best and healthiest of stimulants, particularly if used in the French style, which consists in taking a small glass of absinthe in a great quantity of water, reducing it in this way to the strength of wine, ale or beer. J. R. O.

New York, July 24, 1903.

SHIPS POORLY CONSTRUCTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of July 22, headed "Ships and Underwriters," is of great importance to all sailors, of which I was one in my younger days.

It is to be hoped some man of good-will to all, like Mr. Plimsoll, may take notice of H. H. West's statement, to which you refer, and act thereon. But another great evil, worse than defective riveting, should be taken into consideration, viz., the wrong construction of sailing vessels of the present day, which results from purchasing them by the ton, instead of by proper dimensions, as in former days.

How many ships with their crews may have been lost because of this evil design of the "mangrabbers," setting human life at nothing? Some of those flat-bottomed, narrow-decked, so-called modern ships—only fit to carry ballast—had to be abandoned. The risked crews of them tell a sad tale, and others never heard from may have capsized, because they had not stability enough even under bare poles.

Are there left any of those old master mariners, who know on what dimensions and lines a ship should be built, which is not apt to capsize with a regularly loaded full cargo? If so, the Government should appoint some of them as Inspectors for ships, as Inspectors for housebuilding are appointed. L. B. COCHAN.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1903.

OLD FRESCOES PURCHASED.

The President of the Metropolitan Museum Secures Thirteen of the Bosco Reale Set.

The Metropolitan Museum has bought thirteen of the wall paintings from Bosco Reale, on the slopes of Vesuvius, which were recently put up at auction in Paris. Mr. Frederick W. Rhinelander, the President of the Metropolitan, who is at Bad Nauheim taking the brine baths, cabled yesterday that he had purchased seven large and six small paintings from the collection of Signor de Prisco.

Some years ago a very wonderful find of Roman silver dishes was found at Bosco Reale, which resemble in some ways the famous silver mess articles for a Roman General found at Hildesheim, in Germany, now at Berlin. In some way as yet unexplained these silver platters and jars were exported from Italy. Bought by Baron de Rothschild, they were presented to the Louvre. The Italian papers protested that according to law such treasure trove belonged to Italy. But they did not expect that another find at the same place would be as soon on its way to Paris; least of all, that the exporters would have the audacity to put it up at public auction. What adds venom to the shaft is the fact that the owner of the property where these wall paintings were found is a Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

Some years ago Signor Vincenzo de Prisco, incited by other discoveries of gold coins and Roman furniture in his neighborhood, undertook to dig on his property at Bosco Reale, but the Minister of Fine Arts protested against his doing so, unless Government Inspectors were present to see what was found and report anything that should go to the public museums. But the Deputy managed to evade this move. His property lies higher than Pompeii, overlooking Castellamare, Portici and Sorrento, so that it was to be expected that the wealthier inhabitants of Pompeii would have built their villas there owing to the cooler air and finer views. The result of de Prisco's excavations has not been, as far as anyone knows, so successful as those which revealed the silver and the gold finds. But the villa which he laid bare was found to be decorated in a fashion rather superior to, certainly with more elaboration than, that of the famous House of Pansa in Pompeii.

Due to the fact that it was in repair when the volcano covered the villa up, the apartments did not yield many valuable articles. The name of its builder was discovered on a slab covered over with plaster, and its one-time owner is supposed to have been a certain Lucius Herennius Florus, that being the name on a ring found in the debris. The villa had been recently sold when the catastrophe came. Signor de Prisco was adroit enough, or he was strong enough through his political connections, to get the wall paintings out of the country. For instance, he took down the entire panelling of one small room and portions of the walls of larger apartments—triclinium, tablinum, and so forth—and presently they appeared in France.

It may be imagined how angry the Italians were when they learned of this wholesale transportation of "walls which, to the thinking, belonged in the Naples Museum, if they could not be preserved where they stood." It is probable that they were taken to a steamer at Castellamare and shipped to France by sea, for it is hard to believe that they could have run the gauntlet of the officers of customs on the long stretch of railway up the peninsula.

The auction at Paris was far from a success. Perhaps intending purchasers were nervous lest the Italian Government should make a claim on them. At any rate, the Louvre only bought a few things, including an odd figure of a young satyr with wings. For the most part the moderate prices published after this sale represented the owner, who had bought them in to protect himself. Among the thirteen pieces now taken by Mr. Rhinelander, the complete decoration of the small room does not figure. Neither is it at all certain that he has secured the finest picture of all, a seated lady with a harp on her lap, whose attendant maid stands behind her seat. This portrait, for such it might be, has a thoughtful and dignified expression, as if it were the likeness of the lady of the house.

A fresco which is probably among the number bought for the Metropolitan contains two figures, a nude, powerfully built man who sits in an elaborate chair leaning his crossed hands on a cane, and by his side a draped woman, her cloak over her head, with her bent hand against her cheek and her elbow on knee. Another is a standing draped figure of a woman carrying a shield, on which is the representation of a man. These more elaborate wall paintings were in the dining room where the owners of the villa lay at their meals. The walls were treated as in Pompeii with architectural paintings—Corinthian columns between which gardens seem to show, and, on the fictitious wall, the figure pictures at even distances.

Attention was called in this paper to the pictures about the time of the sale and the great elaboration of the views was noted, especially the glimpses into towns showing decorated doorways and square towers that recall the mediæval architecture of Italy seen in old paintings, projecting loggias and temple fronts high up in the scene, as if the temple were on an acropolis overlooking a mass of houses. One picture shows the gate to a garden surmounted by an elaborate decoration of pilasters, cross beam and attic carrying urns, a draped female figure standing above the gate between the columns. This gate is furnished with sharp spikes to deter people from climbing over. There is far less simplicity in the distribution of decorations in some of these "glimpses" than one usually finds in the similar frescoes preserved at Naples.

A fresco which was in too bad a condition to be removed, one that held the post of honor in the central back panel between painted columns in the great triclinium, is also one of the most important. It shows a woman, perhaps the goddess Venus, standing in the same pose as that of the Venus of Melos, and she has a Cupid on her knee. The picture suggests that the other figure or the other adjunct of that Venus was a little cupid.

The strong point of these frescoes is not composition, nor is it drawing; neither are the expressions other than dignified and formal. Some are positively dull and trivial. Only the face of the tuner of the lyre has a certain impressiveness. It is the color which charms. The fact is, that all the paintings found at Pompeii and its vicinage belong to a provincial school of workmen, and their pictures were based on what their model-books offered. The artists were in all probability just as often clever Greek workmen as natives of the population mixed of Campanians, Greeks, and Egyptians that dwelt near the Bay of Naples. We need not expect great beauty of feature, of shape, or of expression, but a certain traditional beauty, owing to the great works of art of which these wall-paintings were echoes, adaptations or copies. The faces recall those portraits of the Christian era painted on canvas which are found in Egypt, though as a rule they are more skilful and expressive. It is certainly well for us to have superior examples of the decorative mural work belonging to the mixed Greek, Egyptian, and Roman art of the first century before Christ, and Mr. Rhinelander is to be congratulated on obtaining well authenticated specimens of this provincial school.

ART NOTES.

The Museum of Fine Arts at Boston issues a bulletin for July which takes the place of a guide to the galleries. The reader walks through one gallery on the main floor after another, and certain casts in the sculpture rooms are pointed out; the gallery of Egyptian antiquities, Greek terra cottas, and vases and objects of the Italian Renaissance are visited in succession. On the second floor the picture galleries, Japanese rooms, textile, pottery, and wood-carving galleries are followed up until a pretty fair general survey has been accomplished. This is a practical method of making things easy for out-of-town visitors who cannot see the museum often.

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C. E. Dallin's equestrian statue for the St. Louis World's Fair is a Sioux brave reining in his pony and raising his clenched fist as he shouts defiance. It will be enlarged to eighteen feet in height and placed on one of the central avenues of the exposition grounds. It represents the protest of the Sioux against the invasion of their hunting grounds by the whites. A companion piece will be modeled by Fraser to represent the Cherokees, the second greatest confederacy of Indians in the territory purchased from France.

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The August Critic will have an appreciation from Mr. Christian Brinton on the illustrator Ernest Haskell, with the latter's clever caricature of Victorian Sardou published in Life and several drawings and lithographs unpublished. "Detailed discussion of Mr. Haskell's technic," concludes the writer, "and dismal comparisons between his work and that of his contemporaries, may be left to individuals who make what is pompously called art criticism a bore and a bugaboo. It is sufficient to know that grace and charm were his birthright and that, if he persist, force and fervor may be added thereto."

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The plaint of an American sculptor over the hideousness of the clothing of civilized man, and more particularly over what he elects to place upon his legs, has found an echo in England. Not only the art critics and those editors who like to dabble in matters pertaining to the arts, but the wise men who dispense wisdom to the great "tailoring" fraternity in the British Isles have taken up the subject with a zest worthy of so great a cause. There are editors who laugh at such nude statues as those of Victor Hugo by Rodin and Beethoven by Klinger, to mention only some of the most modern who have returned to nature unadorned in despair over modern clothes. They insist that in stationary men and women shall be clothed even as they are garbed during daylight before the public. The "tailoring" editor, however, goes to the root of the matter. The trouble, says The British Tailoring Trade Gazette, does not lie with the trousers, but the artists. They do not understand because they do not thoroughly study the fine lines, the noble structure, the beauteous curves and masses of the modern trouser. Themselves very commonly indifferent to the finer points of dress, they ignore that, although a useful art, yet tailoring includes a large element of the fine arts. With some pertinency this advocate of the occult beauties of modern trousers notes that sculptors and painters take to end of trouble to study a mediæval dress, the lines of a corselet, the folds of a toga, but they spurn the output of their brother artists of the tape measure. Behold how heavy, coarse, and clumsy are the trousers of great men who stand in bronze and marble where all can criticize them at leisure! Is it the fault of the tailors? No, it is for the sculptor to repeat in his own chosen material the soft texture, the sleekness, the pretty indication of the mere suspicion of—a bagginess in the knee, the chaste fall of the nether trouser from the calf, the comfortable curves which on the upper front elevation indicate the man who believes that gastronomy also is an art. No nudity for The British Tailoring Trade Gazette! Creations of great tailoring minds of the present day would enter into imperishable bronze if that recreant race, the sculptors, knew their business half as well as the men upon whose art work they reflect.

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F. Marion Wells, the designer of the monument to John Lick and John Marshall in El Dorado County, Cal., has died at San Francisco in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Louisiana, studied art in Europe, and finally settled in California, where he became prominent. He designed also the Liberty Statue on the dome of the town hall in San Francisco.

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The Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg is to have its collections of natural history increased by a peculiarly valuable set of fossils, which will supply a gap and offer excellent comparisons with the prehistoric finds from American soil already there. It is the collection of palæontology made by the late Baron de Bayet in Brussels. In it are examples of many extinct creatures formerly inhabiting Europe which somewhat resemble those found in this country, yet are different. There are many crocodiles from Italy, giant tortoises, fish-lizards, bird-lizards, mosasaurus, teleosaurus, rhampsorhynchus, and other denizens of the world before man which have received names as hard as their looks. The slate deposits of Solenhofen, whence the only satisfactory lithographic stone proceeds, have furnished this collection a great number of extinct insect forms as well as fossil fishes. Another strong department is that of plants.

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The Breton sculptor Caravannies has modeled a standing figure of Robert Surcouf, a famous privateer who harried British commerce during the wars 1798 to 1801 and 1809 to 1811. It has been unveiled at Saint-Malo. A Lieutenant at the age of seventeen, he soon obtained a ship, and on one occasion brought in five British prizes, being an eminent follower in the footsteps of Commodore Paul Jones. The peculiarity about Surcouf, so far as the British is concerned, is this: While Paul Jones is still regarded and still mentioned in public prints and guide books as a pirate and corsair, these terms are not applied to men like Surcouf, who belonged to the old foe on the other side of the Channel. It is much harder for a Briton to forgive Paul Jones than George Washington.

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The monument to the Southern Confederacy to be erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy is to have a symbolical figure designed as closely as possible in the likeness of the late Winifred Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis.

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A large portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 50 inches high and 40 broad, being the likeness of Francis Marquis of Tavistock, brought $5,750 at Christie's the other day, and a Gainsborough, portrait of a gentleman in green coat with gold braid, $9 by 24 inches, brought $4,900. These are remarkably low prices for works by the two chiefs of British portraiture. An interior, by Josef Israels, called "After the Storm," representing a fisherman's family, brought $3,400. These pictures belonged to the noted collection of Mr. George Gurney. Everything went low, compared with recent sales.

RICE GAMBIT TOURNEY

Julius Finn Assured of Winning First Prize.

One Game, Remaining to be Played, Cannot Change the Result—Black Pieces Won a Majority of the Games.

With the exception of one game, the Rice Gambit tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, which has been in progress since early in June, has come to an end. Julius Finn, ex-champion of New York State, emerged winner of first prize, one point ahead of Dr. Keldani, whom he defeated in the deciding game during the week. Keldani led at the end of the first half of the contest, but lost ground in the second. Bruno Stapheim, who sprang a new move on Champion Phillips and defeated him unexpectedly, surprised the talent by finishing third. In the second half he scored five points out of a possible seven, the same record made by Finn and by Keldani in the first half. Halpern is secure in fourth place. The only remaining game between Roething and Hanham cannot possibly interfere with any of the four leaders. Of the fifty-five games played, black easily won the majority, the figures being 28 to 17 and 5 drawn. Following are the scores to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Finn	8½	4½	Phillips	6½	7½
Keldani	8½	4½	Roething	6½	7½
Stapheim	8	6	Hanham	5	8
Halpern	7	7	Delmar	5	8

Judging by the results of this contest, with black winning two games to white's one, the sacrifice of the knight on the eighth move of the Queen's Gambit—which constitutes the Rice Gambit—is unsound, provided the defense of 10...P—B6, almost invariably adopted, holds good and there is no better line of attack against it than has so far been resorted to. Some Gambits have been accepted as standard, but at this point it is still an open question as to the best disposition to be made of the King's bishop, which seems to be the key to the whole situation. Its immediate retreat to its own square on the fourth move has yet to be thoroughly tested.

The fight made by H. M. Phillips, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, after Roething, the State champion, had a lead of two games in the tournament for the Rice trophy at Sylvan Beach, is the talk of the chess community. He survived the crucial test in the third game, winning after eighty-one moves. The most patient sort of work finally enabled him to make the slight advantage of an extra pawn tell in his favor. The fourth game, whereby Phillips tied his rival, was well contested until Roething succumbed to a neat coup, netting Phillips a piece. The scores of the two games are herewith appended:

THIRD GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Roething. White.	Phillips. Black.	Roething. White.	Phillips. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	42. K—K12	B—B
2. P—QB4	P—K3	43. R—Q2	R—R3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	44. R—Q6	P—KR4
4. B—K15	P—K3	45. K—B3	K—B3
5. Kt—B3	P—B3	46. K—K4	R—QB2
6. QKt—Q2	QKt—Q2	47. R—Q2	Kt—K13
7. B—Q3	PxP	48. R—B2ch	K—K3
8. BxBP	Kt—Q4	49. KtxKtch	BxKtch
9. BxB	QxB	50. K—K3	P—R5
10. Castles	Castles	51. R—K2	K—B3
11. Q—Q2	B—Q	52. R—B2ch	B—B4
12. QR—B	Kt—B	53. R—Q3	K—K4
13. KR—Q	Kt—QKt3	54. K—B3	R—B2
14. B—Q6	P—Q5	55. R—KRch	K—Q4
15. P—K4	B—K	56. K—Q3	R—R8
16. P—K5	QR—B	57. R—Q8ch	K—K6
17. Q—B4	P—QB4	58. R—Q6	R—B2
18. Kt—K4	PxP	59. R—Q	R—K2
19. BxP	BxB	60. R—Kch	K—K5
20. Kt—Q6	R—Q	61. R—Bch	K—K4
21. KtxQP	Kt—Q4	62. R—Q	B—K5
22. Q—Kt3	P—R3	63. R—K	K—B6
23. R—B4	B—Kt3	64. R—B2	R—B4
24. B—B4	KtxP	65. R—K2	B—B4
25. Kt(Q4)—B5	BxKt	66. R—B2	P—K5
26. QxKt	PxP	67. R—K3	R—Q3
27. BxP	Q—B3	68. R—Kt	R—QR3
28. R—Q2	Q—B2	69. R—K2	R—Q3
29. R—QB3	P—Kt4	70. R—KKt	R—K4
30. R—B2	Q—Q2	71. R—Kt	R—K7
31. Kt—K5	Q—K2	72. R—K	R—Q3
32. Q—Q3	P—Kt5	73. R—Q	R—K4
33. Q—K3	Q—Q2	74. R—Q2	R—Q3
34. P—Q6	Q—K2	75. R—Q3	R—K4
35. P—Q7	Q—Q2	76. R—Q2	R—Q3
36. Q—Q6	R—K2	77. R—Q3	R—K4
37. R—B2	Q—K2	78. R—Q2	R—Q3
38. Q—Q5	R—Q2	79. R—Q3	R—K4
39. Q—K3	R—K2	80. R—Q2	R—Q3
40. Q—Q5	R—Q2	81. R—Q3	Resigns.
41. K—B2	R—Kt2		

FOURTH GAME—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Phillips. White.	Roething. Black.	Phillips. White.	Roething. Black.

SAYS UNION RUNS OFFICE

Foreman Miller Throws Light on Government Printing Shop.

Tells of Efforts to Improve Service Which Are Throttled by the Labor Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Public Printer Palmer has been assured by the Arbitration Committee of the Bookbinders' Union that there will be no strike in consequence of the Miller incident, at least for the present. The committee decided Miller could be continued in his position without any interference from the union and that nothing whatever would be done in the matter until an investigation of the charges against him has been made. President Barrett of the local union declared to-day that it was never intended there should be a strike by authority of the local union.

He explained that the constitution of the international union expressly forbids a local union to declare a strike without approval of the Executive Committee and the President of the International Association. While it is forbidden by the rules of the union for its members to work with a man who has been expelled from the society, the rules will be held in abeyance, according to President Barrett, because of the order of President Roosevelt in the premises. The question of a strike hinges on the decision of the Public Printer on the charges made against Miller after both sides have been heard. Should the decision be favorable to Miller, the matter will be referred by the local union to the Executive Committee and President of the International brotherhood, who are expected here, in anticipation that they may be called into the case.

Miller reported at the Union Building at 10 o'clock this morning and assumed his former duties, although he did not remain through the day. Peter Frank was temporarily performing the duties of assistant foreman, and to him Miller reported, presenting a letter certifying Miller's reinstatement. A decidedly chilly reception was given Miller. None of the numerous employes gave him recognition, and he received no greeting from Frank. When Frank read the letter of reinstatement Miller remarked that as Saturday was a short day he would not remain, but would take up his duties on Monday. With a nod from Frank the restored foreman withdrew.

Miller realizes the position in which he has been placed by the local union, but does not exhibit evidences of fear in meeting his accusers. He remarked to a gentleman who spoke to him on leaving the Union Building, a large structure located near the Interior Department and rented for use by the Government Printing Office, that he had incurred the enmity of leaders of the local union because of an endeavor to administer the law and discharge his duties in the interest of the Government, and because he refused to be coerced and driven by the members of the Bookbinders' Union.

MILLER'S STATEMENT.

He will make a defense against the charges brought against him, and claims he will be able to establish that the movement is a deliberate persecution. He has prepared a statement of his case, in which he says:

"I have held this position since July 2, 1900. When I went in I found it necessary to make many improvements in the office and machinery. I established a system of record by which an account of all work done could be kept. I also introduced machinery to facilitate the work, and, if it met with approval, cheapening the work also. I have turned out $1,500,000 worth of work. If any complaint has been made I do not know of it. F. P. J. Byrne, who preceded me, in two years—the men working twelve hours a day—turned out $822,000 worth of work. In two years I turned out, working eight hours a day, $1,000,000 worth.

"The Post Office Department in 1902 sent in a request for a less expensive 'route book' and 'letters returned by carrier.' I had samples made, and they were submitted, and the department saved on orders at hand $2,500. The Bookbinders' Union, through a committee, objected.

"The binders operate under rules that no other labor union would tolerate. They are antiquated and interfere with the Government work. They keep down the output and tie the hands of the foreman, who is forced to be a member of the union. The Arbitration Committee of the union restricts the amount of work done in a day. They are the real heads of the bindery, going to men and countermanding orders given by the foreman. Thus, when I arranged for the Post Office work, Mr. Barrett told me they objected to my cheapening the work; they also objected to improvements. To Mr. Barrett I said, 'This is none of your business. I am looking after the interests of the Government.'

"They then began to 'lay' for me to get me out. I was charged with ordering more work to be done on certain binding. They went through the burlesque of a trial, and after holding court suspended me from the union. This would have had no effect if Mr. Palmer, the Public Printer, had had a little firmness. He is very old, and yielded on account of his age, and asked me to lay off fifteen days to satisfy this sentence.

"I had already been compelled to report Barrett and Stockman, and they were the men behind the movement. Another assistant foreman who was jealous of me joined with these men during my absence, and had me transferred to a branch in another building. Thus I was forced from the department which I had spent two years in improving.

"Then threats were made that I would be permanently removed, and in April I got notice to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee. As no reasons were assigned I declined to attend. I was fined $10, and a few days later received notice charging me with having furnished Representative Heatwole with a copy of the testimony on which I had been suspended, and furnishing Representative Gillett with a scale of prices which he had used at a meeting of the House Committee. I am told Mr. Palmer, the Public Printer, gave this information to the union.

"Well, the upshot of it was that they had a funny trial. No direct testimony was offered, no pretense was made of really convicting me of anything. I was convicted all the same. My friends gave notice of an appeal, pending which I was to hold my position. It did no good. In violation of the Constitution, I was thrown out.

"The next day Mr. Palmer sent for me. I told him to assert himself. He would not do so, and in one hour's time sent me notice of suspension.

"I take the position that my dismissal was the result of persecution for doing my duty. It was un-American and lawless, and I cannot conceal my satisfaction at being reinstated.

UNION RESTRICTS WORK.

"The action of this union in restricting work is contrary to the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. These laws say that eight hours shall be a legal day's work for which 50 cents an hour shall be paid. This does not mean that no more work than that shall be done. Nowhere else in the United States has such a rule been promulgated. In no other trade would it be tolerated. It is not followed by the printers.

"The whole aim of these men has been to dictate to the heads, to enslave the foremen by making them join their organization, and then, if they can't control the foremen, to hound them out of their positions."

The executive council of the International Brotherhood is composed of William H. Kelly of Washington, D. C.; A. G. Anderson of St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Looney of Boston, Bert Fox of Buffalo, O. F. Wassen of Chicago, William H. Francis of Des Moines, James L. Fitzgerald of New York City, and Alfred Peterson of Denver.

These gentlemen are expected to assume charge of the contention on behalf of the bookbinders upon arriving here. It is probable a meeting of the council will be held to-morrow, at which the situation will be canvassed. The opinion obtains that at least thirty days will be the period of truce decided upon, in which time it is confidently expected the hearing will be completed and a decision given by the Public Printer.

Murder at La Follette, Tenn.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., July 25.—News has been received here of the killing of Jerry Jernigan at La Follette, Tenn., thirty miles from this city, by John L. Smith, a saloon keeper. It is said that Jernigan, who was salesman for the East Tennessee Brewing Company, quarreled with Smith over the amount of a bill. Smith was arrested. Jernigan is a nephew of ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor.

TROLLEY CARS TELESCOPED, ONE KILLED, MANY HURT.

Forty-eight Injured, Some Seriously, in Boston and Worcester Street Railway Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 25.—One dead and forty-eight injured is the result of a head-on collision on the Boston and Worcester Street Railway, a mile west of Westborough, at 2:55 o'clock this afternoon.

The crew in charge of the west-bound car, Motorman Edward Downs and Conductor Daly, had orders to wait at the Milk Street siding for the car from Worcester, but disobeyed orders and had not run half a mile over the single track before crashing into the car from Worcester as it rounded a sharp curve.

The cars telescoped, each smashing into the other the length of four or five seats. They then piled on end, forming an arch, while the passengers were thrown in all directions, some being tossed twenty-five feet from the cars.

There were about 150 passengers on both cars, and those on the front seats received worst injuries. The disabled and injured ones were cared for by the more fortunate. Backs of car seats were used as stretchers, and the injured were taken into a pasture near by and laid in the shade.

Mrs. W. H. Pratt, who lives near the scene of the accident, drove to Shrewsbury and notified doctors, but it was nearly an hour after the crash before medical assistance arrived.

More than half of the forty-eight injured are in a serious condition; some of them will not recover, it is thought, and many will be crippled for life.

Temporary splints were made of pieces of the wrecked cars and the injured were placed in special Boston and Worcester cars and brought to the City Hospital in Worcester.

Miss Frances Greer of Chicago died at the City Hospital at 9:50 to-night. Her injuries were internal, with concussion of the brain.

William H. Savage of Boston, an artist, is not expected to live the night out. He has internal injuries and brain concussion.

Nineteen of the injured were placed in the City Hospital, and every one of them have very serious injuries. The others, many with broken bones, are at their homes.

Motorman George J. Rappleye and Conductor G. G. Peterson were in charge of the car from Worcester. Rappleye stuck to his post, standing on the running board at the crash. Peterson jumped. Neither was injured much.

Mrs. Brown, a passenger, threw her six months' old baby from the car, and it was uninjured. Mrs. Brown is in a serious condition. There were six physicians at work at the scene of the accident, and about a dozen were called in from the outside to help at the City Hospital.

WENT DOWN WITH TRAP DOOR.

Mishap When Police Were Called to an East Side Resort.

Some one telephoned Police Headquarters last night to notify the East Fifty-first Street Station police that a man was being murdered at a place on East Fifty-fourth Street. At the same time a white-faced man rushed into the station house and told the same tale. On this Capt. Tighe, at the head of a force of reserves and detectives, rushed around to the place designated, the corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

Here they found a man who gave his name as Paul Krafton, twenty-five years old, a member of the Columbia Pleasure Club. He was suffering from a number of stab wounds about the face, hands, and arms. He alleged that the members of the club had set on him and complained particularly of Joseph Krecsik, twenty-five years old, of 320 East Fifty-fourth Street and a man whom he only knew as "Mocco."

While the detectives were getting his story from him they were standing with the wounded man on an iron trapdoor outside the saloon at which the club meets. A big crowd had gathered, and as many as could get near pressed forward to watch the proceedings. In the middle of the detectives' questioning the iron trapdoor gave way, and they, with Krafton and a number of spectators, were precipitated into a cellar ten feet deep. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

This excitement had scarcely subsided when a runaway horse, attached to a baker's wagon, came dashing along the street and plunged into the crowd. One or two were knocked down, but no one was seriously hurt, and the police stopped the runaway.

The man whom Krafton complained about, Krecsik, was locked up on a charge of felonious assault. "Mocco," who is a lame man, managed to get away.

A little later there was another disturbance among the members of the club and the police were again forced to interfere. They then arrested five men, charging them with disorderly conduct.

NORWAY'S THREAT TO CUBA.

Will Apply Maximum Duties to Insular Products Unless United States Reciprocity Treaty Is Modified.

HAVANA, July 25.—The Norwegian Government has notified Cuba that unless certain features in the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba are modified, Norway will apply maximum duties to Cuban products.

The Government's reply points out in connection with the matter of the desirability of the United States' market the fact that during the last three months the value of imports from Sweden and Norway was $1,800,000, while the exports thither were of the value of only $80,000.

CHEMICAL WORKS DESTROYED.

Hayden Plant, Near Passaic, and Several Houses Nearby Are Burned.

PASSAIC, N. J., July 25.—The Hayden Chemical Works were destroyed by fire at Garfield Street to-night, together with several houses in the vicinity of the works. The total loss is said to be about $250,000. So far as can be learned no one was injured.

The works were located at Garfield. The fire started in the boiler room of the plant and was first seen by the watchman about 11:30. He immediately turned in an alarm and the department of this city was sent to the scene. When they arrived there they found the plant almost a total loss and several residences near by burning fiercely.

They turned their attention to saving the houses, and in this were partially successful, although many of the houses on the two blocks immediately adjoining the works were burned. It is not known what caused the fire.

FIRE PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

Tenants Narrowly Escape Suffocation by Smoke from Rags.

The 150 tenants in the four upper floors of the brick building at 9 James Street had a narrow escape from being smothered by smoke from a fire that started in the ragshop of John Vito, in the cellar of the building, shortly after 11 o'clock last night.

The whole place was filled with smoke when the firemen arrived and ran a ladder up to the second floor, and the first floor was burned through before the flames were extinguished.

The tenants rushed to the street carrying babies and bedding and whatever they could lay their hands on. Spontaneous combustion, Deputy Chief Cruger said, was probably the cause of the blaze.

KILLED IN A BASEBALL GAME.

LEBANON, Penn., July 25.—Calvin Phillippi, aged twenty-six years, was killed to-day while playing baseball at Jonestown. While at the bat he was hit on the jugular vein by a pitched ball and died instantly. The game was between teams representing the Lebanons and Jonestown industrial works. Phillippi was a member of the former club.

Passengers from Porto Rico.

Commander G. W. Mentz, U. S. N., and Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico W. H. Elliott, were passengers on the steamer Coamo, which arrived last night from San Juan.

BOY, PINNED UNDER CAR, SPOKE ONLY OF MOTHER

Begged Rescuers Not to Worry Her with Story of His Hurts.

Six-Year-Old Youngster Kept Cool and Quiet for an Hour While Willing Hands Tugged at Heavy Car.

Tightly wedged under a crowded Columbus Avenue car, little six-year-old Douglass Malcom remained for nearly an hour late yesterday afternoon, while terrified passengers tried in every way to extricate the bruised and bleeding body of the lad. The youngster narrowly escaped losing his life, but all the time he remained under the car he was as brave as possible for a lad of his age. And all during the time preparations were being made to jack up the car in order to get him out alive, he made no complaint.

"Don't tell mamma that I'm hurt, 'cause she'll think I died; so please don't tell her, mister."

This piteous wail coming from the little lad touched the hearts of all who had surrounded the car to help lift it from his body. Strong men, including policemen and railroad hands, men who are generally unmoved at the most pathetic sights, gave way completely when they heard the faint cries of the brave youngster, who, although in deadly peril, thought only of the worry his mother would be caused if she heard of the accident.

"Don't try to move, sonny," the men shouted to him, as the little fellow attempted to extricate himself, "just be a brave boy and we'll get you out all right."

The brave little fellow had exerted all his strength in trying to get from under the car, but he was so tightly wedged between the forward axle and the ground that despite his squirming and struggling he could not get from his perilous position.

The lad had been playing in front of his home, 362 West Fifty-third Street, with a number of playmates. While a game of "tag" was in progress Douglass ran into the street just as Car 248 of the Columbus Avenue line swung in from Ninth Avenue at a high rate of speed. A north-bound car had just passed, and the youngster did not notice the car coming around the corner.

The motorman of the car saw the lad, but before he had time to put on the brakes the little fellow was knocked down and the car passed over him. Fortunately he escaped the wheels, but his body got wedged between the forward axle and the ground. The motorman stopped the car as quickly as possible, but it was too late to save the lad from injury.

As the car came to an abrupt stop the passengers were shaken up, and upon learning that a boy was under it intense excitement prevailed. Several women, imagining the lad crushed to pieces, fainted, while a number of the male passengers, fearing to witness what they thought would be a sickening sight, went away.

To the surprise of everybody, however, the lad was not mangled, and when the motorman peered under the car he heard a faint cry, "Take me out, Mister, will you, please."

Word was immediately sent to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and an ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Rose responded, but he was there for three-quarters of an hour before the lad was extricated.

Meantime word was sent to the car barn, around the corner, but it was some time before a wrecking crew was on the scene. Several men volunteered to crawl under the car and try to get the lad out, but they were unable to do anything until the car was jacked up.

When the lad was finally extricated, after the wrecking crew jacked the heavy car up, Ambulance Surgeon Rose found that he was suffering from internal injuries, a bruised hip, dislocated shoulder, and lacerated wounds of the face. He was removed to the hospital, where it was said he will recover.

As the little fellow was being borne to the ambulance he said to the policeman who was carrying him: "Well, mamma won't cry now, 'cause I won't be brought home to her dead. But, gee! I thought surely I was a goner, didn't you?"

STRUCK BY TRAIN AND KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Latter Runs Into Ambulance Carrying Injured Man to Philadelphia Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Henry Shats of Souderton, Penn., a carpenter, was picked up alongside the tracks of the Reading Railway in this city. He was unconscious and had evidently been struck by a train. While a patrol wagon was dashing to a hospital with the injured man it was struck by a trolley car.

The collision killed Shats. The driver of the wagon and two policemen were severely injured. One of the horses had to be put to death.

ROUGHS ATTACK PICNICKERS.

Cigarmakers Engage in Pitched Battle with Interlopers at Throgg's Neck, L. I.

The Cigarmakers' Union, with headquarters at 151 Maiden Lane, held a picnic in Lohbauer's Park, on Throgg's Neck, yesterday, and when the 200 men, women, and children had walked half a mile to the trolley line tracks, where they had two hired trolley cars, they were met by a dozen roughs, who had overpowered the motormen and conductors, and who attacked the picknickers. A score of the cigarmakers were hurt. When Capt. Walsh of the Westchester Station, with the reserves, appeared the toughs took to the woods.

John Jack of 19 West Ninety-ninth Street was afterward found in the bushes and arrested. Philip Schoonmaker, one of the conductors, had his jaw broken by a stone, and his face was badly cut. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital. The others injured had their wounds dressed and went home.

The picknickers were half a mile away from the end of the car tracks where they had to walk to get the cars. They reached the point about 9 o'clock and then found that the toughs had taken possession. The ruffians had intimidated or beaten the motormen and conductors of the two cars and told the union men as they came up that they were going back to the city on the cars whether the others liked it or not. Without waiting for an answer the toughs pitched into the cigarmakers and beat them with their fists and stones and sticks.

The cigarmakers gathered stones and sticks and fought the ruffians. Rocks flew about thick and fast, and many were hit by them. Some of the men got a telephone not far off and informed the Westchester police of the rioting, and Capt. Walsh and his reserves hurried to the scene.

As soon as the roughs saw the police they took to the woods near by. Several of them limped and were helped off by companions, while a number of others were bleeding and some held their hands to cut heads and bruised spots. All managed to gain the woods, and there they disappeared.

The cigarmakers, all but a few of whom were Hebrews, then found Conductor Schoonmaker lying bleeding from a broken jaw, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned.

One of the cigarmakers acted as conductor of the injured man's car, and the cars were sent off, though the main party refused to start until Capt. Walsh sent the patrol wagon and a squad of men along with them as an escort.

HARRIMAN-HILL TIMBER DEAL.

Securing Large Tracts of Western Land to Control Lumber Market of the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—E. H. Harriman and James J. Hill are uniting in a great timber deal whereby they, with a number of associates, will control the lumber market of the world. They are securing large tracts of forest land in Northern California and Oregon through their agents, who have been for some time quietly buying property on the coast. Among the associates of the two railroad magnates are Frederick Weyerhauser and T. B. Walker of Minneapolis, Jacob Blodgett of Grand Rapids, and a number of other men of influence in the various timber sections of the Western States.

With the many minor holdings which Harriman and his associates may count on, it is said that the plan is to merge the most valuable lands controlled by the Hill roads and the Southern Pacific.

SECRET REMOVAL OF BONES OF POPE INNOCENCE III.

Leo XIII. Provided an Adequate Receptacle for the Predecessor He So Greatly Admired.

Now that the body of Pope Leo XIII. has been carried to its last resting place in the Church of San Giovanni del Laterno, that church contains the remains of two Popes, both of whom occupied unusual places in the affairs of their times, and both of whom were champions of the doctrine of the temporal power of the head of the Church.

The other Pope who was buried in the Church of the Lateran was Innocent III., who ruled from 1198 to 1216, and who brought the worldly power of the Church to its highest point and succeeded in forcing even an English King, although a weak one, to accept his kingdom as a vassal of the Holy See.

It is well known that Pope Leo especially revered this one of his predecessors in the chair of St. Peter. But it is not so generally known that Leo XIII. was the first to provide an adequate receptacle and monument for the remains of this, one of the most powerful Popes that ever lived.

Innocent III. was only about fifty-three years old when he died at the very height of his power. He was only thirty-five years old when he—the former Count Lothario de Segni, member of one of the most powerful noble families of the Roman States—was elected to the highest office of the Church. Only eighteen years later, during which short space of time he had made his mighty intellect felt in every part of the then known earth, he suffered an attack of the Tertian fever, and he left Rome early in May to seek health in the pure mountain air of Perugia. Two months later, on the 16th of July, he died in the little capital of Umbria. Pope Innocent had written an essay, "De Miseria Conditionis Humanae," ("Of the Misery of Human Existence,") and he himself furnished a most shocking illustration for his essay. A French Bishop, later Cardinal de Vitry, who was in Perugia in those hot July days of 1216, thus describes how he found Pope Innocent III. He was "dead, but not yet buried. During the night certain persons had robbed him of the costly robes in which he was closed. His dead body, however, they had left lying in the church, almost naked and already decomposed. As I entered the church I realized deep in my heart how short and idle is the delusive glory of this world."

The Pope had died on Saturday morning. In the night his body was desecrated, and on Sunday morning he was buried in a simple marble coffin, with no appropriate monument to mark his tomb in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Perugia. When this building was rebuilt, in the fifteenth century, the sarcophagi of Innocent III. and of two of his successors, Urban IV. and Martin IV., who ruled in the thirteenth century and were buried in Perugia, were destroyed and their remains were put in one box, where they remained until 1615, when they were transferred to a new marble coffin which was placed in the Capella di Santo Stefano, in the new cathedral. At this time there were left of the remains of the mighty Innocent only a few bones and ashes, his body not having been embalmed, and these were done up in a small package.

For nearly three centuries this parcel remained in the marble coffin at Perugia, and its resting place there was well known to Cardinal Pecci when he lived in Perugia. When he became Pope Leo XIII. he decided that the remains of Innocent should have a monument more appropriate to his one-time greatness. As the proper place for this monument he selected the Church of the Lateran, connected with the palace where Innocent had lived for years and which Leo himself had restored at great expense to its former splendor.

In 1890 Mgr. Marzolini made his appearance in Perugia. He stayed only one night. But in that time, when the doors of the cathedral were closed to the public, the simple marble coffin was opened and the package with the remains of Innocent was removed. The next morning Mgr. Marzolini returned to Rome. He carried with him a good-sized handbag, but none of his fellow-travelers, if he had any, suspected that this bag contained all the earthly remains of a once-powerful Pope. The Lateran was reached in the evening. The package was opened, and it was determined that the remains were those of a small man. (Innocent III. had been of small stature.) Then they were deposited in that splendid monument of bronze and marble which marks them now. The secrecy in the transport of the remains was observed because the laws of Italy forbid the transport of remains, and besides, no sepulchre may be opened without permission of the authorities. For obvious reasons the steps which would have been necessary to overcome these legal obstacles were distasteful to the head of the Church. No one, however, has ever attempted to criticise the removal of the remains and their reinterment.

Rescues Professional Swimmer.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 25.—Howard Watts, a professional swimmer, was bravely saved from drowning yesterday by Arthur Klauber, a companion. Watts had swum out a long distance from shore when he was seized with cramp. His shouts for help were heard by Klauber, who was in the water a long distance away. Klauber at once struck out in the direction of Watts and reached the latter after he had sunk twice. He supported Watts until assistance came, when both were brought safely ashore. Watts has swum across the bay to Fire Island several times.

Robert Fitzsimmons Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Robert Fitzsimmons, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, and Miss Julia May Gifford, the actress, were united in marriage this afternoon at the Palace Hotel, Justice of the Peace Daniels performing the ceremony. About thirty persons, including several prominent local citizens, were present.

Steamship Clavering Libeled for $65,000

HONOLULU, July 25.—The steamship Clavering has been libeled for $65,000 salvage by the owners of the tugs Fearless, Counselman, and United States, which pulled her from a perilous position on a reef at the entrance to this harbor. The Clavering was en route from the Orient to San Francisco, via this port and Mexico, with passengers and cargo, and grounded on the reef when making port on the night of July 20, but was pulled off at the following high water practically undamaged. The Clavering is a vessel of 2,156 tons register. She belongs to the Chinese Commercial Company.

The Jews in Russia.

Sir John Blunt, writing from Valetta on June 18 with regard to reports that the Czar contemplates the preparation of a ukase securing the Jews of Russia in their rights, draws attention to the effect produced in the Turkish Empire by the firman which Sultan Abdul Medjid issued in 1840 upon the same subject: "His firman was issued more particularly, it might be said, to banish for all time the erroneous accusation to the effect that human blood was being employed by the Jews incidental to their Passover and other religious ceremonies. It is sufficient to say that since its publication cases of complaint have been very remote. The last case that I have any recollection of occurred more than fifteen years ago at Salonika. Two Greek children were lost, and the Jews were accused by the Greek Archbishop of having made away with them at one of their religious ceremonies. The Governor General, (Ghalib Pasha,) to put a stop to unwarranted excitement, which seemed imminent, fell back upon the above firman, and with success. The two children were shortly after found in the house of an Italian Christian family, where they had been concealed by Greek agents provocateurs. This case, I may say, was settled in favor of the Jews solely upon the strength and by virtue of the above firman. If a country like Turkey, which is regarded as uncivilized by many, and which is comparatively so small, can accomplish for apparently all time such a correction of abuse, surely the Czar of Russia, with the immense machinery which he controls, should be able by means of the forthcoming ukase to procure that peace in his dominions which he now so ardently seeks."—London Times.

SUGAR A TRAIL TO STILL

Revenue Agents Caught Grocer in Making a Raid in Newark.

They Declare That Wine Spirits Were Made in a Supposed Fruit Brandy Distillery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—The Newark Fruit Brandy Distilling Company's plant, at 215 West Kinney Street, was seized by Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors Joseph E. Cavanaugh, James V. Logue, and Charles S. Douglass, to-day for alleged violation of the internal revenue laws.

In connection with the seizure Solomon Steck, who conducts a grocery establishment at 142 Broome Street, was arrested while in the act of passing raw sugar through a hole in the rear of his store adjoining the rear of the distillery. The sugar, it is said, was used in making wine.

The distillery was authorized to make only so much fruit brandy each day, the limit being set by the Government's agents. Cavanaugh recently suspected that the plant was being operated at night. Then he was informed that barrels of high-proof wine spirits were being sent away with no revenue stamps upon them. A watch was kept on the place.

It could not be discovered how the material for making the spirits was obtained, as every pound of the fruit was checked each week by the Government Inspectors. Attention was finally directed to the large trade Solomon Steck was doing in sugar. He kept a small place, but received each week several large barrels of sugar, which he did not seem to dispose of to the people in the neighborhood. The Inspectors seeing a lot of sugar going in Steck's front door and none going out that way, decided that the time had come for further investigation.

Steck's store is on the east side of Broome Street, and the distillery on the south side of West Kinney Street, both near the corner. The rears of both buildings come together within a few inches, a window in the distillery being close against the wooden wall of the store. Investigation showed that a hole had been cut in the rear wall of the store.

A watch was set, and it is said that it was learned that Steck would buy the raw brown sugar in barrels, pack it into canvas bags about the size of a twenty-five pound flour bag, and pass it through the small opening into the distillery.

William Eichler and Joseph Stern, the alleged proprietors of the distillery, were not in the place when it was raided, and have not been arrested. Wine spirits were found stored there. Steck was held for the Federal Grand Jury.

The establishment, which was raided in December last, had been operated under the name of the Russian American Fruit Brandy Distillery Company, and was authorized to make brandy from prunes and raisins. The proprietors, who were arrested in December, were fined $3,000, but they jumped their bail bonds and have not been caught. Eichler and Stern took charge and operated the plant under the name of the Newark Fruit Brandy Distillery Company.

A "CAMELOT" IN LONDON.

Incident of a Famous Paris Street Singer and the Police.

Napoleon Hayard, "emperor of the Paris camelots," has been frustrated by the London police in his mission to England, which, to use his own words, was "to assist at the auspicious moment of the French President's visit in bringing about a political and amicable rapprochement between England and France."

The unaccredited ambassador of the Paris street vendors is accompanied by a "suite" of seven, who, as their expenses are being defrayed by their chief, not unnaturally take a more cheerful view of their visit than does M. Hayard himself. Up to last night the singing of the specially composed songs in which "the emperor" had reposed such faith, internationally and financially, had failed to produce the steamship fares. Not that the street audiences are unresponsive, but the police move them on as soon as they have assumed lucrative proportions.

"Ah, your policemen!" exclaimed M. Hayard. "He is a 'baton de reglise,' [a stick of licorice.] But perhaps he does not apreciate my songs—eh?" And the vocalist-diplomat sang to a merry air a verse which, translated, runs:

> We have a lot of things to show,
> That in France you never know.
> A Broderick Army Corps—I hope
> You'll bring your microscope!

M. Hayard is surprised that the Government should have omitted to make special arrangements whereby he could have pursued his "mission" untrammeled by the policemen. London, he thinks, is immense, but is astonished that the population is so large, "for," he added, "the traffic must kill off many in a year." Asked what had impressed him most in the city, Hayard replied: "Your waiters. I enter a restaurant and call for a glass of claret, but the waiter holds on to the glass and bottle until he has my money. Do you not always pay, you English?" he asked, laughing. "And then your camelots—my colleagues of England. I see a man running wildly and screaming. I run after him looking for the fire. But he is only a special edition."

The famous singer of the boulevards, whose first visit to England this is, set himself to learn English before leaving Paris, and his vocabulary consists of "One penny," "Splendeed," and "Oh, yes!"

M. Hayard was mightily impressed with the appearance of the King. His Majesty is "quite 'le Roi Soleil' and the embodiment of what I have imagined in my dreams the old Carlovingian Kings of France must have been."

At the moment of his departure for France M. Napoleon Hayard writes to The Daily Mail an amusing letter, in which he says: "They [his companions] have now left for Dover, where I will have them photographed in a group and send you a copy." He concludes:

> Vive l'Angleterre!
> Vive la France!!
> A bas les policemen!!!

—London Mail, July 9.

WHERE TO GO TO FISH.

Muskoka Region Yields Great Strings, While Sport Is Poor on New York Lakes.

The swirl of the eddies below the fall and the rush of the current as the water passes through the rapids around the bend from the big log boom are calling the angler to the concessions across the border, where bass and pike are to be caught for the casting. The rattle of the shallow stream over the shale and the gurgle as the back water sets against the big rock in the south edge of the pool, the depths concealing the great granddaddy of all trout, make the Bristol rod well oiled in its case creak at the joints that are aching to be fitted together. The still water in the lake, at the edge of the lily pads, tolls the man of the trolling rig who likes to catch muscallonge. Altogether, the many voices of the Canadian and Western New York wilds are lifting themselves up and fairly shouting for the return of the friends of former years.

The fishing season is in full swing. Practically every game fish of this part of the world is in season, and now is the time to go for them. If you wait you may be too late, and if you have been and got back you probably have had enough fun to make you want to go again.

In the Niagara there is little to get. If you go to the right places and fish with the right bait at the right time of day you may get a few fairly good rock bass and a lot more that are of no use to anybody but the household cat. If you want to pull for days in the current or can afford a launch you may get a muscallonge or two. Still-water fishing is to the bad and down the river there is little skittering. The fruit of the nets pulled earlier in the season is said to linger in the fish cars near certain boathouses, and the unsuccessful angler may be able to do a fair day's work with a silver hook in five minutes after he has satisfied himself that there are no fish in the river waiting for him.

IN THE HILL LAKES.

On Chautauqua Lake the fishing has been poor. At the head of the lake, between Chautauqua and Mayville, several fair-sized muscallonge have been caught. They have been taken, though, by men who know where and when and with what to fish, and the Summer fisherman has had poor luck.

In the next valley to the east is Bear Lake. The fishing there has not been very good so far. On the Fourth of July at 5 o'clock in the morning five boats were on the little lake, each with from two to four fishermen swearing for bass or bust. A few small fry were taken, but, as usual, Charley Herrick, known all through that part of the country as Fish Herrick, made the best catch of all, bringing in a fine mess of black bass weighing each from two to four pounds. Herrick catches bass and muskallonge when nobody else can get a nibble, and with a trolling line out he will land half a dozen muskallonge to any other man's unsuccessful strike. So, with Fish Herrick getting but that small string in one of the best-stocked lakes in Western New York, it is small wonder that the amateur after a week's work during vacation makes up his mind that fish are dead and he might as well be.

Off the foot of Porter Avenue some good catches have been made, but they have been few. A lot of boats have been out fussing around in grounds that in other years have yielded good strings, but the result has been unsatisfactory. Later it is hoped there may be better luck, but just now there seems to be little use to troll off the yacht club anchorage. Some man who has had lightning in the form of a musky or two or three strikes on one day will tell you that that is the place to go, but if you go and try it yourself you may make up your mind your adviser was the exception that proved the rule that this is not a good muscallonge year in the river.

NOW TO CANADA.

The real call to the wilds hails from the Canadian lakes and rivers. The Muskoka region is absorbing a lot of Yankees these days. Up there, on lakes that are easily reached, but which are little known, New York State folk are settling in old cabins and in tents and under brush lean-tos, and in dugouts and scows, and from the rocks on the bank are getting good fishing. Off, back of Toronto, is the Muskoka region, as full of lakes and streams as a yellow lily is full of punkies. Go to any of those lakes or streams and you cannot fail to get fish. Catch them yourself and then clean them and take them to a fire on the top of a rock and broil them while they are still flopping, and you will think you never before tasted a real fish.

But wherever you go don't take too much duffle and tackle with you. It won't be hard to find somebody who has been on the sort of a trip you may be planning, and such a man can tell you in five minutes more about what to take and what to leave at home than all the hunting and fishing magazines would tell you if you should read them till you were too old to see a bobber pulled under the surface of a mill-pond by a two-inch pumpkinseed. When you know where you are going, find some one who has been in such a region and from him get a list of the traps you will need. A man who has fished once knows what he had that he did not want and what he did not have that he needed, and if he is the right kind he will tell you all about it.

PROTECT YOUR FACE.

This year is said to be one of the bull years for mosquitoes and black flies and other winged pests of the fisherman. Only a native can defy them. Any one else should go to the woods equipped with a veil or a plentiful supply of the worst-smelling fly dope that can be found, and if the traveler is in doubt which of the two methods to adopt to keep off the flies let him carry both. Gnats and deer flies are no respecters of persons, and, whether you go for bass or muscallonge or pike or water lilies, it will be no mistake to go prepared to fight the pests of the air.—Buffalo Express.

OYSTERS NOT TO BE DRIED.

"Drying oysters may be a good scheme," said an old oyster grabber, "but from my experience I don't think so much of it, and I think I ought to know something about it. I have been drying my own shrimp for twenty-five years. I dry half a barrel of shrimp every year, and so there is never any gumbo problem in my house. I always have shrimp for gumbo. All I have to do is to soak the shrimp over-night, and they are 'as good as new,' if I may borrow a popular phrase. I may add that the dried shrimp has all the flavor of the shrimp freshly caught. You cannot tell the difference. With the oyster it is different. Because of the very nature of the oyster you can not dry him (or her, if you please,) and preserve the natural flavor. At least you can't do it by any of the processes known to me. Several years ago I conceived the idea of making an experiment in drying oysters. I gathered several hundred good, sound oysters, the pick of a small catch, and strung them. I ran a needle through a favorable part of the body, slipped them on to a string, and hung them up where they would dry under the most favorable circumstances. They dried thoroughly. They dried so thoroughly that it was not necessary to pack them in salt, and I thought the experiment had put me in possession of a good plan to get rich.

"Some time after that I thought I would try my oysters, and so I told the cook to make me some oyster soup, fry some of them, and serve them in other ways to test the experiment I had made. Well, it was like eating chips. If the soup had been made of shavings it would not have been more tasteless. The experience convinced me that oysters cannot be dried successfully, at least at present. Some persons think they can dry them as you do prunes, and other fruit, or shrimp. You can't do it. The oyster is mostly juice. There is nothing in the composition of the oyster that will hold the juice under ordinary drying processes. The result is that the dried oyster is flavorless. As a matter of fact, there is nothing left but the eye of the oyster, and the distinctly oyster flavor is not in the eye. And this is the point of the yarn I've been spinning."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

An Italian Duchess.

TURIN, July 9.—Turin is one of the warmest cities in Italy, but always charming. The other day in my wanderings I met the Duchesse d'Aosta (née Helen of Orleans) in her motor car with her two boys. When the Duchess first came to Turin she was not at all liked by the people. She had a French household, and the Torinese thought that Italian ought to be good enough for her. When, however, her boys came, she completely changed, doing her best to make herself popular, and succeeding magnificently. Her little sons, the eldest being direct heir to the throne while the King has no boys, are the idols of the people here. They are often seen in the streets, people of all classes stopping to look at them and bless them with Italian fervor. They live almost entirely in the country near Turin, and delight in motoring and riding. The eldest, who is only five years old, already rides well with a leading rein. One day he went for a gentle gallop by himself on his pony, thus proving to his own satisfaction that he could go alone, but giving those concerned a fearful fright. When chided by the Duchess he said, "Why, mamma, Kings must go alone!"—Correspondence London Pall Mall Gazette.

Deaf-Mutes Make a Noise.

An extraordinary occurrence took place a few days ago at Créteil, near St. Maur, France. Some 300 deaf-mutes were taken in chars-à-bancs to spend a happy day in the fields near Champigny. Games were indulged in all the afternoon, and dinner was partaken of, picnic fashion, in the evening. All went merry, but not so noisy, as a marriage bell until a part of the return journey was accomplished. Then at a little after midnight the driver of the first vehicle mistook the way, and in a few minutes all the seven chars-à-bancs were floundering, so to speak, in an oat field. Then followed a scene hardly possible to imagine. Women screaming, children crying, men making every possible inarticulate noise in their power, and yet not a word spoken except by the drivers, but they did their share in the conversation, until the villagers, aroused from their slumbers by the hubbub, arrived in summary attire, some with lanterns, some with torches, and some with revolvers, for as no one could see a yard ahead no one could tell what was the matter. However, it was not long before the high road was found again, and Paris was reached about 3 o'clock. The field of oats was offered for sale for 60 francs, but no purchaser could be found.—Paris Daily Messenger.

GIANT STRIDES!
All Records Broken.
72,767 CASES OF
MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE
Imported During the First Six Months of 1903,
Showing an Increase of
22,036 CASES
Over the Same Period of 1902.
This places MOËT & CHANDON at the HEAD of the importation list in the UNITED STATES, as well as in the WORLD.
MOËT & CHANDON
Own and Control More Vineyards than all the other leading Champagne shippers combined.
THE NEW VINTAGE OF
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IS
PERFECTION IN CHAMPAGNE.
GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers, New York.

Arnheim's Great Semi-Annual Remnant Sale!
We have mastered a great principle of retailing—loss with profit. The sacrifice we are forced to make at this late season is always compensated for by the gaining many new patrons, who get to learn the Arnheim way in taking advantage of our special offer. Cut price here never means cut quality. We cannot afford to let a single suit leave our shop which is not worthy of championing the fame and reputation of our establishment. The same tailors who craft for you at full price build your suit now. They only know how to make clothes best. You buy garments worth double the asking at $15 for a full suit, $11 for coat and vest and $4 for pantaloons.
If you are disappointed, so're we, and we will make the suit over.
ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

ENGINEERS' UNION REJECTS PEACE PLAN

After Stormy Session They Vote to Stand with Parks.

Housesmiths' Delegate in Rage Over President Eidlitz's Action in Turning Down Walking Delegates.

The settlement between the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, the Iron League, and the Building Trades Employers' Association, which was confidently expected yesterday by the employers did not materialise.

The first meeting of the Portable Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Union, which is composed of two unions which amalgamated recently, was held last night in Maennerchor Hall. After a stormy session, lasting from 7 o'clock until 12:30 o'clock, it was unanimously decided to reject the plan of arbitration proposed by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association. This decision was greeted with cheers by the 1,200 members present.

The decision finds its importance in the fact that, to a very large extent, nearly all the building trades are dependent on the hoisting and safety engineers and the housesmiths. With these two unions irreconcilably opposed to the plan, and the employers determined that it must be accepted before the men can go to work, the end of the tie-up apparently remains yet distant.

At the meeting which was held yesterday afternoon between a committee from the Stone Cutters' Union and the employers, no definite settlement was arrived at.

It was learned last night, at the meeting held at Maennerchor Hall, that the Doubledrop Hoisting Engineers, a small organization numbering three or four hundred members, had dissolved. The dissolution was forced, it is said, because an undesirable element, consisting of Italians and colored men, had obtained admission to it.

The letters sent from the employers to the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, with the object of having them read at the meeting of the union on Friday night, resulted, it was learned yesterday, from a visit paid by Samuel Parks to John M. Cornell, President of the Iron League, at Mr. Cornell's office last Wednesday. This was in response to a proposition from the Iron League to appoint a committee to confer with its representatives regarding a plan of settlement. The intention, it was believed, was to bring up the question of appointing this committee at the meeting of the union two weeks ago, and the popular idea was that the meeting was adjourned in a hurry by the Parks men in order to head off the resolution.

Now, according to the employers, the committee was not appointed because Parks said: "I will attend to that."

"He called on Mr. Cornell last Wednesday," said John Cooper, one of the representatives of the Iron League on the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association, yesterday, "and had a talk with him over the situation. Mr. Cornell suggested that a committee should be sent, and Parks said he would bring two members of the Executive Committee and three other walking delegates to see Mr. Cornell on Saturday. To make sure that there could be no mistake, letters were sent to the union to be read at its meeting yesterday, asking for the appointment of a committee to see the Executive Committee of the Iron League at 12 o'clock noon to-day, and another committee to see the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association at 3 P. M. to-day."

The four walking delegates, headed by Delegate Parks, called strictly on time at the office of Mr. Cornell at noon. The firms represented on the Executive Committee of the league included J. B. & J. M. Cornell, Garrigues, Levering & Co., Cooper & Weigand, and Ritchie, Brown & Donald. According to Mr. Cooper, the question of signing the arbitration agreement came up, and Delegate Parks said he never would "stand for it." An effort was made by the employers to explain the plan of arbitration, but Parks, backed by the other three walking delegates, declared they would have nothing to do with it.

The four delegates, notwithstanding that they had declared against the plan of arbitration of the Employers' Association, went to the headquarters of the Employers' Association, in the Townsend Building, at 3 P. M., as a committee from the union. They were met outside of the building by John M. Cornell, who remarked:

"I thought I could make it more easy for you if I came around."

The four went up to the twelfth floor, where the headquarters of the Employers' Association are, and pushed open two swinging doors. They were met by C. E. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League and several members of the Board of Governors, who expected a large committee of the walking delegates.

Delegate Parks put out his hand and the other three delegates did the same. In a hesitating way four members of the board took the proffered hands and shook them. President Otto M. Eidlitz of the Board of Governors appeared. Parks put out his hand in a hail-fellow-well-met way, saying:

"How are ye, Mr. Eidlitz?"

President Eidlitz looked at him coldly and shook hands in a frosty way.

"We are from the iron workers," said Parks in a tone of confidence, "and are here in response to a letter we received in order to talk over the present difficulties."

"Excuse me," said President Eidlitz. "We invited the officers of your union, the Executive Committee, and a committee of the members to discuss the plan of arbitration. Inasmuch as you are the walking delegates, we do not regard you as representing the union under this plan."

"Then you want to discriminate against the walking delegates?" said Parks, looking triumphantly to his three comrades. "You don't want to see us?"

"We are pleased enough to meet you," said President Eidlitz, "but we invited a general committee, not the walking delegates."

The four delegates started to leave, when Parks turned, saying: "By the way, I have challenged you or Mr. Prince to a public debate on labor versus capital, to show how the employers misrepresented facts. I'm ready to meet either of you or Mr. Prince in debate if you have the nerve to come forward. We have come here as a properly authorized committee of the union."

Parks then worked himself up into a rage, and wanted to know if the employers wanted to prove their statements in the public press.

President Eidlitz remarked that he did not want to get into a discussion, adding that the employers had invited a committee of sixty or seventy-five from the union to come. Parks became excited in his manner, interlarding his remarks with expletives. Finally the swinging doors were slowly closed on him and he went out in a rage, talking loudly while he got on the elevator.

Parks declared after he went out that the employers were discriminating against the walking delegates, and that he would see that the alleged two-year agreement with the Iron League was lived up to.

A brief meeting of the Board of Governors was held afterward and then all action by the employers was deferred until Monday. There was some talk of calling a mass meeting of iron workers to explain the true facts to them, but it was thought afterward that the Parks element might capture the meeting. The following letter sent to the union by Secretary W. K. Hertig of the Employers' Association, Mr. Eidlitz said, he had been informed by housesmiths who attended the meeting on Friday night was not read, and had been, he was given to understand, publicly suppressed:

To the Officers and Members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union:

Gentlemen: The Building Trades Employers' Association has been making an earnest effort to bring about permanent industrial peace in the building industry of this city. In order that the question may be thoroughly discussed with you, we would ask you to send us a committee to take up the situation with a conference committee from our side, which will include the employers of your industry.

We would ask, if agreeable to you, that it should be a large committee, including all the officers, Executive Committees, and fifty or seventy-five men from the general body, to meet on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 1,123 Broadway.

RESIGNS AS LABOR LEADER.

William A. Perrine's Work as Business Agent of the Iron Molders.

William A. Perrine, one of the best known labor leaders in the city, has resigned as business agent of the Iron Molders Conference Board to take a position with the Cox Stove Company of Philadelphia. He was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner shortly after the election of Mayor Low, and was one of the most active members on the commission, but had to resign as Commissioner several months ago on account of the increasing work of the Iron Molders Board, which grew from 1,400, represented by a few locals, to 4,000 or 5,000, represented by eleven locals.

Mr. Perrine was largely instrumental in bringing about a permanent agreement which has lasted for a number of years with the employers, some of whom are organised as the National Defense Association of Stove Manufacturers, the others, with the exception of some independent firms, being organized as the National Foundrymen's Association. He has been indefatigable for seven years in efforts to obtain the shorter workday for iron molders and has succeeded in bringing about a practical assurance of its establishment throughout the country. He has attended all the recent conventions of the Iron Molders' Union of America, with which the local unions are affiliated, and has established a record for keeping the wages up to the union standard without strikes.

About a year ago the Iron Molders' Union of North America passed a resolution by a narrow majority declaring that none of its members or officers could belong to the Civic Federation. Martin Fox, National President, was then on the Executive Committee of the federation, of which Mr. Perrine was also a member. Mr. Perrine took the stand that the vote was not fairly representative and was successful in an agitation which he started to put the question of rescinding the resolution to a referendum vote. The result was the rescinding of the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

WANT NO STRIKE PROMOTERS.

Employes of the Haskell & Barker Car Company and Michigan City Residents Against Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., July 25.—Four thousand citizens, business men and employes of the Haskell & Barker Car Company of Michigan City, assembled in the big plant to-night to give public expression of their confidence in President John H. Barker and to voice their disapproval of the efforts being made to create dissension among the men employed by the company.

The mass meeting was held in response to a call issued over the signature of every business man in Michigan City for a public condemnation of all attempts to interfere with the present prosperous and peaceful conditions and harmonious relations that have so long existed between employers and employes. Mr. Barker was greeted enthusiastically.

Without a dissenting vote, the meeting adopted resolutions upholding Mr. Barker and denouncing any attempt to bring about dissension by the organization of labor unions or the unionizing of the laboring interests of the city. The resolutions warned all walking delegates and labor agitators to leave there. It is understood that nearly all of the twenty men who were let out this week at the car works because they were considered disturbers are preparing to leave the city.

PENNSYLVANIA MINE STRIKES.

Work Suspended in Two Collieries Near Wilkesbarre, but Resumed in One.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 25.—Work was suspended to-day at the Red Ash colliery on account of the driver boss discharging one of the car runners whose work did not satisfy the company. An attempt was made to have the man reinstated, which was refused. Some of the members of the Mine Board made an effort to hold a conference with the officials. Failing in this, the miners refused to go to work.

Another mine strike was declared to-day at the Garner Creek Colliery, near this city, owing to the arrival of several new mine cars which the miners believe contain more cubic feet than those now in use. After considerable discussion of the matter, it was decided to resume work Monday and submit the grievance to the Conciliation Board.

LABOR RIOT IN McKEESPORT.

Non-Union Men and Strikers Fight with Clubs and Revolvers.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, July 25.—No settlement of the strike of the workers in the employ of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company at the Port Vue plant is in sight. A serious clash occurred between the striking workmen and the non-union men employed there this evening. Jeremiah Crawford, a brother of Edwin R. Crawford, in company with a number of non-union men, was returning from work. At Locust and Riggold Streets a party of strikers was encountered. The men came to blows.

It is reported that Crawford was struck with a club. He drew a revolver and began to fire. In a twinkling a score of revolvers were brought into play. After the first exchange of shots the crowd broke. Officer Rodkey arrived on the scene and arrested Crawford and J. E. Brown, another non-union workman. William Fletcher, who is alleged to have struck Crawford, gave himself up to the officer.

CAPTURED A SLEEP WALKER.

All the Tenants of the Neighborhood Took a Shot at Young O'Connor.

Shots were fired and all the tenants living in One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street between Willis and Brook Avenues were roused from their beds early yesterday morning, as the result of James O'Connor, seventeen years old, of 712 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, walking while asleep.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning young O'Connor arose in his sleep, partially dressed himself, and went into the street. He had put his trousers on wrong side before, his shoes were unlaced, and his hair hung disheveled down the sides of his face.

The boy crossed the street to the home of his sweetheart, Miss Bertha Conley, at 687 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. He went into the yard in the rear of the house, pushed open a window, and climbed into the kitchen. As far as could be learned the boy did not go into any of the other rooms, but shortly afterward went out through the window through which he had made his entrance. He had not made a sound up to this time, but in getting out of the window he bumped against a pane of glass, breaking it.

The noise awakened Mr. Conley and Charles L. Goeller, who lives next door. Goeller saw the grotesque figure shuffling down the street toward Brook Avenue and he fired two shots at the boy. Immediately several windows in the adjoining houses were opened and more shots were fired at the sleep walker, who continued to walk slowly along the sidewalk. Young O'Connor seemed to bear a charmed life, for the bullets, although they struck the sidewalk near him, did not hit him. One of the leaden missiles chipped the bark off a tree that was only about a foot away from the boy, and another sent a spurt of dust over his shoes.

The shots brought Patrolman Kelly of the Alexander Avenue Station running to the block. He was instantly surrounded by excited tenants in more or less scanty attire, who called upon him to arrest the boy, who was still walking in his sleep. The policeman seized the lad and shook him by the shoulder.

"Where am I?" said the boy, rubbing his eyes and staring confusedly at the crowd of people around him. No one in the crowd recognized the boy, because of his appearance, and he was taken to the station house and locked up after a charge of burglary had been made against him by Mr. Conley. When the lights in the station house shone on the boy's face Mr. Conley recognized him, and on his return told Mrs. O'Connor that the prisoner was her son.

The woman became frantic and rushed to the station house, where she tried to explain the boy's sleep-walking propensities. Young O'Connor, however, was kept in the cell until yesterday morning, when he was taken to the Morrisania Court.

Mr. Conley had by this time become impressed with Mrs. O'Connor's story and withdrew the charge against her son. Magistrate Baker immediately discharged the boy and he was taken home.

Open Scholarships at St. John's.

Three day student scholarships are offered for general competition at St. John's College, Fordham. These scholarships entitle the successful contestants to tuition throughout the four years course in the High School, or Academic Department, and the four years' collegiate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Graduates of parochial, private, and public schools of good standing are eligible to compete. Those intending to enter the competition to be held at St. John's College, Fordham, on Sept. 3 and 4 should at once communicate with the Secretary of the college.

BIG DEBT LIMIT LEEWAY

Grout Says Next Administration Will Have $100,000,000 Margin.

Controller Declares That the Utmost Conservatism Will Mark Bond Issues for the Remainder of This Year.

Tammany will receive a legacy of $100,000,000 from the present City Administration if it succeeds at the polls in November, according to the opinion expressed by Controller Grout yesterday.

"Despite the large leeway the city now has in its debt limit, which under the increased assessed valuations of real estate will permit the issuance of bonds to the extent of $148,000,000 for public improvements," said the Controller yesterday, "the administration is going to go ahead most cautiously, and will not spend more than $43,000,000 of this money on the improvements which will be undertaken during the current calendar year. This means that when the new administration comes into office next January, whether it be a succeeding Fusion administration or Tammany, it will have at its disposal a leeway for issuing bonds to the extent of $100,000,000, or a greater legacy than ever before has been left by an administration relinquishing the reins of government.

"When the present administration came into office on Jan. 1, 1902, the debt limit was so nearly reached that approximately $20,000,000 of bonds was all that could be voted for all purposes. Although we now have an immense leeway, the utmost conservatism will mark the bond issues of the administration for the remainder of its term."

According to the Controller five great public improvements now are engrossing the attention of the city officials, and ample provision will be made to get them well under way before Jan. 1 next. Of these the greatest in many ways is the projected new Brooklyn Bridge terminal and City Building, which it is proposed to erect at Park Row, Centre Street, Chambers Street, and Tryon Row. This entire edifice, without the campanile effect of a forty-five-story tower which is included in the plans drawn by Henry F. Hornbostel, will cost approximately $10,000,000. Next to this in importance comes the rapid transit subway down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, making a short cut from the present system so as to cut off the elbow running over Forty-second Street and down Park and Fourth Avenues to Union Square. The cost of this work will come inside of $6,000,000, it is estimated.

An expenditure of $6,000,000 also is contemplated for the paving of new streets and the sewer and other expenses connected with this work. All of these expenditures must be met by the sale of bonds to go against the city's debt limit. Then there is the new Court House, the cost of which roughly is fixed at $5,000,000, and the completion of the course of the city's water supply. This last item will reach a total expenditure of $10,000,000 before the work is done, but, as the initial expenditures to be undertaken this year for plans and surveys will be less than $200,000, that is scarcely to be considered, and the $27,000,000 total which is reached by the other four improvements to be taken up at once is the outside figure for the definite propositions of that sort that will be ordered, and for which appropriations will be made through the sale of bonds between now and the first of the year. This will leave a leeway of $16,000,000 more, which can be utilized for public improvements without going over the figure which the Controller sets as a probable limit of bonds to be issued by the present Administration.

As against this possible expenditure of $16,000,000, there are matters pending at the present time which will require a total expenditure of about $26,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than the administration says it is willing to spend. This includes $3,000,000 for the completion of the approaches to the Williamsburg Bridge from the Clinton Plaza to the Bowery; $3,000,000 for the widening of Fifty-ninth Street if that plan finally is ordered carried out for the benefit of traffic from the new Blackwell's Island Bridge; $6,000,000 for the approaches on both sides of the Manhattan Bridge or Bridge No. 3; $2,000,000 for the widening of Livingston Street in Brooklyn, which has been ordered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; $3,000,000 for the extension and improvement of Riverside Drive; $3,000,000 in round numbers for the acquirement of the Staten Island Ferry system, which also has been ordered; $1,000,000 for the proposed acquirement of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry to South Brooklyn, and $3,000,000 for school purposes.

Of these items the Fifty-ninth Street widening may be turned down flatly by the Mayor, who is doubtful as to the propriety of the expenditure at this time, and other items will be scaled down materially for their initial cost anyway, so that these works, together with some others that may have to be undertaken at once, can be kept within the limit or very nearly so.

Not only the Controller, but the Mayor and other officials as well, are said to be determined that conservatism shall mark the closing months of the administration and that the necessary and beneficial public works shall be carried out, but not with any reckless waste of the city's money. They maintain they can do everything needed and start many of the vast works without impairing a balance of $100,000,000 which they hope to leave for the next administration, in the way of bond issue leeway, whether that next administration shall be composed of friends or foes in a political sense.

BROOKLYN DENTIST A SUICIDE.

Dr. Louis Shaw Shot Himself Supposedly Because of Wall Street Losses.

Dr. Louis Shaw, a well-known dentist of the Heights section of Brooklyn, shot and killed himself in bed at his home, 162 Remsen Street, yesterday morning. He had been in poor health, and this, together with financial reverses in Wall Street, is believed to have caused him to take his life. Dr. Shaw lived at the Remsen Street house with his wife and her father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Cook. He went to bed early on Friday night, and it is believed that he slept soundly throughout the night. He was not in the habit of arising at an early hour, and no attempt to awaken him was made until the rest of the family had finished their morning meal.

Then it was that Mrs. Shaw returned to her room and found her husband lying dead with a bullet wound in his right temple. The pistol with which he had shot himself was in his hand. It is believed that Dr. Shaw decided to end his life on Friday. The news of the failure in Wall Street depressed him, it is thought, for he had recently made some investments that had turned out badly.

Dr. Shaw was born in England fifty-two years ago and came to this country with his parents when quite young. He graduated in dental surgery from the University of Pennsylvania and began practice in Rio Janeiro. After two years he returned to this country and settled in Brooklyn.

He was at one time a member of several clubs, but resigned from all of them because of ill-health.

SUIT AGAINST A HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Calder, Patient, Was Burned to Death in General Memorial.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by John H. Calder, through Lawyer William T. McGrath, against the General Memorial Hospital, to recover $100,000 damages for the death of his wife, Mrs. Madeline Calder, who died in the hospital as a result of burns received while a patient in the institution.

Mrs. Calder was being prepared for an operation by Helen Smith, one of the hospital nurses, and was being rubbed with a mixture of alcohol and ether. The nurse, it is alleged, disobeyed one of the rules of the hospital in using a lighted candle, instead of performing her duties by the aid of the electric light. The candle was placed in a small glass, which she set down on the bed. It upset and set fire to the bedclothes. Mrs. Calder endeavored to throw herself out of the blazing bed, but it was too late, and she died a short time afterward, after suffering excruciating agony.

An inquest was held before a Coroner's jury, which returned a verdict that Mrs. Calder died from the effect of burns received while a patient in the hospital.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Special Sale of

Women's Shirt Waists

Of Lawn and White and Colored Madras

98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.98

Of French Flannel with Dots, $1.95

Of White and Black China Silk, embroidered and trimmed with lace, $2.95, $3.75, $4.50

Second Floor.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale

Women's Low Cut Shoes,

Oxford and Colonial Ties

In Vici Kid, Ideal Kid, Patent Leather and Enamel Leather, Original prices $2.95 to $5.00 pair $1.88

First Floor, Annex.

Girls' & Misses' Summer Apparel

Additional Reductions Throughout Dept.

GIRLS' RUSSIAN, SAILOR and FANCY DRESSES, sizes 4 to 14, Heretofore $4.95 to $7.50 $2.95

GIRLS' CHAMBRAY and FANCY GINGHAM DRESSES, In Guimpe, High-neck and Sailor Styles Heretofore $2.00 to $4.00 95c. $1.45, $1.98

MISSES' WHITE and COLORED WAISTS, of Lawn, Cheviot and Madras, sizes 12 to 16, Heretofore $1.50 to $4.95 95c, $1.25, $2.95

Second Floor.

Women's Imported Hosiery

Four Exceptionally Strong Values

Superior Quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heels, toes and soles, Value 30c pair 19c

Extra Fine Sheer Gauze Fast Black Lisle Hose, spliced seams and double soles, Value 50c pair 29c

Extra Quality Fast Black Lisle Hose, open-work and fancy ribbed, with colored embr'y, Value 65c pair 39c

Fine Gauze Lisle Hose, all-over lace-work, fancy clockings, lace embroidered insteps, Value 75c to 95c pair 48c

First Floor.

West Twenty-third Street

TYPHOID IN JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Four Cases Lead to Exaggerated Report of Epidemic.

A report that there were three hundred cases of typhoid fever in the New York Juvenile Asylum was indignantly denied by the authorities of that institution yesterday. Dr. Alfred Spalding was said to have confirmed the report, and was said to have ascribed the presence of the disease to an inferior quality of milk.

Yesterday Dr. Spalding said the story that he had said any such thing was unqualifiedly false. Edwin C. Burdick, Superintendent of the asylum, was equally emphatic in denying the rumor.

"There are now ten boys in the hospital," said Mr. Burdick, "four of whom are ill with typhoid fever. All four are convalescent and are out of bed. The story that the milk used here is impure is all nonsense. We have 900 boys and girls in the institution, and the percentage of illness among them is about 1 per cent. We have had since the middle of June thirteen cases of typhoid fever, and one of the patients died. There are now about 800 or 900 cases of fever in New York City, which is about three-fourths above the average, and we simply got our proportion. I think the excavations for the subway are to a great extent responsible for the increase in the number of cases."

Mr. Burdick showed a New York Times reporter through the asylum, and it would be a very difficult matter to find a cleaner or better regulated institution than the New York Juvenile Asylum. The children are all healthy looking youngsters and romp and play about the grounds every minute that they are allowed to do so.

HORSE RAN ON SIDEWALK.

Broadway Pedestrians Panic-stricken by Runaway.

A hansom cab owned by J. Weiner of 240 East Seventy-fourth Street was left standing in Herald Square between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets yesterday afternoon while the driver went into a near-by restaurant. The animal became frightened and started to run up Sixth Avenue. As the horse was crossing from the east to the west side of Sixth Avenue the cab was smashed against a pillar of the elevated road by a southbound Sixth Avenue car. The horse broke loose and ran west across the square.

At Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway the frightened animal ran up on the sidewalk. The thoroughfare was crowded with people and they ran for safety in all directions. The horse ran north on the sidewalk to Thirty-sixth Street, where it was captured by Patrolman Bossard of the West Thirtieth Street Station, just in front of the Hotel Marlborough.

The cab was wrecked by its collision with the car, but no one in the car was injured, although it was crowded at the time.

TROLLEY VERDICT IS UPHELD.

Judge Charles W. Parker, in the Circuit Court at Jersey City yesterday, refused to set aside as excessive a verdict awarding to Michael Paganini $12,500 in a suit he had brought against the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

Paganini, who is a violinist, and asserts he is a grand-nephew of the great Paganini, was thrown from the platform of one of the company's cars in February, 1902. His right foot was crushed and amputation was necessary.

Judge Parker said that in view of the fact that Paganini was practically crippled for life, he could not regard the award as excessive. The company will appeal.

MR. AND MRS. SUTRO'S STUDIES.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro are taking courses in the Summer session of Columbia University. Mr. Sutro is a well-known capitalist and his wife is prominent socially. Mrs. Sutro, who is a graduate in law, is taking courses in music, fine arts, German, and physical training, and is daily at work in the gymnasium. She is also receiving instruction in swimming. Mr. Sutro is taking courses in fine arts, economics, physiology, and music, and is giving much time to physical training. Mr. Sutro is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Columbia Law School.

Erie's New Treasurer.

D. W. Bigoney has been elected Treasurer of the Erie Railroad Company, to succeed J. W. Platten, who resigned to accept service elsewhere. The change takes effect Aug. 1.

Comfort Station for Park Avenue.

Another of the city's public comfort stations will be situated in the centre of Park Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The dimensions of the structure are 55 by 27, and its cost is estimated at $25,000 by Architects Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen.

CITY ISLAND HAS A PUMP.

Lawrence Delmour Congratulated on Practical Joker's Work at His Summer Quarters.

City Island, being in the Borough of the Bronx, can boast of its pump connection with Tammany Hall. It has been the habit of Lawrence Delmour to hold nightly converse with his followers at a prominent corner on City Island, and usually quite a gathering is witnessed until Mr. Delmour adjourns the meeting by threading his way across lots to his Summer home about 11 o'clock each evening. Many jokes have been cracked about the "pump" meetings, as they were called, but as there was no hydrant situated near the corner, the name "pump" seemed to be out of form.

Residents, and especially the political forces in the vicinity of the meeting corner, were harboring a smile yesterday morning, and occasionally glanced at an object situated half way up the corner telegraph pole which had mysteriously put in an appearance some time during the night as an attachment to the pole. Upon close examination it was found to be the work of some practical joker, who had gone to the expense of having manufactured a wooden pump about two feet long and painted bright red. Upon the congregation of Mr. Delmour and his colleagues last night the principal topic of conversation was "the pump on the pole and who put it there."

Steuben County Assembly Nomination.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 25.—James B. Schwarzerbach of Hornellsville was nominated for member of the Assembly at the Democratic Convention for the Second District of Steuben County, held here to-day.

Anawanda Club's Outing.

Charles F. Murphy will take his followers of the Anawanda Club, and of the Eighteenth Assembly District generally, on his postponed excursion to-morrow. Fully 5,000 of the Tammanyites of the district, with their families, are expected to leave the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street on the steamer Taurus at 9 o'clock in the morning for Locust Grove, Long Island, where the day will be spent in athletic sports, feasting, and dancing. This is the outing which the Tammany leader planned for three weeks ago, when it rained torrents on the day set and the affair had to be called off after most of the people had gathered at the pier. On that occasion Mr. Murphy engaged about every hack, cab, hansom, coupe, brougham, and other like conveyances between Forty-second and Houston Streets and sent the women and children to their homes dry shod.

SHE JUMPED DOWN AIRSHAFT.

Wife of Japanese Attempted Suicide, and is in Critical Condition.

Louise Herbet, wife of Joseph Herbet, a Japanese, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping down the airshaft at her home, 428 West Forty-seventh Street. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a critical condition. For the past two years Mrs. Herbet is said to have suffered from epilepsy. Recently she had been extremely despondent, and is said to have tried to jump from the roof of the house only yesterday, her husband preventing her.

She was lying on a bed yesterday afternoon near the airshaft, and her husband was in the room. While his head was turned Mrs. Herbet crawled from her bed to the open window and was half way out when Herbet saw her. He made a jump to restrain her before she fell, and managed to catch hold of the end of a kimono she wore. The woman had gone too far, however, to be stopped, and the piece of the garment which her husband held tore off in his hands as the woman's body dropped to the bottom of the shaft.

It was some time before she could be reached, because residents of the first-floor flats are in the country. Eventually Dr. Whitbeck of Roosevelt Hospital managed to get to her and take her to the hospital. Mrs. Herbet is likely to die, the doctors saying her skull is, in all probability, fractured.

GAME LED TO A TRAGEDY.

Several Italians played an Italian game known as "morra," a guessing game played with the fingers, last night in the rooms of Antonio Denselli, at 58 Spring Street. Among the number were John Romano, twenty-two years old, and Emiddo Batta, forty-seven years old, who quarreled over the game and came to blows.

Then, it is alleged, Batta picked up a pair of tailor's shears and plunged them into Romano's abdomen. The cries of the players reached the ears of Detective Powers of the Mulberry Street Station. He found Romano dying in one room, and in another were Batta and the shears. Romano soon died. Batta was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Complete assortments of all the necessary articles that add to the comfort of the traveller, tourist and vacationist.

Light Weight Suits for Women. (2d Floor)

Several styles, in black or blue cheviots; formerly $18.00 to $24.00, at .... [illegible]

LINEN WALKING SKIRTS, three styles, at .... $2.95, $3.25 and $4.95

Immense Reductions in the Shirt Waist Dept.

Waists in white lawn, striped madras, cheviot and black and white lawn, trimmed with embroidery and tucks; value $1.50 and $1.75, at .... [illegible]

Fifty styles in fine Lawn Waists, white and black dimity, mercerized madras, Alexandra cloth and pique; value $1.98 to $3.00, at .... $1.25 and $1.50

A Large Lot of Women's Hosiery.

Women's Black Ingrain Cotton Hose, with unbleached soles; value 35c., for .... 25c. pair

Women's plain Black Gauze Cotton Hose, double soles and heels; value 35c., for .... 25c. pair

Women's fine Black Cotton Hose, with neat patterns of white embroidery, vertical stripes and clocks; plain black cotton, with double soles, ribbed and lace effects; value 25c., at .... 19c. pair

Yacht Race Requisites.

Fine Imported Field and Marine Glasses at Lowest Prices.

Our Mail Order Department will serve you promptly.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Forsythe's

This Week Only.

3,000 Wash Waists

Fresh from Our Laundry. Superb Assortment. Stripes in Immense Variety.

Scotch Madras, $2.50.

Regular price $3.50.

Scotch Cheviots, $3.00.

Regular price $4.50.

After this week these goods will positively not be sold at less than regular prices.

John Forsythe, THE WAIST HOUSE, 865 Broadway—17th & 18th Streets.

Custom Tailoring Only.

ALL SUITS, $13.50

One Low Price for Many High Values.

Come and take your pick of any fabric in the store and we'll make it to your measure for $13.50. "No fit, no pay." We'll keep the suit if you say it isn't right.

We are cutting prices to keep our cutters and tailors busy and to reduce summer stock. Think of it! $20, $25, $28, $30 suit fabrics of very latest style made up to your measure and to your fit for $13.50.

Wouldn't it be a good money-saving idea to buy next summer's suits now?

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

1191 Broadway near 28th Street, New York

CHARGED WITH CLOTHING THEFT.

Detectives Find Bag of Valuables in Room of Suspect.

Detectives Winters and Cooper of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night arrested Ralph Schoneman of 24 Greenwich Street on a charge of stealing a dress suit case full of clothing from an employment agency on Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street. Winters and Cooper searched the man's room, and say they found a telescope bag containing at least $2,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables.

The managers of the agency notified the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station recently that a number of satchels and grips had been missed from the rooms by customers, but that they had no clue to their disappearance, and had no idea what had become of them.

Winters and Cooper, who were detailed on the case, say they learned that Carl Fredricksen and Schoneman were arrested about six months ago and paroled, but went to Boston, breaking their parole. They returned to the city. Schoneman was seen at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street last night with a dress suit case full of clothing, and the men arrested him.

The two men after locking Schoneman up went to where he boards, at the Norwegian Immigrants' Home, at 24 Greenwich Street, and searched his room, finding the valuables as described.

WIFE AND CHILD MISSING.

Policeman Has General Alarm Sent Out for His Family.

Patrolman Nicholas Dunne of the West One Hundredth Street Station is mourning the loss of his wife and baby, who have been missing since June 15. Dunne lives at 659 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. His wife and child, the latter being only eleven months old, were last seen on that day. Dunne, when leaving for duty, kissed them good-bye. They seemed to be in good spirits. When he returned to his house that night they were gone. No letter was left, and Mrs. Dunne's personal effects had not been taken.

Thinking that she had gone to visit friends or relatives, he said nothing about it for a day or two, and when she did not appear commenced a systematic search of all houses of friends and relatives, here and in Philadelphia, as well as hospitals and other institutions where she might be, and as a last resource Dunne went to the Morgue. No trace of either the wife or the baby has been found. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station have sent out a general alarm.

Mrs. Dunne is twenty-four years old, of dark complexion, medium height, and good figure. When last seen she wore a black skirt, white shirtwaist, tan Eton jacket, black and white sailor hat with an ostrich feather, and laced Oxford shoes. The child was dressed entirely in white.

Dunne has been on the police force for twelve years and has a record without a charge.

HORSE IMPALED ON HYDRANT.

Runaway Animal Struck a Fire Plug, Was Badly Hurt, but Ran Away Again.

An American News Company horse ran away at Broadway and Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon and became impaled on the fire hydrant in front of the Flatiron Building. It was badly hurt, but after being freed from the hydrant ran away again, until it fell exhausted on Twenty-third Street.

The animal became unmanageable, and Benjamin Greenthal, the driver, tugged at the reins as it ran up Broadway, scattering pedestrians. Motormen stopped their cars above Twenty-third Street as the runaway was coming toward them.

The horse swerved alongside the big building at the corner and a crowd scattered. The animal sprawled over the hydrant and was badly cut. Two policemen freed it, and it knocked the policemen over and ran again. The wagon knocked off the plug of the hydrant, and a stream of water shot half way across Broadway. A fireman was hurried round to stop the flow.

The horse ran around into Twenty-third Street toward Sixth Avenue, but was soon exhausted. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sent an ambulance to take it to a veterinary hospital.

Greenthal kept his seat in the wagon throughout.

DISPUTE OVER BURNS ESTATE.

Claims That Sister of Late Sixth Avenue Restaurant Keeper is Injuring the Business.

Decision has been reserved by Surrogate Fitzgerald on an application by Emily E. Burns, the widow and one of the executrices of the will of Samuel F. Burns, the Sixth Avenue restaurant keeper, and Morrison Rogers, his executor and formerly his cashier, to have the letters of administration granted to Mrs. Susie E. Fitchet, their co-executrix, and a sister of Burns, revoked on the ground that she was acting against them in their management of Burns's estate.

Ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, who appeared for Rogers and Mrs. Burns, said Mr. Burns had by his will divided his property into three parts, of which his widow's share was one-third. Mrs. Fitchet got one-half, and another sister, Mrs. Annie E. De Camp, one-sixth. He expressed the desire that a corporation should be formed to carry on the restaurant business at Sixth Avenue, and West Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. The profits of the business had been about $30,000 a year, and it was now being carried on by the executors. Rogers, who had an intimate knowledge of the business, and who was Mr. Burns's confidant and friend, was appointed manager at a salary of $4,800 a year.

Mrs. Fitchet had quarreled, Mr. Ransom said, with Mrs. Burns and with Mr. Rogers, had refused to attend their meetings, had charged them with opening a safe after Mr. Burns's death, and taking from it a bag containing $10,000 in gold, and had also gone so far as to say that Mrs. Burns was not the widow of the testator, but that their relations had been meretricious.

These statements, counsel said, were utterly untrue, and the actions of Mrs. Fitchet had already seriously injured the good-will of the business, which was the chief asset. He asked that she be removed, so that the business could be properly transacted and not run down.

Judge W. G. McCrea for Mrs. Fitchet denied all the allegations made by the petitioners, and said Mrs. Fitchet had opposed the attempt of Mrs. Burns and Rogers to get the whole management of the business into their hands.

ATTACKS CITY ORDINANCE.

Louis A. Cuvillier has written an open letter to Controller Grout, in which he protests against the city appropriating the sum of $70,800 asked for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on the ground that the ordinance is unconstitutional, in that it delegates the authority of enforcement of the ordinance to the society, and that the Board of Aldermen has not the authority to delegate the enforcement of any city ordinance to a private individual or corporation. After citing a number of cases in support of his contention, Mr. Cuvillier says:

"The Legislature has not given authority to the City of New York to give the right to enforce the city ordinances to any individual or corporation, and the city cannot assume any greater authority than that given to it by its creator. The law should be amended so as the enforcement of this ordinance should be given to the Police Department and the offender be brought before a City Magistrate and there be convicted or acquitted under due process of law. I well appreciate the excellent work this society is doing in behalf of dumb beasts, but I do not approve of giving it money and the right to enforce the law according to its own dictation, and I sincerely trust that you will give this matter your most earnest consideration."

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
July 26, 1903.

BROKERS ANXIOUS, BUT NO FURTHER FAILURES

Keene Stocks Pounded During the Day in Wall Street.

Failed Firms Can Make No Statement Until To-morrow — Speculation on Conditions in the Street.

The air with which Wall Street came down to business yesterday was one of nervous expectation, for, although the failures of the day before were supposed to have cleared the atmosphere, yet there was enough uncertainty remaining to cause everyone actively identified with the business of the Street to be on the tip toe for further developments. Nothing occurred, however, to indicate that any other large houses would be forced to suspend within the next few days.

In the market there were some abrupt declines in the prices of stocks, which were either identified with the collapsed houses, or in which more or less active pools were known to have existed. The evident signs of further liquidation kept the market in nervous tension until the close. When the day was over the impression was still strong in the minds of everybody that failures of certain small houses that had been interested with the firms that suspended could not be avoided, although it was believed that efforts would be made over Sunday to straighten matters out.

Everybody that is anybody in Wall Street came to business earlier than usual yesterday, and the only absentees were those of the financial giants who happened to be too far out of town. The absence of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is on the coast of Maine on his yacht, and John D. Rockefeller, who is credited by Wall Street with having been one of the most insistent bears during the present decline, was atoned for by the presence of dozens of other prominent men, who appeared at their offices early and remained late.

John W. Gates of Harris, Gates & Co., accompanied by his son Charles and one of the junior partners of the firm, arrived down town about 9:30 in a cab. They were driven to the Pine Street entrance of the building, in which their offices are located. A witness of their arrival counted three dress suit cases and four pasteboard boxes of the kind which tailors use to send clothes to their customers. From the manner in which these bags were guarded the inference was drawn that they might have contained some of the remaining millions in securities which that firm is supposed to have on hand. The Gates party remained at the offices until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but withheld themselves from all interviewers.

MR. KEENE APPARENTLY FEEBLE.

James R. Keene, the central figure in the episodes of Friday, went to the office of his son-in-law before 10 o'clock. He drove up in a carriage, and as he alighted and walked up to the elevator he leaned heavily on his cane.

Those who had not seen Mr. Keene during the many months that he was away from the Street confined to his room at his hotel with an injured knee expressed their surprise at the noticeable ageing of the man who for years sustained the reputation of being the most daring and the most successful manipulator the Street had ever known. Mr. Keene for ten years had changed very little, and therefore the apparent feebleness was something of a shock to those who knew him personally.

As soon as he had reached his office he went into consultation with the partners of the firm and the assignee, all of whom had arrived at the office before him. They were endeavoring to get a clearer view of their position, and for this purpose some of the clerks had been at work on the books nearly all night.

In outward appearance the office of the Taylors did not differ from the aspect it bore when the firm was prosperous. The blackboard showing the constantly changing quotations was kept going as usual, and in the armchairs before it sat a few customers contemplating in a listless sort of way what for the time being had not much interest for them, as their accounts were of course tied up by the failure of the firm. One of the members of the firm tried to keep up their spirits by telling them that they would surely come out all right, but the attempt at brightness only emphasized the general air of depression.

The members of the firm did not make much progress in their endeavors to find out exactly where they stood, as the liquidation of some of their loans by the banks holding them had not yet been completed, though it was in progress all morning. Even at a late hour in the afternoon the members of the firm and the assignee were still unable to give any idea of their standing.

STATEMENTS ARE EXPECTED MONDAY.

Philip J. Britt, the assignee, was seen just before he left the office late in the afternoon. Speaking of the condition of the firm, he said:

"I don't see how we can issue a statement to-day. We cannot learn what the liquidation was to-day on the loans. This information will probably come to us Monday morning, some of it by mail. We can't tell yet whether we have a debit or credit balance on some of the loans. In a failure of such proportions I could not do anything but guess just now, and I am not willing to hazard a guess. But I believe that the creditors are entitled to a statement at the earliest possible time, and I think we shall undoubtedly be able to make one Monday."

Mr. Keene left the office about the same time as the assignee, and was driven away in a carriage. He refused to comment further on the failure of the firm or to say anything whatever about financial affairs.

Daniel De Wolf Wever, assignee for the firm of W. L. Stow & Co., left about the same time. Before going he stated positively that it was a physical impossibility to give any estimate of the firm's affairs until Monday, but that experts were then at work on the books.

Announcement of the formal filing of the assignments of these firms was made yesterday. The announcements stated that Talbot J. Taylor and James R. Taylor, who do business under the name of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., at 30 Broad Street, had filed an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Philip J. Britt of 170 Broadway, and that W. L. Stow and Henry Coolidge, stock brokers, who did business under the name of W. L. Stow & Co., at 44 Exchange Place, filed a general assignment to Daniel De Wolf Wever.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities announced a ruling to the effect that certificates of stock in the names of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and W. L. Stow & Co., dated prior to July 24, 1903, are a delivery up to Aug. 15 next.

The two failures were of course the all-absorbing topics of conversation in the financial district. People who like to point out coincidences called attention to the fact that both firms, though at different times, were most prominently identified with the operations of two great bear leaders. Addison Cammack, who, like James R. Keene, achieved most fame by his tremendous bear raids, often employed the firm of W. L. Stow & Co., while James R. Keene was always considered the backbone of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Similarly Addison Cammack and James R. Keene, both inveterate bears in their time, came to grief by the failure of a bull movement in a declining market.

Another matter of comment was the fact that both failures were followed by so few sales "under the rule," as it is termed. It is understood that W. L. Stow & Co. completed their contracts by private transactions, while in the case of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. only a few hundred shares were sold "under the rule."

This incident is explained by the statement that it is not an arbitrary rule of the Stock Exchange that the unfilled contracts of an assigned firm must be reported to the rostrum of the Exchange and be settled by what is practically public auction. If possible stock may be bought or sold in the ordinary way by brokers concerned.

KEENE STOCKS UNSETTLE MARKET.

So far as the market yesterday is concerned it may be said that the so-called Keene specialties were the pivot upon which the market turned, and inasmuch as they were extremely weak, the market generally was nervous and unsettled. For the most part standard shares held relatively steady, declining fractionally or little more, but some of the specialties broke precipitately. Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred fell 23½ points; Des Moines and Fort Dodge, 21¼; Distillers of America, 16½; Evansville and Terre Haute, 10¼; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 8; North American, 18¾; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 6¾; Pere Marquette, 4; Panhandle, 11; Rubber Goods, 6¾; Rubber Goods preferred, 10; St. Louis and San Francisco certificates, 7; United Railways preferred, 14¼, (subsequently recovering 10;) United States Rubber preferred, 16; Westinghouse, 5; American Coal, 10; American Linseed Oil, 5. On the curb Standard Oil broke 15 points, later recovering 5.

Of these the distinctively Keene stocks are United States Rubber, Rubber Goods, North American, Panhandle, and United Railways preferred, and the selling was presumably the forced liquidation of some of the loans of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Three of the other stocks which broke—Evansville, Des Moines, and Minneapolis and St. Louis—are specialties of a Stock Exchange house whose offices are on Wall Street. Mexican Central (the Stow stock) and Southern Pacific (the Keene pool stock) lost only fractionally during the day.

There was much curiosity and concern before the opening as to what the market would do, though this to some extent was relieved by the higher quotations which London sent over before the opening, it being believed that the market here would follow these prices.

This it did not. The opening was barely steady in active stocks, with some issues up and some down, but with the specialties early displaying weakness. Then came the breaks referred to, followed by good buying, which steadied the list until the bank statement appeared. This the Street construed as unfavorable because, though surplus reserves increased over $5,600,000 and there was a gain in cash of more than $7,000,000, there was a small increase in loans where, because of the stock market liquidation, a large decrease had been expected. Thereupon the market started down again, closing on the decline, but with the investment stocks in good demand.

Among the few important issues to close with net gains were United States Steel preferred, Northwest, United States Realty preferred, Car and Foundry, Ice preferred, Smelters' preferred, Anaconda, Atchison preferred, Alton, Ontario and Western, Reading, and Texas Pacific.

HAVOC WROUGHT IN DECLINE.

Of the havoc wrought in private and corporate fortunes by the recent convulsion of the market it is impossible to give a correct or even approximate estimate. That it reaches into the millions is the consensus of opinion in the Street. Similarly speculative are opinions as to what the results of the upheaval will prove to be. Here is what one of the news agencies of Wall Street has to say on this phase of the matter:

"Four large brokerage firms, twenty individual millionaires, and 50,000 speculators of greater or less calibre have been the sacrifice of a great decline in the stock market, which started from thoroughly legitimate causes, but which for many weeks has passed all bounds of legitimate requirements and become a matter of personal complication.

"The Street is thoroughly imbued with an idea that an enormous financial party has for months been carrying out a concerted plan of ruin. There is little doubt that the transfer of control of half a dozen railroads has been anticipated and has been a large part of the object of trying to carry the market to the extreme of demoralization.

"The idea is widely held, too, that motives of personal animosity have played a great part in the last stages of the decline, and that the victims are largely the innocent ones. Be this as it may, it is a question who has profited by the whole disastrous affair. Undoubtedly far less than 1 per cent. of those interested."

Of the situation so far as industrial conditions are concerned the following estimate, based on a general inquiry, was published yesterday by one of the news bureaus:

"A canvass among several of the large industrial companies discloses the fact that the industrial conditions throughout the country have not been perceptibly disturbed as a result of the unsettled conditions in the stock market.

"This statement is made with special reference to the volume of business. Representatives of United States Steel, American Car and Foundry, Pressed Steel Car, American Steel Foundry, and other large concerns maintain that the industrial conditions so far as the branches which these companies represent and are concerned are thoroughly sound, with indications that the present conditions will continue.

"The heavy decline in stocks has, of course, been felt by interests identified with the industrial affairs of the country, but so far the pessimism that has prevailed in Wall Street for many months has not reached the public with sufficient force to cause any general apprehension that the depression in the financial markets will extend to the industrial affairs of the country.

"If the predictions of high officials of many industrial companies materialize, business conditions throughout the country for some time to come will be such as to insure a good volume of business in practically all branches of industry. It is expected, though, that the demand for some kind of products will not be as urgent as it was a year ago, but allowing for a moderate diminution the volume will still be sufficient to keep the leading industries of the country in a very healthy condition."

STATUS OF AFFECTED COMPANIES.

Regarding the present status of the Mexican Central Railroad, in which W. L. Stow & Co. were most heavily interested, the following is a statement authorized by a Director of the property.

"The rumor that the acquirement by the Mexican Government of an interest in the Mexican National Railroad is a move detrimental to the Mexican Central you can emphatically deny.

"The Government has agreed to allow the Mexican Central Railroad running rights over the Mexican International Road, which is a part of the National Company system, which is what we very much desire.

"This will be very beneficial to the Mexican Central, as it will obviate the necessity of our building our own road from Paredon to the United States border, as we contemplated.

"The result will be that the Mexican Central will not be obliged to build this new line calling for a heavy cash expenditure, and we will be able to modify our readjustment plan so that it will not be necessary to assess the stock nor will any preferred stock be placed ahead of the common stock. Not only will the Mexican Central not have to raise a large amount of money for new construction purposes by reason of this proposed new arrangement, but it will save all the time required to build its own line, which is quite a factor.

"We have recently received an official report from the Mexican Government giving us authority to increase our rates so that the road will receive the benefit of a fifty-cent dollar, which should make a difference to the Mexican Central of over $1,200,000 per annum.

"So far as the outlook for the road is concerned, there is more intrinsic value to Mexican Central stock now than ever before, notwithstanding that it has sold as high as 30, at which price H. Clay Pierce and his associates bought the stock at the time we secured control."

Statements were also made by representatives of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and several other companies, in the market position of which Talbot J. Taylor & Co. were known to have been interested, that their financial status was not affected by the failure of that firm.

Among the financiers who were down town yesterday was Russell Sage, who is supposed to be a large secured creditor of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Mr. Sage was at his office, despite the heat, and attended to business. A number of men prominent in Wall Street affairs called, but as a rule Mr. Sage did not see them, and they were told to return Monday. Mr. Sage went, as usual, for luncheon to the Western Union Building, and returned to his office in the afternoon, where he stayed until about 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.

Market Advances on Belief That Low Level of Prices Has Been Reached —One Unimportant Failure.

LONDON, July 25.—Comparatively little interest is taken in financial circles here in the liquidation in the New York market, which is believed likely to clear the atmosphere. American holdings of the British people are insignificant, and, as a matter of fact, there has been much selling recently and profits were reaped from the falling prices in New York.

A strong feeling prevails that the low level of prices has been reached, which caused this morning an advance in Americans, and a consequent better tone of the market. At the opening the general average of prices was a dollar above parity, with some trading on New York orders.

Isaac Seligman said:

"The market here has been regulated by New York. As an indication of the importance of the New York market, a fact may be cited, which I strongly believe in, that nearly all the European financial markets are regulated by the tone of New York. New York is rapidly becoming the financial centre of the world. For all that I am afraid they have been overdoing it. The state of the market there is simply the natural result of the overspeculation and the overfinancing of the last three years. It is very difficult to say when the bottom will be reached; but, if it were known exactly how many weak pools or cliques still exist it would be possible to prophesy with more assurance.

"We will have a series of fluctuations yet, I think. The situation here is quite sound, but the market is also suffering from losses in mining ventures and from the effect of the three years' African war, from which it has not yet recuperated. Now there is a new agitation, the tariff question, which tends to unsettle business people's minds."

A representative of Brown, Shipley & Co. said:

"We are bankers, not prophets. We are getting down to a reasonable, level prices. The New York market has been weak and nervous, but here this morning prices have risen."

Most of the brokers closed their offices at the usual hour, 1 o'clock, to-day, not waiting for the quotations from New York.

The failure of Frederick Loewe, a member of the Stock Exchange, was announced. He was a small operator.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Brief Filed in Cincinnati by T. J. Taylor Believed to Have Been Taken as Gage of War.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The brief filed here in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals last Monday by Senator Foraker of Cincinnati, Edward Lauterbach of New York, and Augustus E. Wilson of Louisville, as attorneys for Talbot J. Taylor and others, is said to have had much to do with the trouble on the New York Stock Exchange this week. While there have been many briefs filed here this year during the litigation between the Keene and the Harriman interests, it is stated by local brokers that the proceedings this week were accepted by the Harriman interests as a declaration of war.

The brief cited over 500 authorities and consisted of about 30,000 words. It asked only for a reversal of the recent decision of Judge Lurton in refusing to restrain the voting of stock held by the Union Pacific Company, at the next election of the Southern Pacific Company, but also charged such diverting of funds from the Southern Pacific to the Central and Union Pacific as to justify judicial action. Many authorities were cited to show that where a majority of the stock is used for the benefit of individuals rather than of the company, receiverships are justified.

It is stated that the controlling interests of the Southern Pacific anticipated that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. might in their next movement make an application for a receiver, and that war was then made on them so that they could not continue to hold the stock that has heretofore been credited to "the pool." Senator Foraker is said to have been called East by his clients soon after the brief was filed here this week.

STEEL TRUST'S MEN LOYAL.

Millhands Have Invested in Company's Stock and Are Sure It Is All Right.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—No matter what the men in Wall Street may think of the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, the men who work in the mills are satisfied that they are all right, in spite of the recent slump in their values. There are in the Pittsburg district some three thousand employes of the corporation, who took advantage of the offer made some time ago to become stockholders. Many of them invested heavily and have the greater part of their ownings tied up in steel.

A canvass has just been made of the men, particularly of those employed in the great mills at Homestead and Braddock. In nine cases out of ten the men expressed the utmost confidence in the stocks and declared that they would not part with them under any circumstances. These are the same men who fought the corporation so bitterly during the strike two years ago.

IMAGINATION CAUSED TROUBLE.

Garrulous Rider of a Polo Pony Almost Made Police Believe He Was a Horse Thief.

James O'Toole, thirty-one years old, got into trouble early yesterday morning on account of the many contradictory stories he told about a roan polo pony that he rode into Long Island City. On his way to the ferry he told some persons that the pony had been bought by Howard Gould, on whose place at Roslyn he claimed to be employed; that Mr. Gould had found that the pony had been stolen and that he had instructed him to turn the animal over to Detective James Armstrong of the Eighteenth Precinct, Manhattan, and that he was on his way to carry out this mission. To others O'Toole said that the pony belonged to Maude Adams, the actress, and to others he said that the animal had just been imported at great expense.

The police had been looking for a roan pony that had been stolen, and when O'Toole arrived at the ferry he was arrested. It was subsequently found that the pony was not the missing animal. O'Toole asked the police to notify Michael Sheehan of Cedarhurst, who has charge of the Rockaway Hunt Club Stables, and this was done. Sheehan later said O'Toole worked for him, and that he had sent him with the pony to Manhattan. He said that a prominent physician of Cedarhurst had bought the pony at a New York sales stable, and that he had found the animal was lame and not as represented.

Detective Armstrong had taken an interest in the case, and the persons who had sold the pony had promised to take it back, so it was being returned. Magistrate Connorton concluded that O'Toole had his imagination overstimulated by beer, so he let the man go.

Promoted to Chief of Battalion.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday morning promoted Capt. Michael E. C. Graham of Engine Company No. 12 to the rank of Chief of Battalion. Graham was appointed a fireman on April 10, 1882, promoted to Assistant Foreman on Jan. 1, 1896, and became a Captain on April 15, 1896. His name was placed on the roll of merit for saving lives on April 10, 1884, and on May 5, 1885.

"RIDGE" LEVINE IS RAIDED

On a Former Occasion M. Holahan Was Found in His Place.

Capt. Burns Declares That His Royal Pleasure Club Is a Poolroom—Five Prisoners Taken.

"Sweet Saturday Night" sang "Ridge" Levine, once of the Parole Club, more lately the Royal Pleasure Club, as he was led down stairs in the Church Street Station House late yesterday afternoon. He was following his friends and relatives, Percy and John Levine, his cashier, William Bradley, and a negro, George Hill, who had acted as the club's general factotum.

It was all because Capt. Burns of the Church Street Precinct had had his suspicions of the clubrooms on the second floor at 20 Dey Street, where once Maurice F. Holahan, then President of the Board of Public Works, was found looking for his "wayward son." Capt. Burns, some time about a month ago, had borrowed a plain-clothes man from a near-by precinct and obtained a membership ticket that would admit him to the sacred precincts.

The Captain decided that yesterday afternoon was a good time for a visit to the club, and accordingly, about 4 o'clock, he summoned thirty of his men, all in plain clothes, got a ladder at the Fulton Street truck house, and started on a social call. Capt. Burns approached the lower door with Detectives Mahoney and Sullivan and rang the bell. Percy Levine answered it.

"Hello, Percy," said one of the detectives, cordially.

"I don't know you, gentlemen," said Percy, as he started to close the door.

Mahoney and Sullivan were too quick for him, and he was taken through the door and started for the Church Street Station before he had time to cry out.

Capt. Burns had a ladder put up against the front of the house, and he and Detective Mahoney went up it, followed by ten or a dozen others, while the rest of the men distributed themselves about.

Smash went the front window, and the Captain and Maloney tumbled over each other as they piled inside, for the Royal Pleasure Club scorns to trust in bars and similar contraptions. In the front room there were thirty-two men, some of them examining racing sheets of Chicago, St. Louis, and Brighton races, and the rest playing old maid and kindred games at tables in the middle.

Capt. Burns made for the back room, where there were a dozen more club members interestedly watching at a partition that screened the light of the rear windows, for slips which from time to time during the month past had been passed through a little slot and out under a curtain.

The partition did not stop the police. In the back room they found John Levine shouting something having to do with odds and horses out through a tin speaking tube that communicated to the rest of the apartment. With him was Bradley, handling cash, a telephone instrument, and the negro.

Meanwhile "Ridge" Levine, who said at the station that his whole name was Reginald, had skipped out from the little compartment in the rear room and led Detective McCormick a chase through the halls, first down stairs and then up again. McCormick caught him, however, and with John Bradley and the negro he was led in mournful procession away from the red plush furniture, green carpets, and chromos of the Royal Pleasure Club over to the Church Street Station.

There an affecting meeting took place between "Ridge" and John on the one hand and Percy on the other. John Levine said he was John Anderson of 221 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Bradley gave his address as 763 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, and 770 Lexington Avenue was that given for "Ridge" and Percy Levine.

Capt. Burns said that his warrants were based on a month's evidence of violations of the poolroom law and that Magistrate Ommen had issued them after going over the case.

Somebody asked "Ridge" Levine who was going to defend him, and he said: "I guess 'Benny' Steinhardt will," but Mr. Steinhardt did not appear during the early evening.

RAID IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Detectives Walked Into Alleged Poolroom Unhindered—One Man Went Down an Airshaft.

Police Captain O'Connor and Detectives Armstrong and Donohue of the West Thirtieth Street Station raided an alleged poolroom late yesterday afternoon on the second floor of an office building at 27 East Twenty-second Street. Four men were arrested. The raid was made without a warrant, but Capt. O'Connor says his men obtained enough evidence to warrant it.

The prisoners said they were Edward Noonan, a bartender; Charles Horlihorn, Henry M. Sugor, and Richard Thornfield.

Capt. O'Connor says the place had been running four or five days. He visited it yesterday afternoon with his detectives. He went to the back of the building, while Armstrong and Donohue went up stairs to the alleged poolroom. The door was open and they walked in unhindered.

They say a man was receiving news of a race over the telephone. After securing some racing sheets, Armstrong picked out four men and told them they were under arrest. There were about twenty-five in the room and several tried to escape.

As soon as Noonan realized that the men were policemen he ran to the back of the room and jumped into an airshaft. He had a rope fire escape and on this made his way to the ground. Capt. O'Connor saw him emerge from the airshaft and grabbed him. He was later identified by Detective Armstrong. On him was found $231.

The prisoners were all locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House.

TELEPHONE BOOTH A TRAP.

Agent of Children's Society Was Locked In, Became Frightened, and Was Almost Suffocated.

James Calhoun, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, met with a peculiar experience in the line of duty yesterday morning in the Morrisania Police Court. The officers of the court believe that outside of the discomfort he suffered he came very near death.

Calhoun was called from the court by a telephone message from the central office of the society at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street. He entered a sound-proof telephone booth in an adjoining room and closed the heavy double door behind him. When he was through with the telephone he started to leave the booth to find himself a prisoner.

The lock was broken. The court officers were aware of this, and had sent for a locksmith, who failed to come. In using the telephone they had left the doors open. They had forgotten to tell the agent of the society about the broken lock. Calhoun struggled with the door until he was nearly exhausted.

Thoroughly alarmed, he lost his presence of mind and beat upon and kicked on the woodwork of the booth. He yelled for help from the inside of the sound-proof booth. He had grown so weak in the close atmosphere of the booth that he was unable to break the glass sides with his fists.

It did not occur to him that he might have kicked out the glass or taken off a shoe to smash it. He had practically exhausted the air and had sunk almost helpless on the seat before the receiver when he grabbed the instrument and tried to break the glass with it. He was too far gone to do this. Then it occurred to him that the best way to call for help was through the telephone. He begged "Central" to call up Police Headquarters and notify them of his danger. Police Headquarters immediately notified Sergt. Wallace of the court.

The court officers pried open the door and found Calhoun lying on the floor of the booth semi-conscious. It took fully fifteen minutes to revive him. At the time of his recovery he was blue in the face, but still vainly trying to free himself. His hands were bruised and bleeding, showing the struggle he had made for freedom, which would not have been difficult if he had not lost his presence of mind.

DEVERY CAMPAIGN BANNER.

His Mayoralty Candidacy to be Inscribed When His Petition Is Filed.

Members of the William S. Devery Association of the Ninth Assembly District hung out a Devery banner yesterday at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where the association is quartered and where the pump is located. This banner, a big network affair, announces the "Big Chief" as the choice of the district for the Tammany leadership. Later, when the ex-Chief's petition for the Mayoralty nomination as an independent candidate is filed, it is intended to change the banner and make it read as the choice of the district for Mayor.

At the Devery headquarters last night it was said that the Devery nominating petition already has 2,000 signatures, of which 1,000 come from the Ninth District alone. Ten Commissioners of Deeds are at work all the time looking after the attestations of the signers, and the work is said to be progressing merrily. Shortly a petition will be started naming Dr. W. J. Stewart of the Devery following as the candidate of the Independent People's Party for Alderman, and later other petitions will be put out for candidates for other offices, including Assemblyman. Devery's speechmaking and cartail campaign will start in another week.

DISTRICT FIGHT ON CARROLL.

Rush, Who Aspires to Represent Murphy in Three-Cornered Contest, Swings Out a Banner.

There are lively times in the Tammany ranks of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where the adherents of Thomas E. Rush, one of the candidates for the Tammany leadership in the three-cornered fight being waged there, hung out a campaign banner yesterday, announcing Rush as their candidate for leader against Joseph F. Mulqueen, the present incumbent and the representative of John F. Carroll. The banner was swung in front of the Osceola Club, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, and is a huge network affair declaring Mr. Rush to be the choice of the club for Executive Member for the district.

The Osceola Club is the Rush organization, while the Carroll men, who are supporting Mulqueen, are quartered at the Jackson Club. The third wing in the district, under the leadership of Lawrence Delmour, has an organization and a clubhouse at 112 East Eighty-seventh Street, where many of the younger men of the Tammany enrolled voters of the district make their headquarters. Mulqueen is standing for re-election, and Rush, who fought last year, but was defeated at the primaries, is making a hard fight. Delmour so far has placed no candidate in the field, but is said to be opposed to both Mulqueen and Rush.

Both Rush and Delmour seek to represent the interests of Charles F. Murphy, which naturally are in opposition, quietly at least, to the Carroll forces. So far, however, Leader Murphy has not come out in favor of either the Rush or the Delmour organization. There has been a gradual shifting about in the district, however, in which the Osceola Club has been getting some the best of it, and in which the Jackson Club has been getting all the worst of it. For instance, Samuel Untermyer resigned as a Director of the Jackson Club recently, and now it is understood that he has arrayed himself with the Osceola Club. Identified with the club at the present time are Maurice Untermyer, Murray C. Dannenbaum, John W. Muldoon, Frederick Haberman, and John Beinert. Maurice B. Blumenthal, Deputy Attorney General, is one of the active spirits in the interests of Rush, and is one of the committee in charge of the campaign. The other members of this committee are Maurice A. O'Connell, Frank McDermott, Solomon Heller, James W. Gerard, H. H. Levy, George H. Cornish, Thomas F. O'Connor, James Cullinan, John L. J. Canavan, George H. Benson, Michael McKenna, John J. Hart, and Solomon C. Loebl.

POLL AND BALLOT CLERKS.

Senator Plunkitt Pleased with Number Allotted for This Year.

State Senator George Plunkitt announced yesterday from Tammany Hall that the organization is happy in the allotment of poll and ballot clerks, even if it was cut off in the matter of special deputies working under the State Superintendent of Elections. The latter officials, to be named by Tammany, were cut down in Manhattan and the Bronx from 105 last year to 54 for this year, but in the matter of poll and ballot clerks the Tammany organization scores heavily, although as a matter of fact the Republican organization gets the same treatment, as the number of appointments are equally divided.

The Senator received word officially yesterday that in each election district of the city eight poll and ballot clerks will be assigned, four to each of the two great parties. As there are 937 election districts in Manhattan and the Bronx it makes a total of 3,748 appointments to each of the two parties. On this the organization leaders are joyous. The examination of applicants for clerkships begins to-morrow, and will be held at 112 West Forty-second Street for Manhattan and at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street for the Bronx.

McCREERY ESTATE APPRAISED.

Bequests Made Under the Will Exceed the Net Value of Property Left.

Bequests made under the will of James McCreery, who died at Aiken, S. C., Feb. 20 last, are shown by the appraisement of his personal estate to reach a total greater than the net estate, so that they all will have to be scaled down proportionately. The total cash bequests under the will of the dry goods merchant reach $251,359, whereas the net personal estate amounts to but $230,564, and of this personal belongings and furniture to the value of $10,000 must be given to the widow. This leaves a total estate of $220,564 to be divided among the legatees, whose specific bequests reach more than $30,000 over that figure.

The appraisement, for the purpose of determining the amount of tax due to the State, was filed yesterday with the Surrogates' office, and shows a total estate, gross, of $321,065. The principal items include 100 shares of stock in the International Banking Corporation, valued at $19,700; 100 shares of the United States Express Company, valued at $14,000; 75 shares of the Guardian Trust Company, valued at $15,000; 300 shares of Cotton Oil preferred, valued at $29,100; 500 shares of Pacific Mail, worth $19,500; 70 shares in the Corn Exchange Bank, valued at $30,100; 50 shares in the Mercantile Trust Company, valued at $55,000; 200 shares in the James McCreery Realty Corporation, valued at $25,000; 1,200 shares in the Cramp Shipbuilding and Engine Company, valued at $45,600, and 21 bonds of the Delaware and Northampton Railroad, valued at $23,250. Against this gross personal estate there are figured debts aggregating $90,500. These include $26,865 due to Seligman & Co., $50,130 due to Leask & Co., $9,851 due to Mrs. Fannie M. McCreery, the widow, and $16,301 for the expenses of administration and the commissions of the executors.

The only known real estate left by Mr. McCreery is his late home and grounds at Inwood, left to the widow for life, in addition to an annuity of $10,000. James Crawford McCreery, a son, receives a cash bequest of $150,000, which is the bulk of the estate. Bequests of $10,000 each are left to each of five grandchildren, and the residuary estate is to be divided among the four sons, James Crawford, Andrew B., Robert S., and William J. McCreery, who also were made the executors. The valuation of the Inwood property is placed at $60,000.

WATCH TRADE MONOPOLY

Local Dealers Admit Case and Movement Combination.

A Pool Said to Exist Under Protection of the Tariff—Limited Number of "Distributers."

Four companies have, so local dealers assert, practically the monopoly of manufacture in the United States of watch cases and watch movements. They are protected by the tariff, which is said to be in effect prohibitive, so far as foreign-made cases and movements are concerned. The concerns said to be monopolists are: Cases—The Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia and the Crescent Watch Case Company of Newark, and—movements—the Elgin National Watch Company and the Waltham Watch Company. The proof that the companies named are pact-bound and working in a systematic unison of control of the jobbing and retail trade is found in nearly every phase of the output of their productions, and no secrecy is observed in the transactions. The companies operate through "distributors" or "jobbers," who deal with "jobbers" not directly identified with the companies and retailers. The "distributers" are held to the strictest account as middlemen, and on the slightest excuse are deprived of favor and profit.

Periodically—every two or three months—each of the four case or movement companies issues a list of "recognized distributors" to whom alone it will sell its cases or movements. These lists are issued simultaneously, and each, so far as the names of the distributors are concerned, is identical with the other. The companies are deaf to requests from jobbers who wish to be placed on the list unless there are vacancies, the result of discipline, and the policy of the companies is to have as few "distributors" as possible. Local retailers say that while they lack proof they have no doubt that a system of pooling exists between the companies and that they would be a unit in opposing the formation of a new case or movement manufacturing company.

The "recognized distributors" in favor are the only intermediaries between the companies and the unlisted jobbers and retailers. They are required to sell cases and movements at fixed prices to the retailers. When stricken from the list, disrated, they must, like the retailers, buy from the "distributors," and a blacklisted "distributor" would not find one in good standing disposed to sell him cases or movements promptly or satisfactorily. In many instances discrimination that results in profitless business is arbitrarily exercised by the companies through their "distributors." The trade has long since recognized that it must take the companies' products on their own terms and prices.

Retailers claim that they have not only to handle the Elgin and Waltham movements, but that the system of comity of interest between them and the two case companies named compels the purchase of Crescent or Keystone cases. Many of the dealers have experienced annoyance, delay, or failure when endeavoring to procure movements if there has been any doubt or uncertainty in regard to their using Crescent or Keystone cases.

A retail dealer in the Maiden Lane district vouched specifically yesterday for the main details of the monopoly as above set forth on the pledge that his identity should not be revealed. He added:

"It has been no secret all along that you can't get an Elgin or a Waltham movement without its being certain that you are going to have a Crescent or a Keystone case. There is no question that there is a perfect understanding between the two movement and the two case firms. The 'distributors' when in favor can mold the trade in the interests of the 'combine.' The four companies don't want many 'distributors' or to bother with the small fry of jobbers, who are slow pay as a rule, and often make bad debts. They prefer to deal with men who, if necessary, would pay in advance, and I believe that the companies have from time to time when they needed large sums of money found bankers among the 'distributors.' Any talk of competition is nonsense. The history of promotions of rival movement and case manufactories is of signal disaster. The four companies control the situation. The tariff protects them against foreign movements and cases.

"The 'distributors' around here are Henry Ginnel & Co., Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., and N. H. White & Co. If you can't get a movement from them, you can't get it elsewhere. And if you want a movement there is invariably an excuse for delay unless you 'see a light' and want the right kind of case. The companies do as they please as to output, regulating it according to demand, and cutting it down when there is not a paying demand. There is always a dearth of movements in the Fall, for instance."

The Keystone Case Company is said to be controlled by Drexel interests, which now dominate the affairs of the Crescent, formerly under the control of the Waltham Company.

The Dingley tariff imposes a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on cases, and an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. on movements. There is also a specific duty on movements, according to jewels, from 35 cents each for seven jewels or less to $3 each for seventeen jewels or more.

PANIC ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Blowing Out of Fuse Results in Injury of Two Persons on Third Avenue Line.

As a result of an explosion on a southbound Third Avenue elevated train early yesterday morning several laborers were cut by flying glass.

The train was pulling out of the Ninety-ninth Street Station, when the shoe which works on the third rail broke and caused a short circuit. Immediately the fuse on the car was blown out with a loud report. The explosion was heavy enough to shatter many of the panes of glass in the car. Blue flames enveloped the car, and the passengers, who were nearly all Italian laborers, were panic-stricken. The burning metal of the car caused a veritable rain of sparks to fall to the street, and, coupled with the blue flames, the Italians were besides themselves with fright.

The laborers did not stop to find the cause of the trouble, but made a wild rush from the car. Many attempted to climb out of the windows, while a majority made a rush for the doors to get to the station platform.

Patrolman Shaw was standing on the street, near the station, and, hearing the explosion, ran to the station and met the laborers as they commenced to rush down the stairs. He saw several of them bleeding from cuts on the head and face, and found two men who were bleeding profusely. Lorenzo Pisano, thirty-seven years old, was cut severely on both wrists, and Michael Peglo, thirty years old, received a severe cut on the left wrist. These two men were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where Dr. Krauskopf of the Harlem Hospital dressed their wounds.

SEXTON TO BUY A CLUBHOUSE.

Headquarters Are Provided for His Nineteenth District Organization.

John E. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, who is handling one end of a three-cornered fight for the leadership this Fall, with some of his associates, yesterday completed arrangements for the purchase of a home for the Pontiac Club, which is his organization and which, as long as he remains the leader of the district, will continue to be the official Tammany headquarters there.

The club now occupies rooms at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, over the restaurant kept by Thomas Healy, a strong Sexton man. These rooms now are regarded as too small, and the new clubhouse secured is at 136 West Sixty-fifth Street, where the entire four-story building will be occupied.

This house formerly was occupied by Max W. Kraus, and will be altered at once to adapt it to club purposes. Frank Farrell, one of the leading members of the Tammany Club, was instrumental in securing the property.

OUT OF TOWN

You drink doubtful water, eat unaccustomed food, sleep in malarial places. A few swallows of Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps twice a day WILL HEAD OFF TROUBLE from any of these causes. It is moreover a fine beverage—a famous cobbler of all summer drinks. Get it BEFORE YOU GO.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

Original bottles only—2 sizes. Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO., 21 State Street, New York.

MISS GOULD GIVES PALMS.

She Presents Five Fine Specimens to the Botanical Gardens.

The collection of rare palms on exhibition in the central and main building of the conservatory range in the New York Botanical Garden was enriched last week by Miss Helen Gould, who presented to the garden five large palms from her conservatories in Irvington. One is valuable for its rarity under cultivation. This is the Calamus Asperrimus, one of the rattan palms which is also one of the comparatively few of the species of the climbing habit. The specimen at the garden has already attained a height of some twenty-five feet and bears leaves from four to six feet in length. In its native haunts it clings to the trunks of the rougher barked or softer wooded trees, but in the garden it will be trained to a stake.

Another specimen is of the leaning date palm, native to Southeast Africa. It is remarkable for the length and graceful curving of its drooping leaves. A companion plant is like it in appearance, but is native to western tropical Africa. The fourth is a tall palm rising to a height of twenty-five feet or more and crowned with a broad-spreading cluster of leaves. It is the golden fruited palm, so named from the color of its large clusters of small fruits. It is a native of Madagascar.

The fifth is a specimen of the Alexandra's feather palm. Its tall smooth trunk has attained a height of some eighteen feet and its crest of many long, finely cut leaves makes it several feet higher, and presents a broad area of deep green foliage. It is native of Australia.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. KNOX.

Daughters of the American Revolution Dedicate a Bronze Tablet at Thomaston, Me.

THOMASTON, Me., July 25.—Beneath the spreading branches of a stately elm tree, near where once stood the grand old historic mansion Montpelier, the home of Gen. Henry Knox, a handsome bronze tablet in memory of Gen. Knox was unveiled at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Knox was the first Secretary of War under President Washington, besides having been prominent in the Revolutionary struggle. The tablet was purchased by Gen. Knox Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the exercises occurred.

The unveiling was performed by the State Regent of the society, Mrs. M. E. Kendall of Portland. J. E. Moore of this town delivered an historical address and Congressman Charles E. Littlefield spoke briefly.

POSTAL INQUIRY TO PROCEED.

August Grand Jury in Brooklyn to Take Up New, and Perhaps Sensational, Evidence.

For the first time in New York, so far as is known, a Federal Grand Jury was drawn for the month of August yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. This was taken as an indication that more evidence in connection with the Post Office scandals had been obtained. Just what the evidence discovered is no one would reveal. It was rumored, however, that it is of a sensational nature, and will involve a number of prominent men.

District Attorney Youngs would not talk about the evidence nor would he say anything about the Beavers case, except to declare that no amount of newspaper comment would compel him to change his course in the matter. He said that sooner or later, Beavers would be very glad to come to Brooklyn.

The August Grand Jury will not begin its work until the first Wednesday of next month. The July Grand Jury has cleared up all of the criminal matters outside of the Post Office investigation that have come before it.

MR. PAYNE BETTER.

Postmaster General Wires from Portland, Me., That His Health Is Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—F. H. Whitney, private secretary to Postmaster General Payne, to-day received a dispatch from Mr. Payne, dated at Portland, Me., saying:

"Am very much improved."

The Postmaster General will be in Boston early next week.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25.—Postmaster General Payne and party sailed early to-day on the revenue cutter Onondaga to the eastward. After making brief calls at one or two points, the party will visit Bar Harbor.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Figures for Fiscal Year Show a Decrease of $41,127,807 as Compared with 1902.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The annual preliminary report of Commissioner Yerkes on the collection of internal revenue and the condition of the service shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the total collections amounted to $230,740,302, a decrease as compared with the year 1902 of $41,127,607. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $131,955,472; increase, $10,815,438.
Tobacco, $43,514,810; decrease, $8,423,114.
Fermented liquors, $45,547,856; decrease, $26,441,046.
Oleomargarine, $736,785; decrease, $2,207,708.
Filled cheese, $6,445; increase, $3,421.
Mixed flour, $1,795; decrease, $417.
Adulterated butter and process of renovated butter, $154,558; increase, $151,053.
Banks, bankers, &c., $889; increase, $872.
Miscellaneous, including legacies, $8,826,761; decrease, $17,027,004.

Bids for Dry Dock at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Bids for the construction of a dry dock at Norfolk were opened to-day at the Navy Department. The limit of cost fixed by Congress is $1,200,000. The bids were as follows: John C. Rogers, New York, $910,000; Edward F. Fonder, Philadelphia, $1,273,560; John Pierce, New York, $1,057,701; Continental Jewell Filtration Company, New York, $1,083,147; P. J. Carlin, Brooklyn, $1,152,478.

Wade Commands in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Major Gen. Wade assumed command of the Division of the Philippines to-day, Gen. Davis, who has been in command, retiring to-morrow.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF PAPYRI.

Excavations at Oxyrhynchus Reveal Ancient Documents—Latin Papyrus of the Third Century Found.

The following letter has been received by the London Times. It is dated from Oxford, and signed by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt:

After completing our excavations at Hibeh, we returned in February last to Behnesa, the ancient Oxyrhynchus, where in 1897 we were fortunate enough to find a large collection of Greek papyri. The work was confined on the present occasion to two large mounds, which were systematically cleared away down to the level at which the earth was too damp for the preservation of papyrus; and the success of our second excavations, which covered six weeks, was, in proportion to the time expended, not less marked than that of our first. Not only were documents of the first four centuries of the Christian era very numerous, but both mounds had been strewn with the débris of libraries of classical and theological writings. The superintendence of the excavations left us no time for decipherment on the spot, but the papyri have recently reached Oxford, and the results of a brief examination of some of the more important finds may be of interest.

The first place is claimed by a third century fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus similar in style to the so-called "logia" discovered at Oxyrhynchus in 1897. As in that papyrus, the separate sayings are introduced by the words, "Jesus saith," and are for the most part unrecorded elsewhere, though some which are found in the Gospels (e. g., "The Kingdom of God is within you" and "Many that are first shall be last, and the last shall be first") occur here in different surroundings. Six sayings are preserved, unfortunately in an imperfect condition; but the new "logia" papyrus supplies more evidence concerning its origin than was the case with its predecessor, for it contains an introductory paragraph stating that what follows consisted of "the words which Jesus, the living Lord, spake" to two of His disciples, and, moreover, one of the uncanonical sayings is already extant in part, the conclusion of it, "He that wanders shall reign and he that reigns shall rest," being quoted by Clement of Alexandria from the Gospel according to the Hebrews. It is, indeed, possible that this Gospel was the source from which all this second series of "logia" was derived, or they, or some of them, may perhaps have been taken from the Gospel according to the Egyptians, to which Prof. Harnack and others have referred the "logia" found in 1897. But we are disposed to regard both series as collections of sayings currently ascribed to our Lord rather than as extracts from any one uncanonical Gospel.

Latin papyri from Egypt have been so rare that a Latin historical text at some length is as unexpected as it is welcome. The papyrus, which is of the third century, proves to contain part of an epitome of Livy, covering Books 37-39 and 48-55. Of Livy's history all books later than the forty-fifth are lost; but an epitome of them is extant, from which, however, the papyrus differs very largely in respect of the events selected for mention. The back of the Livy papyrus was subsequently used for writing a text of the Epistle to the Hebrews, of which a considerable portion is preserved, being much the largest piece of the New Testament on papyrus that has yet been discovered. Another interesting Biblical fragment comes from the Septuagint version of Genesis, and is probably a century older than any of the extant vellum manuscripts.

Among the numerous fragments of lost Greek classics, the most noteworthy that we have hitherto deciphered are (1) a first century B. C. papyrus containing on one side an epinician ode or odes by a poetess who may perhaps be Corinna, the rival and reputed instructress of Pindar, and on the other side several new epigrams by Leonidas, Antipater, and Amyntas; and (2) part of a philosophical dialogue, in which the tyrant Pisistratus is one of the speakers, and which is concerned with Periander, Solon, and other historical personages. We may also mention a long second century papyrus containing an elaborate invocation addressed to a goddess, of whose titles both in Egypt and throughout the civilized world a detailed list is given, while on the back is an account of a miraculous cure effected by Imhotep, who is identified with the Asclepius of the Greeks. Both compositions seem to be products of the later Alexandrian school, to which belong the writings known under the name of Hermes Trismegistus.

All these papyri will be published in Part IV. of the "Oxyrhynchus Papyri," which we expect to issue within a year, Part III. being now on the point of appearance. The mounds of Oxyrhynchus cover an area which is surpassed by that of few ancient towns in Egypt; and two or even three more seasons' work will be required to exhaust the more promising portions of the site, which has proved itself far richer than any other in opportunities for the recovery of lost classical and early Christian literature. May we conclude by expressing the hope that the Graeco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund will obtain the increased financial support necessary for the completion of an undertaking which has already given such encouraging results?

YELLOWSTONE PARK TROUT.

Big Fish May Be Caught in the Ice-Cold Streams.

Fishing in the Yellowstone National Park is as free as the good dry air which sweeps over the mountains. But it is by no means so easy as breathing, except in the Yellowstone Lake.

There the greenest amateur can throw his line out into the lake. The individual who runs the rod-renting concession is in no sense a philanthropist, and the visitor who loses any or who causes any other impairment of the hired outfit, which has to be repaired, will find that he has indulged in an expensive recreation.

The Interior Department fixes the prices which may be charged for all regular concessions, and the concessionaires are limited to the Government prices in almost every detail, except that of repairs to rods. And right there is where this particular concessionaire tries to get even. The safest way to make him unhappy is to bring your own outfit. It is cheaper in the end.

The man who enters the park to fish and wants to have more real sport than is to be enjoyed by hauling dozens of trout out of Lake Yellowstone makes straight for Uncle John's. Mr. Yancy is a man of independent means and of great experience in the woods. But his heart is warm for the tenderfoot who comes to Yancy's with a real enthusiasm for good trout fishing and has the pluck and the skill to back up his enthusiasm in climbing through the rock tangles among which the stream rolls there.

Every one of the numerous creeks and rivers in the park has trout in it. Most of them are the black-spotted mountain trout, with two or three bands of rainbow colors streaking their sides horizontally. But the Gardiner River is the great trout stream for the regular dwellers in the park who have to stay in its fastnesses all the year round.

About three miles from Gardiner City the Boiling River runs into the Gardiner. The Gardiner comes down out of the mountains, ever refreshed by melting snow. It is as cold as ice.

Its low water time is the coldest day of Winter, when its sources are all frozen. Its high water is in the middle of July, when the mountain tops are beginning to emerge brown and bare from under their white Winter overcoats. It comes down to the Boiling River a torrent almost ice cold.

The Boiling River comes out of the hillside five feet across and two feet deep, and tumbles, steaming, into the cold water. A cloud like that of an engine discharging surplus steam through its safety valve hangs over the junction all day long.

From that point down to the junction of the Gardiner with the Yellowstone the Gardiner never freezes, and the trout bite all Winter long. By apparently common consent, this part of the Gardiner is exempt from all fishing restrictions. It seems never to be fished out.

Out here the speckled trout of the East are known as the Gardiner River trout. They are seldom or never caught anywhere else.

The most frequent trout of the Gardiner, however, is the Bombara trout, which was introduced here from Germany many years ago and has flourished exceedingly. It is a hard-mouthed, greedy biter, but lacks spirit after it is once convinced that it is firmly hooked, as, indeed, does the mountain trout.

Only one in six turns and takes the fly into deep water. After the first spatter and defiance on the surface of the water most of them come tamely in toward the clicking reel and are lifted out to the shore without a wiggle. The Gardiner, because of its peculiar sources, changes its conditions every day. When it is high and roiled, it is fished with minnow bait. The minnows are caught in great quantities in the vegetation which fills the water at the outlet of Boiling River.

Above Gardiner about two miles are the Turkey Pens. Nobody knows why they are called the Turkey Pens. They are flats down near the level of the Yellowstone, where the deer and elk and antelope feed in great numbers until the hills above are cleared of snow.

Here the Yellowstone eddies into holes that are reputed to be 100 feet deep. There are traditions, backed up by the skins of the trout, that in these holes are spotted veterans which weigh eight, nine, and ten pounds.

It is very seldom that more than one of them is caught in a season. The successful fisherman is usually one who uses a dace—called white fish out here—three or four inches long on a No. 2 hook, and weights his line with a sinker to carry it nearly to the bottom of the hole.

The best fishing found by the party so far has been at Yankee Jim's cañon, fifteen miles below Cinnabar. Here the river runs into deep rapids, holes, and eddies again. Here the black gnat and the brown and gray hackle rise in plenty to the skillful caster.

It was seldom that a trout weighing less than half a pound was hooked. There were places where a thin scum floated up and down an eddy an eighth of a mile long, where the trout were rising continually through the scum at the gnats which hung over it. A fly cast among them was gobbled almost immediately, but the gnats shifted so often that the fisherman was kept running up and down a long parapet of roughly piled rocks to keep in range.—St. Paul Dispatch.

A STORY FROM MOROCCO.

Sultan and Courtiers Excited Over a Policeman's Tale—Gold Mine Thought to be Discovered by Tribesmen—Possible Developments.

War in one of the most ancient kingdoms on earth has started many rumors, and among them a curious story, which though it has nothing to do with the present contest, is worth repeating. It is stated that a little flutter of excitement more interesting even than the rebellion has lately stirred the dusky bosoms of the Sultan of Morocco and his faithful but impecunious courtiers. A sharp-eyed official was wandering through the bazaars of the imperial city the other day, intent upon a chance of increasing the small and uncertain salary which Providence and the Emir had allotted to him, when his eye fell, so the story runs, upon a group of shawl-wrapped figures clustering around two others who sat and chaffered in low but eager whispers with a native goldsmith. Now curiosity, though a vice in the civilian, is a virtue in those who safeguard the interests of absolute potentates, and this Moorish policeman, peeping over the shoulders of the gazing crowd, saw beneath him two hillmen fresh from the rocky gorges of Tafilet squatting in the dust in their ragged camel cloths and bartering with the brown usurer in front fresh virgin gold dust—not a pinch of it such as one might pick up in the bed of almost any of his Majesty's hill-streams, but a handful or two, rolled up in banana leaves as though it were of little more account to those swarthy beggars than ghee or sugar!

One can well imagine how the news spread, how it passed from the peon to his superior, and from him again to the Court, and so at last to the Sultan himself, how the yellow amber of his hookah dropped from the lips of that much-harassed Prince of the Faithful as he rose to his feet and had the wonderful tale told over once again ere he hastily summoned into his presence the adventurous shepherds, and eventually secured—as the report observes with a delicacy which ignores Arab means of obtaining information—"reluctant but exact particulars," of whence came a new find of gold that may mean so much to Morocco, and all who are interested in her future. It may be taken for granted that some of those means of "persuasion" in which the Moors have always been expert were used to extort the secret of the discovery from the unwilling tribesmen, but what his Shereefian Majesty heard, and what is to come of it, the future alone can show.

If it was only a chance hoard in the brown hands of those shawl-wrapped countrymen which so upset the equanimity of the Morocco Court, or only the siftings of a single deceptive "pocket," such as even the poorest auriferous river will sometimes sweep into a corner for the benefit of a casual explorer and the chagrin of those who come after him, then one more disappointment will have been added to the many which have marked the world's insatiable thirst for the precious metal. But if, on the other hand, that yellow dust bartered in the native bazaar was really the first fruits of some rich and hitherto unknown goldfields, then the days of the ancient Barbary empire are probably numbered, and those ragged "Tell" men, with their camel cloths and date staves, will have done more to let the prosaic but civilizing air of Europe into wild Morocco than all our diplomatists have hitherto been able to accomplish. No decree, however keen, no desire of the Emperor to keep the new treasure to himself, will avail against the magic fascination of the metal, a whisper of whose nearness will draw treasure seekers from the four quarters of the globe, and behind them must come active Western interference in Moorish affairs.

And there is something very suggestive in the method and manner of the incident of the true discovery of a field. This is just the way in which the fickle goddess of fortune likes to disclose her treasures; it was in this way that the still unrealized riches of California were first brought to light. A Mr. Marshall, the contractor of a saw mill on the estate of a Swiss emigrant, settled on the banks of the Sacramento River, chanced one day to note a particle or two of gold in the mill race, and in a month all America was on fire with the great news, and the mines of Brazil and Mexico and Granada sank into abashed insignificance before the splendor of the find to which that thimbleful of yellow sand pointed the way. And so again a Russian convoy, toiling over the Siberian steppes with not two thoughts but vodka and their evening tea urns, laid bare by a stumbling horse's hoof an auriferous tract which raised the annual produce of the Russian Empire to £4,000,000 from a third of that amount. Bathurst and Ballarat and the Victorian goldfields again came less at the suggestion of the scientific geologist than at the rattle of the tin pannikin of the poor loafer who stretched his blanket by a mountain stream, and dipped unexpectedly with his supper water a little gritty something which in its potentialities might have made Heliogabalus start and Croesus turn over in his grave with envy.

Wherever, in fact, the primary or volcanic rocks are disintegrated, and the quartz veins passed through the great crushing mills of storm and frost, gold is possible in the sandy beds of the hill torrents that carry the resulting gravels down to the plains and deposit the finer sands and the tell-tale particles of yellow metal along the flats. There is gold to be found like this in Hungary and Transylvania, in Piedmont and Spain, and all over Africa from north to south. Even here at home there is plenty of native gold in Wicklow—unfortunately all uncoined—and Scotland has in Dumfriesshire and Helmsdale fields which might undoubtedly be worked at a small profit with the help of modern science. It is interesting to remember, side by side with this news from Morocco, that only a short time ago the County Council of Sutherland resolved to ask the Duke of Sutherland to reopen the Kildonan goldfields, and allow them to be worked by the resident population at a fair surface rent. The goldfields have been closed for years, but as a proof of their productive value a large nugget was exhibited at the meeting, and the opinion was expressed that if the latest machinery were used the fields would give remunerative employment to a large number of miners. Whether or not his Shereefian Majesty will find opportunity and means to work the newly discovered deposits, with a Pretender rampant on his frontier, and the troublesome envoys of Western Christendom making from time to time all sorts of awkward demands and suggestions as to social improvements, we have yet to learn. But it looks very much as if the encroachments of civilization which have already encircled Morocco on the four quarters of the compass were preparing to completely engulf a kingdom ancient and time honored before the "Arabian Nights" were written. If, indeed, "there is gold in Ophir," then the kingdom of the Sultans of Tafilet will give place with startling rapidity—the most romantic monarchy in the world will vanish at a breath. While its great achievements will be left to the safe keeping of history, the very garden of Africa, a country of oak and orange and vine such as Europe has not had the partitioning of for a long time, possessing moreover a glorious climate along the western coast, and undreamed of riches above and below ground, will fall into the hands of the first comers who are blessed with enterprise and a resolute Government behind them that knows its own mind and is ready to act upon the knowledge.—Correspondent of London Pall Mall Gazette.

BARBER'S BID FOR PATRONS.

Iced Towels and Bromo Seltzer Among Novel Trade Leaders.

There is one enterprising barber in the city who intends to get trade if advertising will bring it. His shop is on the edge of the Tenderloin—only he calls it the Hamburger district, because he says it is so "raw"—and in his front window is a placard so large that even a man who can't run may read. It bears this doubtless welcome invitation to many a weary head:

COME IN AND GET SHAVED.
ICED TOWELS TO-DAY.

And as if that were not enough to bring customers, two smaller signs set forth other inviting information. One reads:

ONLY TONGUE-TIED BARBERS
EMPLOYED HERE.

But scarcely less appealing to the man who has had a night of it is the companion to this sign, which says:

BROMO-SELTZER ON DRAUGHT.

Just how bromo on draught tastes some people may not know, but the experiment may be worth trying.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ROUND VS. SQUARE BALES.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Has a Difficult Problem.

A merry war is being waged before the Inter-State Commerce Commission between the competing cotton compress interests of the country. The fight was started by a complaint of the Planters' Compress Company, a concern with principal offices in Boston, alleging that in view of the difference in the density of the cotton bales under the two systems of compressing, the square bale and the cylindrical bale, the latter was being discriminated against and should receive a differential in its favor. It suggested a 10 per cent. differential. The Planters' Company submitted a long string of other allegations along that line.

The railroads, a score or more of which are made defendant in the proceeding, are filing elaborate answers with the commission, denying most of these allegations. They claim that any differential in favor of the cylindrical-bale cotton, or the Lowry system, as it is called, would be a discrimination against 95 per cent. of the cotton industry. They allege that the amount of cotton compressed in cylindrical bales by the Planters' Company and by all other parties using the same or similar methods did not exceed 5 per cent. of the total crop of cotton during the crop seasons of 1900 and 1901.

The railroads, in reply to the contention of the cylindrical interests that the greater density of the bales loading in the cars call for a differential, say that there are a great many square bale compresses loading thirty-four-foot box cars with 100 bales of cotton weighing 50,000 pounds, and that the square bale package is gradually being made a package of higher density, and thereby the amount of square bale cotton which can be carried in each car is being gradually increased. Any differential, according to the roads, would be a discrimination against the great bulk of cotton owners and shippers of the United States, and would stifle competition.

The cotton compressors of Mississippi have already asked to be allowed to intervene in the proceedings, and a great volume of papers in the case is being accumulated at the commission.—Washington Star.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS.

Cold Sponging, Dry Rubs, and Keep Moving When Wet or Chilled.

Habitual colds are due to an ill-kept skin on the outside and dyspeptic mucous membranes on the inside, the result of indigestion or constipation, coupled with carelessness.

Cold water, proper food, and common sense are the foundations upon which a cold-cure must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long, with a brisk, dry rub immediately before and after, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature.

For those unaccustomed to cold water, tolerance can be gained in three weeks' time by the use of water at any comfortable temperature, making it one degree colder each day, until it can be employed without dread as cold as it will run. Salt may be added to the water for its stimulating effect, or alcohol; witch hazel is also useful.

Cold water intelligently used does not steal vitality, but fosters it. It stimulates the nerves that control the expansion and contraction of the blood vessels and regulates the cutaneous circulation. The dry rub is a fair substitute for those who cannot take the cold sponge.

Hot water may be employed once or twice a week when a full bath is taken and soap used. This bath should end with a cold sponge.

For cold feet, wading ankle deep in cold water in the bath tub for one or two minutes before retiring will be found effective. If reaction does not set in after brisk rubbing, wrap the feet in flannel; they will soon thaw out. Do not use hot water bottles or other debilitating forms of heat. Cold hands may be treated on the same principle, but they have to be kept in cold water usually a much longer time.

Some colds are due to micro-organisms that attack the air passages, but this is much less likely to happen in a person whose powers of resistance have been raised by dietetic and hygienic measures.

If colds result from dust in the nasal passages, as sometimes happens, the nostrils may be washed out regularly with some warm alkaline solution, and with as much satisfaction as one brushes the teeth. This is properly a part of the morning toilet, for those at least who suffer from catarrh in the atmosphere of great cities. Operative interference on the nose and throat may be required for deformities or diseased tissues which act as an exciting cause.

The inside and outside skins of the body are so much in sympathy and so dependent on each other that any disorder of the one is sure to react upon the other, and this is especially true of the alimentary canal and the skin as a whole. Overeating when tired, overeating in connection with overexertion, indulging in things known to disagree, are among the causes of colds; for taking cold is ordinarily nothing but a successful attack from without; an attack that succeeds simply because the skin, which resists, is not properly supported from within, or lacks tone itself.

One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly, and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking deep breaths. The lungs used in this way act as a pump to drive the blood along. This practice, with the others named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of having to entertain this unwelcome guest periodically.—Youth's Companion.

BAREHEADED GIRLS.

Banishment of the Hat Going On in England.

One of the most enchantingly daring and bewitchingly pretty fashion crazes the Summer girl is going to pioneer in England this year is the banishment of the hat. She was tutored in the notion last Summer by her American cousins at the hot-weather holiday resorts, where, with their hair exquisitely dressed and beneath most elaborate parasols, the belles passed the livelong day in the open air entirely devoid of head gear. With an eye to effect, the same girls cut their sleeves off at the elbows and scorned gloves, so that the turn of the lovely arm, wrist, and hand that wielded the parasol was not lost upon the beholder.

The remarkable preference thus shown for the parasol has created quite a new part for that accessory of the toilet, which is made to share in the English girl's Summer campaign of coquetry as the fan does in a clever Spanish woman's hands.

Men who are leaving town to-day for a week end at the seaside or up the river will be able to watch this crusade against millinery.

Even in London, city-bound folk may detect subtle signs and portents that point toward the hat's threatened annihilation. One is the mob cap, called for courtesy's sake a bonnet, that so many pretty women are now wearing, a cap made of embroidered cambric, through which the sunny curls that ripple beneath are able to run riot. It is tied on loosely by means of narrow black velvet strings, and is altogether a very charming conceit.

A second and bolder step toward the abandonment of her hat the girl in her teens is taking. She ties her hair up at the back with the broadest bit of black ribbon she can buy. Presently that black ribbon will prove all the millinery she will wear. Perhaps she will raise it then from its lowly position in the nape of the neck to a more exalted one on high, once again consciously or unconsciously following the lead of her cousins across the sea, who accomplish some charming apologies for bonnets with the aid of what is called an Alsatian bow, made still more piquant and alluringly pretty by an attendant red rose, deftly arranged to dangle behind one ear.

The woman who has no desire to woo strength and beauty for her hair by discarding her hat, one of the chief reasons assigned by the practical in favor of the new vogue, may look picturesque in a mushroom-shaped model made of Tedda straw, the color any of the gradations from palest biscuit to the deep brown tone of wheat when it is ripe. This hat, trimmed with a prim silk ruche and furnished with strings, is bewitching above a lovely countenance.

New friends do not oust old favorites in these days of eclecticism, hence the Panama, though less fashionable and ubiquitous than it was last Summer, when it came among us with a great furor for the first time, is so cool and so useful as a protection for the eyes of cyclists, golfers, and those who take their pleasure strenuously on the mountain tops or the moors, that it is still enjoying a wide renown.

The river hat of the hour is essentially the muslin one, with a fluted brim rendered different from its forerunner of seasons past by means of a floral crown. One of pink heath looks breezy and beautiful, while allied to a blue brim a crown of double white cherry blossoms bears an enchantingly sweet appearance. Then, again, the Romney hats are beautiful, with the sides of their big brims brought down over the ears by means of a scarf trimming of soft silk, which is loosely tied beneath the chin.

Every one, too, who is essentially smart has a good word to say for the French sailor shape, made in variegated straw, with a straw crown band passed through a buckle at one side, or in front. And another tentatively introduced novelty, really as old as the hills, is a country woman's bonnet, such as old grandams in the hamlets have worn for time immemorial, made of gathered lawn, with a fluted and goffered brim, or, still more faithfully to tradition, of lavender print, properly stiffened and starched, fixed beneath the chin by means of short print strings, neatly hemmed at the edge.—London Mail.

GERMAN ENGINEERS MEET.

Congress of the Association at Munich—Prof. Schmoller Lectures on "The Borderland Between Technical Progress and Practical Economics."

BERLIN, July 3.—The Congress of the Association of German Engineers which has been in session at Munich during the past week was the occasion of various interesting announcements and discussions.

The congress acclaimed with great enthusiasm the scheme for the establishment at Munich of a "museum for the most notable achievements in the domain of natural science and of technical skill," and Prince Ludwig, the heir to the throne, gave the enterprise his warm benediction.

A paper read by Prof. Schmoller of Berlin University on "The Borderland Between Technical Progress and Practical Economics," was of more general interest than the more specialized proceedings of the congress. The well-known economist and historian traced the history and development of technical skill as applied to the implements and machinery of civilized life up to the date, about a century ago, when the exact sciences began to furnish the general basis of technical progress. He called attention to the development of social and political life as synchronous with the modern progress of mechanics as applied for industrial purposes. The age of machinery was the age which had witnessed the recognition of the political and legal equality of all the citizens of the State. In the year 1750, when Germany had a population of 18,000,000, of whom 9,000,000 were laborers, the proportion of the physical power exerted by the human factor in economic activity was to the power exerted by machinery in the ratio of one to one. In the year 1895, when Germany had a population of 54,000,000, of whom 25,000,000 belonged to the laboring classes, the proportion of manual labor to labor done by machinery was as one to six, or, according to other estimates, as one to ten. Nevertheless, it was recognized that the machine without the superintendence of the human factor was merely an automaton, and that its productivity could only be immeasurably increased in cases where industrial processes could be resolved into a variety of constantly recurring and identical movements.

One of the greatest triumphs of machinery was in the sphere of locomotion and transport. In the eighteenth century the kilometric cost of transporting one ton averaged from 80 to 100 pfennigs (about 9½d. to 1s.), according to the method of transport. At the present time the cost was only about half a pfennig to one and a half pfennigs (about one-quarter to three-quarters of a farthing) and in the case of traffic by sea it was as low as .05 pfennig. The relative share of labor in the profits of industry had in most cases diminished, but where machinery could not be universally employed, as in mining operations, that share still remained as high as from 30 to 50 per cent. In spite of the effects of machinery in cheapening production, only some 30 to 40 per cent. of the consumption of a household had been cheapened and improved; the remainder of the articles of consumption were as dear, or dearer than before.

For this and kindred reasons Professor Schmoller was convinced that the Socialist dream of reducing the hours of labor to three or four a day was quite Utopian. On the contrary, the age of machinery had brought with it keener and more exacting competition, and in this sense a much harder struggle for life. The population per square German mile had increased from something between 500 and 3,000 to something which ranged between 5,000 and 10,000. Individual independence was greater; old personal obligations had been dissolved. In the era of labor and capital it was difficult to find a place for the peasant farmer class, but in Bavaria this problem had been effectively solved by the intervention of the State.

It was also difficult to secure the proper co-operation and agreement between labor and capital, but in this sphere Prof. Schmoller had hopes of great results from the growing intelligence of the working class and also from the growth of the class of overseers, foremen, and other higher employees. There were now 1,000,000 of this class in Germany; they formed the élite of the working class, whom they resembled in being destitute of capital or property, while they were distinguished by superior intelligence. He hoped that this class would ultimately act as the great mediators between capital and labor. He concluded by expressing his belief that the spacious habitation for the age of machinery had already been constructed, but the inhabitants had not yet learned how to make themselves at home in it.

Among other interesting industrial establishments which the members of the congress visited was an experimental station at Höllriegelskreuth for the liquefaction of air and the extraction of oxygen and nitrogen by machinery. With the help of a motor of one horse power two and a half cubic meters of air are resolved into two cubic meters of nitrogen and half a cubic meter of oxygen. A rectifying apparatus enables these gases to be produced in absolute purity. The members of the congress were interested in experiments which showed how liquefied air could be employed for blasting purposes. It is intended to turn the nitrogen to account for the manufacture of nitrates.—Correspondent of London Times.

DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

Special German Commission Reports on His Tuberculosis Idea.

BERLIN, July 3.—At the International Medical Congress held in 1901 in London Prof. Robert Koch stated that his investigations had led him to the conclusion that human tuberculosis is not identical with cattle tuberculosis or murrain, and that tuberculosis from which cattle suffer cannot be transmitted to man. The Imperial Office of Health at once appointed a special commission to investigate the matter further, and a report of the results obtained up to the present time was given before the Berlin Medical Society last evening by Prof. Kossel, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Office of Health.

The experiments now concluded were confined to inoculating cattle with the bacilli of animal tuberculosis and those of human tuberculosis. The result obtained was that in the former case acute tuberculosis was engendered, and in the latter case it was not. Animals treated, however, with a subcutaneous injection of the bacilli taken from persons suffering from intestinal tuberculosis, developed tuberculosis; but as such form of disease is extremely rare, Prof. Kossel arrived at the opinion that the experiment proved that Prof. Koch was justified in the view he expressed in London. It is significant that Prof. Kossel's statement was received with almost painful silence.

Prof. Orth, successor to Prof. Virchow in the Chair of Pathological Anatomy in the Berlin University, was the second speaker, and judging from the enthusiastic applause with which his paper was greeted, he comes out winner in the scientific tourney. Prof. Orth maintains that Dr. Koch is wrong in his assumption that human tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to cattle. Experiments cannot be conducted on human beings, but those conducted on animals prove that the disease is transferable. It need not, he said, appear in the same form, for man is not an ox, and if Dr. Koch's partisans have obtained a negative result, it is for them to show why they cannot accomplish what others have accomplished. Prof. Orth concluded as follows: "The scientific position of the question is that human tuberculosis can be transmitted to animals and vice versa. How great the danger to man is has yet to be discovered."—Correspondence London Mail.

MARSHALL FIELD IN LONDON.

Chicago Millionaire Merchant Talks About America's Future.

Marshall Field, the well-known Chicago merchant and millionaire, arrived in England recently. He was in an optimistic frame of mind.

"If we have a good harvest," he said, "there is likely to be a continuance of prosperity in America. With us much depends on the harvest, and at the present there is every sign of it being a very good one; but by a continuance of prosperity I do not mean the high level of returns on capital obtained a year or two ago. That was abnormal. That pace was too rapid to last, and it was by no means desirable that it should last. But there will be ample and adequate earnings for railways and other great commercial investments.

"I regard the worst of the threatened labor troubles as over, and now a sustained conflict between employers and workmen is improbable. Things have been improving during the past month. The men have come to see that it would not be to their interest to rush into trouble. They are taking a saner view of the situation, and you must remember that labor in America is the best paid of any in the world. The American workman generally has very little to grumble about.

"Even the coming Presidential election is not likely to disturb business conditions. Fifty years ago, maybe, a Presidential election meant a great upset for the whole country. That is no longer true. Steam and electricity have brought us together. Each part of the land is in instant touch with the others, and the strain of the old contests is largely removed. All the signs point to President Roosevelt being the Republican candidate. The suggestion that Mr. Cleveland should be the Democratic candidate I regard as unlikely."

Mr. Field declined to discuss the attitude of the moneyed classes toward President Roosevelt's nomination. "Some of the more conservative members of his party wish he would sometimes adopt a more cautious policy," was all he would say.—London Mail.

Saw a Group of Tornadoes.

At Oakley the other day the people witnessed the spectacle of five tornadoes whirling along at the same time. They would dart their snakelike tails toward the ground, drawing them up to dart again, but only one reached the earth. This one tore things up for about twenty minutes in passing over a considerable scope of country and then vanished aloft in a purple-black cloud.—Kansas City Journal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:22	Moon sets	9:42

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:32	Gov. Isl'd	9:15	H. Gate	11:11
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:11	Gov. Isl'd	9:34	H. Gate	11:30

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, JULY 27.		
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JULY 28.		
Citta di Milano, Genoa, Naples, &c	8:30 A. M.	....
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Central America	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.		
Abtilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	....
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	....
Comus, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 30.		
Allendale, St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	....
City of Savannah, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados	12:00 M.	....
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kiowa, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 31.		
Bolivia, Port au Prince	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	....	11:00 A. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for New Zealand, Australia (except West Australia), New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia (except West Australia), Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe," must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ¶Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 26.

Arcadia, Hamburg, July 7.
Colorado, Hull, July 10.
Cymric, Liverpool, July 17.
Kiowa, Jacksonville, July 23.
La Bretagne, Havre, July 18.
Parima, St. Thomas, July 20.
Principessa Mafalda, Gibraltar, July [illegible].

MONDAY, JULY 27.

American, Liverpool, July 17.
Anchoria, Glasgow, July 16.
City of Savannah, Savannah, July 24.
City of Washington, Nassau, July 23.
Comus, New Orleans, July 22.
Kroonland, Antwerp, July 18.
Minneapolis, London, July 18.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 16.
Roma, Naples, July 13.
Tennyson, Barbados, July 20.
Zulia, Caracas, July 18.
United States, Christiansand, July 17.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Alliança, Colon, July 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, July 21.
Menominee, Southampton, July 18.
Picqua, Gibraltar, July 14.
Umbria, Naples, July 13.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

El Siglo, Galveston, July 24.
Nueces, Galveston, July 24.
Teutonic, Liverpool, July 22.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

Carpathia, Liverpool, July 21.
Concho, Galveston, July 25.
El Valle, New Orleans, July 25.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, July 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 12.
Perugia, Naples, July 17.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, July 16.
Tallahassee, Savannah, July 27.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS City of Birmingham, Dreyer, Savannah, July 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz, July 17, Progreso 19th, and Havana 22d, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) Evans, Cienfuegos, July 17, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 24th.
SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Nutman, Cape Town, June [illegible], in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 24th.
SS Dagny, (Nor.,) Simonsen, Progreso, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 24th.
SS Patria, (Dan.,) Lund, Vera Cruz, &c., June [illegible], with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 24th.
SS Suwanee, (Br.,) Gray, Shields, July [illegible], via Delaware Breakwater 24th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Allendale, (Br.,) Fraser, Blyth, July [illegible], in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. Will load for the West Indies.
SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, July 22, and Charleston 23d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Huron, Chichester, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Defiance, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, July 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M.
SS Coamo, Bennett, Mayaguez, &c., July 18, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS New York, (Dutch,) Buis, Rotterdam, July 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.
SS Olinda, (Cuban,) for Havana, &c.
SS Ripley, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay via St. Vincent, C. V.
SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Lancaster, for Philadelphia.
SS Navahoe, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco and Santos.
SS Apache, for Jacksonville.
SS Titian, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Huron, for Charleston and Brunswick.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) for London.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Vaderland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Columbia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Dom Mario, (Port.,) for Azores, Lisbon, &c.
SS [illegible], for Boston.
SS Indravayo, (Br.,) for Aden, Singapore, &c.
SS Carolina, for San Juan, La Guayra, &c.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull via Gravesend.
SS Bresiau Prinz, (Br.,) for Manila, &c.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Jamaica, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Ligonier, for Port Arthur.
SS Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Rio, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 25.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Lechanger, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 P. M. yesterday.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:00 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Arabic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 10:30 P. M. yesterday.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirrier, for New York, sld. from Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridger, from New York for Leghorn and Marseilles, passed Sagres yesterday.
SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro July 22.
SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo July 22.
SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Hull, arr. at Portland to-day.
SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from Java for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.
SS Trame, (Nor.,) Capt. Christensen, for New York, sld. from Blyth July 22.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Bremen at 8 P. M. to-day.
SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen July 22.
SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Capt. Grau, from New York via Cadiz and Barcelona, arr. at Genoa July 22.
SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at noon to-day and proceeded.
SS Berty, (Aust.,) for New York, sld. from Trieste July 22.
SS Washington, (Ital.,) Capt. Gavino, for New York, sld. from Naples July 21.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.
SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.
SS Sylvania, (Br.,) Capt. Cresser, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.
SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinier, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 7 P. M. to-day.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 8 P. M. to-day.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at noon to-day.
SS New York, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:35 P. M. to-day.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Assalino, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Corfe Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York, arr. at East London yesterday.
SS Patria, (Ital.,) Capt. Gotussa, from New York for Marseilles, arr. at Fayal to-day.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Smart, from Cape Town for New York, sld. from St. Louis yesterday.
SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krause, from New York for Savanilla, &c., arr. at Kingston, Ja., to-day.
SS Narragansett, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

VIRGINIA.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, URBANA CREEK.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 130, after No. 631; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 57.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Aug. 10, 1903, lights, as follows, will be established on the structures recently erected at the entrance to Urbana Creek, southwesterly side of the Rappahannock River:

Urbana Creek Outer Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 15 feet above the water, on a red, three-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 5 feet of water, on the northerly edge of the 11-foot dredged channel at the entrance to Urbana Creek, southwesterly side of the Rappahannock River, near Outer Buoy No. 2, which will be discontinued at an early date. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 282 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 38 minutes 32 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 27 minutes 53 seconds. Tangent to Towles Point, [illegible]; Mosquito Point, [illegible]; tangent to point below Weems Creek, N. by W. ¾ W., westerly.

Urbana Creek Inner Beacon Light.—A fixed white post-lantern light, 15 feet above the water, on a black, three-pile, horizontally slatted structure, in 5 feet of water, on the southeasterly edge of the 11-foot dredged channel at the entrance to Urbana Creek, southwesterly side of the Rappahannock River, near Inner Buoy No. [illegible], which will be discontinued at an early date. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 37 degrees 38 minutes 20 seconds; longitude, west, 76 degrees 34 minutes 8 seconds. Tangent to Towles Point, E. 1-16 S.; tangent to point below Robinson Creek, N. W.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BEANS AND PEAS.—While there is no appreciable change in domestic marrow beans, the feeling is a little easier, and both exporters and jobbers have been able to buy good to choice stock at $2.30. Medium have [illegible] shaded in some cases, and the range of $2.25@ $2.30 covers the business of the day. [illegible] offering at $2.30, and have slow trade. The absence of export orders for red kidney have made a slow market for the week, but there is quite a firm holding of choice stock. Other varieties of domestic beans are unchanged, and there is a quiet and rather easy market for most kinds of foreign beans. Scotch peas in buyers' favor. Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.30@$2.32½; do, medium, $2.27½@$2.30; do, pea, $2.30; do, red kidney, $2.35; do, white kidney, $2.65@$2.70; do, black turtle soup, $2.65@$2.70; do, yellow eye, $2.70@$2.75; do, lima, California, $2.[illegible]; do, imported giants, $1.90@$2.00; do, [illegible] medium, $2.10@$2.20; do, other foreign mediums, $1.95@$2.10; do, foreign pea, $[illegible]; green peas, Scotch, bags, prime, per bushel, $1.[illegible]; $1.52½.

BUTTER.—Nearly 6,000 packages came in yesterday, which brought the receipts for the week up to 57,000 packages. These are very heavy arrivals for so late in July. The market developed further weakness and quotations were lowered for all grades of fresh creamery. Buyers were unwilling to go ahead to any considerable extent above 19½c for extras, and that figure was finally settled on as the trading basis for most of the day's business. Lower qualities showed even greater weakness than the top grades. No change in State dairy, imitation creamery, or renovated, but factory and packing stock is slightly weaker. Creamery, extras, per lb, 19½c; do, firsts, 18@19c; do, seconds, 16½@17½c; do, thirds, 15@16c; do, State dairy, tubs, firsts, 17@18c; do, seconds, 15@16½c; do, thirds, 14c; do, [illegible], 14c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 17c; do, seconds, 15@16c; renovated, extras, 17½c; do, firsts, 16@16½c; do, seconds, 15@15½c; do, thirds, 13@14c; Western factory, June, firsts, 15@15½c; do, seconds, 14@14½c; do, thirds, 13@13½c; packing stock, held, No. 1, 14c; do, No. 2, 13@13½c; do, No. 3, 12@12½c.

CHEESE.—Supplies of large full-cream cheese have been comparatively moderate during the week, and, while demand has been limited, colored have cleaned up fairly well, but considerable surplus of large white cheese, which has had to go into cold storage, and the feeling on the latter weak. Small-sized full-cream have continued fairly active all week, and the tone steady. Fine skims have not been quite so active the past few days, while under grades are greatly neglected and in large accumulation. Liverpool cable, 48s 6d, colored, and 48s 6d, white. Exports, 4,808 bxs. State, full cream, small, fancy, 10¼c; do, fair to prime, [illegible]; do, large, colored, fancy, 10c; do, white, fancy, 9¾c; do, fair to prime, 9@9¾c; do, light skims, choice, [illegible]; do, part skims, choice, 8¼c; do, prime, 7¼@8c; do, fair to good, [illegible]; do, common, 3@5c; do, full skims, [illegible].

EGGS.—Market is being cleaned up rather more closely than for several weeks past and shows rather a firmer tone, although prices are no higher, except on the fanciest near-by goods. The scarcity of fine fresh is being supplied by withdrawals from cold storage. Lower grades are unimproved, but there are less of them unsold than heretofore, and receivers are hoping for some improvement in quality next week. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by fancy selected white, 21@22c; do, best mixed, 19@20c; do, fair to good, 18@19c; Western, extras, 18@18½c; do, firsts, 16@17c; do, seconds, 14@15c; do, thirds, 12@13c; do, very inferior, [illegible]; dirties, candled, 11@13½c; do, average, [illegible]; checks, [illegible]; very poor culls, [illegible].

FRUITS—FRESH.—Receipts of apples are mostly of medium and small-sized, and such move slowly with prices favoring the buyers. Fancy large, however, are scarce and would sell promptly at full rates. Good sound pears are in fair demand and steady; soft and wasty lots of very common varieties dull and weak. [illegible] firm for all choice sound fruit. Plums quiet. Pineapples scarce and wanted. Currants firm. All kinds of berries sell promptly when perfect order and of good quality; soft and otherwise inferior lots are dull and irregular. Gooseberries about steady for strictly choice; common and inferior lots are very irregular and of somewhat uncertain value. Watermelons are still in very heavy supply and values lowered at easy prices; there is still a heavy accumulation on hand. Apples, Astrachan, average prime, $1.50@$1.75; do, sour, green, choice large, $[illegible]; do, average, $1.[illegible]; [illegible]; sweet green, average prime, $1.75@$2; do, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] North Carolina, per half-bbl basket, 40@75c; Maryland and Delaware, per basket, crate or basket, 40@60c; pears, Southern, Le Conte, choice, per bbl, $1.50@$4; do, average, [illegible]; [illegible]; do, Bartlett, $[illegible]; do, Harvest, per bbl, $1.50@$[illegible]; do, common, early, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; grapes, North Carolina, Delaware, per 20-lb. [illegible]; do, New York, Maryland, and Delaware, [illegible]; peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $1.50@$[illegible]; [illegible] Maryland and Delaware, $1.50@$2; do, [illegible] basket, 75c@$1.50; plums, Maryland and Delaware, [illegible]; do, Wild Goose, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; blackberries, [illegible], per quart, [illegible]; [illegible]; Jersey, per qt, 5@10c; do, South Jersey, Wilson, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] huckleberries, New York, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] North Carolina, [illegible]; [illegible]; Canteloupes, [illegible]; California, [illegible]; [illegible]; bushel basket, $1.50@$2.50; do, Maryland, per crate, $1.50@$2.50; do, North Carolina, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] carload, $100@$175; do, by steamer, [illegible].

[illegible]

HOPS.—The movement of stock into consumptive channels is still on a very small scale, but no change in the advices from primary markets, and holders here are not urging sales in the absence of any farther [illegible]. State, 1902, choice, per lb, 30c; do, prime, 28@29c; do, common to fair, 18@25c; do, 1901, choice, 20c; do, common to good, 11@14c; Pacific Coast, 1902, choice, 28c; do, good to prime, 26@27c; do, common to fair, [illegible]; do, 1901, choices, 15c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, State and Pacific Coast, older growths, 7@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—There were no fresh receipts of carload lots and market has cleaned up pretty closely on fowls and roosters, with tone steady, but a considerable surplus of spring chickens which will have to be carried over, and the feeling weak. Turkeys in moderate supply, but demand limited. Ducks and geese about steady. Live pigeons slow. Spring chickens, near-by, per lb, 15c; do, Western, 14c; do, Southern, 13c; fowls, 14½c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, Western, average, per pair, 70@80c; do, Southern and Southwestern, 60@70c; geese, Western, average, $1.12@$1.37; do, Southern and Southwestern, 90c@$1; live pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 20c. DRESSED.—There was a fair supply of Western fowls and chickens, mostly small lots by express, and with very little demand, quite a few will have to go into the coolers. Prime fowls and scalded chickens hold about steady, but dry-picked chickens very dull and weak. Near-by Spring ducks have worked out at about steady prices. Western ducks run [illegible] poor and sell slowly at irregular figures. Fresh-killed turkeys unchanged. Squabs about steady. Turkeys, average best, 13@15c; do, old, [illegible]; broilers, Philadelphia, 3 to 4 lbs to pair, per lb, 25@30c; do, mixed sizes, 20@25c; do, State and Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs to pair, dry-picked, [illegible]; [illegible]; do, small, 15@16c; do, West, dry-picked, large, 16@18c; do, scalded, 18c; do, dry-picked or scalded, 15@16c; do, South, scalded, small, [illegible]; fowls, Western, scalded, fancy, [illegible]; do, dry-picked, 13c; do, Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked, 12½@13c; do, scalded, [illegible]; old cocks, [illegible]; Spring ducks, Long Island, [illegible]; do, Eastern, 17½c; do, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, 16@17c; do, Western, 10@12c; Spring geese, Eastern, 16c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz, $2.50@$2.75; do, [illegible], $1.[illegible]; do, dark, $1.00.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Receipts of Southern potatoes are lighter, but run poor in quality and prices rule weak; Long Island and Jersey stock slightly in buyers' favor. Sweet potatoes easier. Onions held firm under light arrivals. Cabbage offerings for choice qualities; poor lots are dull and easy. Cucumbers weaker, under more liberal receipts. Green corn of choice quality and large size in light supply and firm; most of the Jersey receipts are quite small and slow to move. String beans in heavy supply and a slow trade. Tomatoes in fair supply and steady. Peas [illegible]. Other vegetables generally steady. Potatoes, [illegible]; value, Western New York peas in good demand and firm. Good string beans wanted. Potatoes, Long Island, prime, per bbl, $2.12@$2.50; do, Jersey, $2@$2.25; do, Southern, 75c@$2; sweet potatoes, per bbl, $1.50@$4; beets, per 100 bunches, $1@$1.50; cabbages, Long Island, per 100, $2@$4; do, Baltimore, per bbl, 75c@$1; cucumbers, Monmouth County, per box, 75c@$1; do, South Jersey, per bushel box, 50@75c; do, Baltimore, per basket, 50@75c; do, Norfolk, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, Norfolk and North Carolina, per bushel basket, 50@60c; celery, extra, per dozen stalks, 40@60c; do, prime, 20@30c; do, small, 10@20c; cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, poor to fair, $1@$1.50; carrots, per 100 bunches, $1@$1.50; eggplants, Jersey, per crate, $1@$1.50; do, Norfolk, per box, $1@$1.25; do, Florida, per box, 75c@$1; green corn, Hackensack, per 100, 75c@$1.25; do, South Jersey, 75c@$1; do, Southern, $1@$1.50; lettuce, Western New York, per dozen, 50@60c; do, Boston, per case, $1@$1.50; lima beans, North Carolina, per basket, $1@$2; do, Maryland, per bag, $1@$2.50; do, bush limas, Maryland, per basket, $1.50@$2; onions, Kentucky, per bbl, $1.00@$1.50; do, Orange County, per bag, 50c@$1.25; do, Virginia, yellow, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; do, white, $1.50@$2; do, Jersey, white, per basket, 50c@$1; do, Jersey and Southern yellow, 75c@$1; do, Southern potato, 75c@$1; do, southern white, per ¾-bbl basket, 50c@$1; peas, Western New York, telephone, per bushel basket, 90c@$1.12; do, per bag, 75c@$1; peppers, Jersey, per box, 50@75c; do, Virginia, per carrier, $1@$1.25; do, Florida, 75c@$1.25; squash, Boston, per bushel box, $1@$1.25; do, Western New York, [illegible], per barrel, $1.25@$1.50; do, Jersey, white, [illegible]; do, Long Island, per bbl, $1@$1.25; do, Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, per basket, 30@40c; squash, marrow, per bbl, 50c@$1; do, yellow crook-neck, 50c@$1; do, white, 50c@$1; do, Jersey, white, per bushel box, 30@50c; do, per bbl, 75c@$1; tomatoes, Monmouth County, per box, [illegible]; $1.00; do, South Jersey, fancy, small, per box, 75c@$1; do, common, 50@60c; do, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, average, 50@75c; turnips, Russia, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Foreign Criticism of American Showing in Bennett Trophy Race—How Jenatzy Won—British Reliability Trials—New Clubs Organized.

Copies of the British automobiling publications which have reached this country with full descriptions of the recent international race have very little to say regarding the poor showing of the American team, and, in fact, they are practically ignored in the comments upon the event. The Autocar of London says:

"The American failure was a disappointment, as no one expected it to be so complete. It was scarcely anticipated that the Americans, with their small experience of racing, would make a brilliant performance, but it was believed that they would perform fairly well. They had accustomed themselves to the course, and so far as could be judged their machines had seemed to be speedy, but when it came to actual racing they were soon done with. They were popular with the Irish, and all were particularly sorry that luck should have been absolutely against them, as they were, of course, much further from home than any of the other competitors, but people were surprised that the Americans should not have made a better show, as it is just the sport at which they might be expected to shine."

Motoring Illustrated says: "Mooers, the American, who distinguished himself by starting with his brake on, was very nervous. He also distinguished himself by going through a control without stopping. He had a lot of time to make up and was in a hurry. Owen was in trouble most of the time, and did not finish. Winton said that he would have gone faster if there had been less water in his petrol. The other competitors had no water in their petrol, having seen to this before they started."

"The history of my progress in the race," said M. Jenatzy, the winner of the event, "is like that of a happy nation. It has no history." It was a case of true and smooth running all the way, without a breakdown, hitch, or hindrance of any kind. In the Paris-Bordeaux race, in 1901, however, M. Jenatzy was not so fortunate, as a fly in the carburettor of his engine brought his machine to a standstill for three hours. He still has the fly in a bottle.

A movement has already been started in England to hold an international automobile race over the course of the recent Bennett trophy race in Ireland in 1904, and a trophy valued at $1,250 has been offered for the event. It is proposed that the same rules as apply to the holding of the Bennett Trophy race be observed, except that a limit be placed on power, and consequently on speed. It is proposed that a limit be placed on the bore and the stroke of the cylinders of the engine, so that with the weight also limited the makers will start on even terms, and the one who obtains the highest efficiency from his engine will have the best chance of winning. This method will prevent the building of huge engines, and will promote efficiency. It is argued that the limit of practical speed has been reached, and that what is needed now is not great speed as much as great reliability.

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Instead of choosing some distant objective point and running to it and back, as is the custom in this country, the reliability contests of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland are made up of single day's runs from London to some place from fifty to seventy-five miles distant and return, a method which seems not only as good a test of the cars as the American plan, but is much easier and more convenient for competitors, officials, and spectators. For the contest to be held next September the routes have just been announced and comprise a total distance of 1,014 miles as follows: Sept. 4, Folkstone and return, 139½ miles; 5, Eastbourne and return, 120 miles; 7, Worthing and return, 120 miles; 8, Winchester and return, 133½ miles; 9, Southsea and return, 144½ miles; 10, Bexhill and return, 121½ miles; 11, Margate and return, 147½ miles; 12, Brighton and return, 87½ miles. Total, 1,014 miles.

There will be two sections, the first being for motor vehicles entered by manufacturers' agents or private owners, and the second including parts, excepting tires. Section I. will be divided into seven classes according to prices, rising from a maximum in Class A of $1,000 to a maximum in Class G of $4,500. Gold and silver medals will be awarded in each class, besides three gold medals which may be awarded to cars making particularly brilliant records. The awards will be made by adding together the marks gained by each car during the trial for reliability, cleaning, replenishing, &c., hill climbing, condition after trial, brakes, steering, absence of noise, vibration, vapor, and dust raising, speed on track, starting on hill, finish and appearance, general cleanliness of motor, and of gear, fuel consumption, accuracy of horse power, and cheapness.

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The following amusing anecdote of the King of Italy, according to The Car of London, is being told at the expense of two English motorists who were touring through the Sunny South. While staying at a small village they heard that an automobile had met with a slight accident and was being repaired in the village. Curious to see what had happened they pushed their way through the crowd surrounding the vehicle, and feeling the usual security in the language they were speaking, opened up a fire of running comments on the car and its inmates. "Nice turnout," said the one. "Yes; pretty woman, too," replied his friend. "More than you can say of the man. Ever seen so small a fellow in so large a car before?" "I wonder," replied the second speaker, "if he could give me a little gasoline. I am run out. Shall I ask? Perhaps he can talk French." Suddenly the small man in the huge car turned and said in very good English, "Will you kindly help yourself to some gasoline?" After the Englishmen had rather shamefacedly availed themselves of the offer and just as the car was about to start on its way, the driver again bent forward and said, "Can I be of any further use to you? My whole kingdom is at your disposal. It is not quite so small as its ruler," on saying which he touched his cap and drove off, leaving the two Englishmen behind with feelings not easily to be described.

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For automobilists who do not care for membership in a social or semi-social club, but who are interested in automobiling and are anxious to co-operate with others to extend the rights and privileges of automobilists, there exists in England an organization known as the Motor Union. The purpose of this body is to advance the automobile movement in the United Kingdom and to encourage and facilitate touring. Information is furnished free regarding the best routes at home and abroad, and assistance is given in planning tours. A hotel system is now being organized to secure suitable accommodations of all kinds at moderate cost, and the union will soon be able to supply information regarding garage accommodations, gasoline supplies, and the services of competent repairers when on a tour. The Motor Union is to automobilists what the Cyclists' Touring Club is to British cyclists.

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The inhabitants of Southwest France, recognizing the immense benefit which must accrue to their district through the influx of a large number of motorists, are doing all in their power to make the Riviera an ideal spot for automobilism. An effort is now being made to improve the local roads by rendering them free from dust, and experiments at Nice, Mentone, and Beaulieu having shown what a beneficial effect "tarring" has on them, it has been decided, now that the season is over, to apply the process to the roads between Cannes and Nice and Mentone. The Council General of the Department of the Alpes Maritimes has promised its financial assistance, the Municipal Council of Nice has been persuaded by the Nice Automobile Club to apply the process to the celebrated Promenade des Anglais and other roads near the town, and subscriptions have been opened in nearly all the communes of the Riviera with the same object. Beaulieu has already raised sufficient money to set its roads in excellent trim, and it is hoped that by the Winter all the motoring routes along the Cote d'Azur will be in first-rate condition.

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At the next session of Congress a bill will be introduced to provide for untaxed denaturized alcohol for use in manufacturing, and for burning, heating, lighting and other like purposes. This system is now in force in Germany, France, Great Britain and other foreign countries, and the industries of those countries have been greatly developed by the policy of cheap alcohol for manufacturing purposes. Such an act would have a great effect upon the automobile industry in tending to effect the introduction of alcohol as a substitute for gasoline as fuel for internal combustion motors. Those most directly interested in the passage of the bill are seeking the assistance of the automobile manufacturers, as their co-operation in bringing influence to bear on Congress in favor of the desired legislation will be of material assistance in getting the bill through.

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There are now said to be over 700 automobiles in use in Pittsburg, Penn., of which 150 have been bought this year. Physicians especially have adopted the motor vehicle, and it is estimated that fully three-fifths of the doctors in the city who formerly drove carriages are now using motor cars. Other professional men are taking up with the machines even more rapidly than the business men. During May and June one firm of dealers has averaged twenty sales a week.

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C. A. Benjamin of the Syracuse Automobile Club had a novel and disagreeable experience on a recent trip to a nearby town. He was running along quietly behind a young farmer, when the latter's horse began to shy. Benjamin shut off his power, but the farmer pointed a revolver at him and told him if he moved he would put a hole through him. Benjamin tried to remonstrate, but it did no good. He kept Benjamin covered until he had driven out of sight. Benjamin offered $10 to the farmers of the vicinity if they would tell him the man's name, but no one knew it.

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The one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chicago and the establishment of Fort Dearborn will be celebrated during the week of Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, and preparations are being made by the automobilists of that city to take a prominent part in the festivities. A committee of the Chicago Automobile Club, of which A. C. Banker is Chairman, is planning a number of road and track races.

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The Automobile Club of Utica, N. Y., has been organized with seventeen members and the following officers: President—Edward A. Bushinger; First Vice President—Fred D. Smyth; Second Vice President—Robert M. Hunt; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry H. Mundy.

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The Granite State Automobile Club has just been organized at Manchester, N. H., with officers as follows: President—Walter M. Parker; Secretary and Treasurer—Albert L. Clough; Board of Directors—Harry E. Loveren, Fred W. Fisher, Charles E. Greene, A. E. Dumas, and William J. Hoyt.

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The City Council of Richmond, Ind., has requested the motor car drivers not to put lights on their cars, as they say the lights frighten horses, "and are not any more necessary to an automobile than to a buggy."

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An objection made to placing numbers on automobile lamps is that the numbers project shadows on the road, and these look like obstructions, making it difficult for the driver to distinguish the real dangers of the road.

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The clumsy wagons that have long been used by the Russian Government to convey the mails between the railway stations and the general Post Office at St. Petersburg have been replaced by fourteen automobiles.

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Automobilists in Aurora, Ill., are organising a club, and about twenty-five persons have already signified their intention of joining. An ordinance has been prepared in the City Council making the speed limit eight miles an hour inside the fire limits and fifteen miles outside, and the club will endeavor to modify these regulations.

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Henri Fournier says it is not advisable to allow women in the front seat of an automobile. The passenger is likely to distract the attention of the driver, and accidents will be more likely to occur.

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By a vote of the citizens of the town the use of automobiles has been prohibited on most of the important highways within the limits of Bar Harbor, Me. This is a serious matter for the Summer residents, as it restricts the running of machines to the side streets of the village, and the thoroughfares included in the prohibition embrace the main roads leading into the surrounding country.

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The Bennett trophy is insured for $2,500, which shows that the cup is worth something with sentiment left out of the consideration.

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Emperor William of Germany is said to be so infatuated with the automobile that he is neglecting his ordinary horseback exercise. At present he depends on his chauffeur to operate his cars, but he is rapidly learning how to handle them himself.

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It is likely that a motordrome will be constructed at Spa, the watering resort of Belgium. The matter came before the City Council recently and was considered favorably. A company with a capital of $250,000 will be organized to construct a track.

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An automobile club has been organized at Ogden, Utah, with the following officers: President—O. J. Stillwell; Vice President—A. P. Bigelow; Secretary—A. V. Withee; Treasurer—F. W. Baker; Assistant Secretary—John A. Smith; Captain—F. H. Blooft.

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An ordinance has recently been passed in Leipsic which absolutely prohibits the use of automobiles in most of the streets of the inner city, and in other parts allows them to be driven only along streets which are traversed by electric cars.

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The Swiss Automobile Club has 439 members who own 550 cars.

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The Car, a London publication, in its summary of the lessons of the Gordon Bennett race, says: "It is evident that the weak part of the racing car is still the pneumatic tire. An analysis of the failures shows that with invulnerable tires the finish might have been different. Foxhall Keene, who made the fastest time in the first round, retired with a broken axle, it is true, but the fracture was due to the strains induced when his car skidded off the road as the result of a burst tire. Edge had to replace his covers no less than seven times. Stocks's retirement was due to an error of driving judgment; thus three of the competitors failed from conditions that primarily were not mechanical. The same cannot be said of the Americans, for they know nothing of the racing game, and the performance of their cars was so entirely feeble that it is impossible to regard them seriously. But it may be mentioned that tire troubles contributed mainly to the retirement of Mooers.

"The American competitors were the only team to decline to assent to the proposition of the English club that any one who used a fast car on the course before the actual day of the race should be disqualified. When England, France, and Germany were all agreed on this point, it was the reverse of sportsmanlike in the Americans to stand out."

Special Races for Fast Runners.

All athletes who win at the Metropolitan championships will be invited to take part in the games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, which will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, Sept. 5.

There are to be two or three special races at these games, which will be in the nature of a renewal of the Metropolitan championship events. Carr, Joyce, Todd, Grant, Sandford, and other first-class distance runners will be brought together in one of the special races. Relay racing will be also a prominent feature of the meeting.

PHILADELPHIA TEAM LOST.

American Cricketers Badly Beaten by P. F. Warner's Eleven.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The Philadelphian cricketers sustained a bad defeat here today at the hands of P. F. Warner's team, which defeated them in the match at the oval by 196 runs.

The visitors, however, made a stubborn fight, and made every effort to stave off defeat. F. C. Sharpless, J. A. Lester, F. H. Bohlen, N. Z. Graves, and C. C. Morris all batted splendidly, but the "tail end" failed to assert itself and gave little assistance.

Warner's men batted in fine style, and T. A. D. Berington got within nine runs of a "century" before he was disposed of, while B. J. T. Bosanquet did good work both with the willow and the ball.

The Philadelphians' next match will be on Monday at Brighton against Sussex, where they will encounter the crack bats Ranjitsinhji and C. B. Fry. The score:

P. F. WARNER'S TEAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. H. Stanning, c. Bohlen, b. King	7	c. Lester, b. Clark	2
R. H. Orr, b. Clark	2	c. Haines, b. King	28
R. W. Nicholls, c. Jordan, b. Clark	14	b. Lester	31
E. M. Dowson, c. Le Roy, b. King	9	b. Clark	0
P. F. Warner, c. Clark, b. Lester	28	not out	1
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Sharpless, b. Clark	6	b. Clark	63
T. A. D. Bevington, c. Sharpless, b. King	9	c. Jordan, b. Cregar	91
J. C. Hartley, c. Jordan, b. Clark	2	b. Clark	2
F. Archer, b. King	43	b. Clark	0
T. Stevenson, c. Jordan, b. Cregar	33	c. King, b. Clark	35
J. Tarrant, not out	24	not out	0
Byes	7	Byes	15
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	6
Total	187	Total	274

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. B. King, c. Stanning, b. Tarrant	19	b. Hartley	6
N. Z. Graves, c. Stevenson, b. Tarrant	4	l. b. w., b. Bosanquet	24
J. A. Lester, b. Bosanquet	7	l. b. w., b. Bosanquet	27
F. H. Bohlen, l. b. w., b. Tarrant	0	b. Dowson	37
P. H. Clark, b. Bosanquet	1	st. Archer, b. Bosanquet	0
E. M. Cregar, c. Bevington, b. Bosanquet	1	b. Dowson	1
F. C. Sharpless, b. Bosanquet	2	b. Bosanquet	27
C. C. Morris, c. Bevington, b. Tarrant	21	b. Bosanquet	27
H. A. Haines, l. b. w., b. Tarrant	4	b. Dowson	1
P. N. Le Roy, c. Hartley, b. Bosanquet	14	c. Stevens, b. Bosanquet	0
T. C. Jordan, not out	3	not out	1
Byes	6	Byes	12
Leg byes	3	Leg byes	4
Total	83	Total	183

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Manhattan Club Beat Paterson in Metropolitan League Championship Match.

The Manhattan Cricket Club succeeded in turning the tables on Paterson yesterday at Prospect Park in their second meeting in the championship series of the Metropolitan League, and won the game by 42 runs. This result was brought about in a great measure through the bowling of C. M. Smith, who captured 6 wickets for 17 runs, while R. J. Danby contributed a useful innings of 19.

The Columbia Oval Club sustained its first defeat in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association yesterday at Branch Brook Park, Newark, where the Branch Brook Club defeated them by 47 runs in an interesting game. J. Stanton played a fine innings of 41 for the winners. The Columbia men exercised bad judgment in running and five of them lost their wickets by being run out. The totals were 41 to 88.

The Schenectady club visited Prospect Park for a match with Kings County and lost the game by the narrow margin of 6 runs after a good game. H. Williams, with 23, and G. C. McGuire, with 21, were the chief scorers for the winners, while C. A. Worm and A. S. Durrant made a good stand for Schenectady, with 20 and 27 respectively.

The West Indians played their return game in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association with Manhattan II. at Prospect Park and had no difficulty in defeating the latter by 77 runs after declaring their inning closed with 7 wickets down. J. Harney and J. de Silva, with 30 and 21 respectively, were the chief scorers for the West Indians, while E. J. Atwood, with 15, was the high man for Manhattan. The totals were: West Indians, 137, (declared for 7 wickets;) Manhattan II., 60.

The Newark and Essex County teams played their New York Association match at Branch Brook Park, where the former won rather easily by 50 runs. J. E. Tolson and R. E. Torrence made a good stand for the winners with 20 and 18 respectively, while F. Williams played a good not out innings of 24 for Essex County. The totals were: Newark, 90; Essex County, 40.

Owing to the death of Mrs. James D. Boyd, wife of the President of the New Jersey Cricket Club, the game scheduled to be played at Hoboken between New Jersey and Brooklyn was postponed.

CYCLING RUNS TO-DAY.

Midsummer Century to be Run and an Automobile Race in the Belleville Events.

The "Renewal of the Midsummer Century and Road Race," to be run to-day under the auspices of the Century Road Club of America, promises to be one of the most successful events of the season. State Centurion Veit reports he has received over one hundred entries for the run. The start will take place from the club rooms of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, at the Bedford Rest, at 6 A. M. At the same time a division will leave the Twenty-third Street Ferry for the benefit of New York riders. The most important feature of the run will be a race home of the fast division, for which six prizes are awarded.

On the following Sunday, Aug. 2, will take place the most popular event of the year—the Second Annual Veterans' Century. Many veteran century riders will enter. At the same time the veterans' century is an open one, and all cyclists are cordially invited. The feature of the run will be the road-race home of the fast division. Ten handsome prizes will be presented to the first ten men home.

Automobile racing will be added to the card of professional and amateur sprint events scheduled for to-day's race meet at the Hillside Track, Belleville, N. J. Edward Wyckoff of Newark, will race Edward J. Willis of New York, a mile heat for a side wager of $250. The track is a one-third mile dirt course, and excellent speed is expected to be maintained. A splendid list of cycle races includes a five-mile professional handicap, in which Champion Frank Kramer will start from scratch. There is also a ten-mile race for amateurs, in which prizes are offered to the leaders at every mile. Over one hundred entries have been received.

Semi-Professional Games To-day.

The Spalding-Emerald baseball team will play the second game of the series with the Poughkeepsie nine on the Protectory Grounds, at Van Nest, this afternoon. The home team will be the same as recently defeated the Philadelphia Giants.

At Ridgewood this afternoon the Ridgewoods will play their first double-header of the season. In the opening match they will meet the strong Brooklyn F. C., and in the second game they will play the Philadelphia Giants. Retnesse and Page will be the battery for Ridgewood in the first game, while a big league battery will officiate in the last contest.

WITH THE HARNESS HORSE

Interest in Lou Dillon's Coming World's Record Effort.

Good Races Looked for in Empire City and Brighton Beach Grand Circuit Meets.

Millard Sanders, who brought out Lou Dillon, 2:03¾, is the holder of a new and unique record, that of being the first driver to start one horse in three different races within five days on a mile track and win them all. This was what Sanders accomplished at the Columbus, Ohio, meeting. On Monday he started his mare in the 2:20 trot and, after losing a heat to Patchen Maid, 2:14¼, took the race in 2:15¼ and 2:17¼. The following day he started her in the 2:17 trot and won in straight heats in 2:13¾ and 2:16, while on Friday, following a two days' rest, the mare took the 2:25 trot after losing the first heat to Prince Caton. Her time was 2:12½ and 2:16¼. Luckily for her it was agreed upon before the start that the distance flag should be dispensed with. In the first heat she acted badly, and would have been shut out but for the agreement, which was intended as a concession to the other starters.

After this week Robinsola will not appear at any of the Grand Circuit meetings until late in the Fall, owing to the fact that Sanders will be busy at Cleveland shaping Lou Dillon to attack Cresceus's world's record should she fall short of success in her attempt at Cleveland July 29. On that day, in addition to her effort, a novel exhibition mile will be trotted. The performers will be John A. McKerron, 2:05¼, and his two-year-old son, Harry McKerron, who is a picture of his sire and a youngster of abundant speed.

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Plans for McKerron's campaign are rapidly maturing. He will make his first start against the world's trotting record at the Readville meeting, and then, after several trials at the Cleveland matinées, he will be sent to Lexington and Memphis, where he will be called upon for his supreme effort.

McKerron is notably a lazy horse. Up to a certain point he gives his efforts freely, but beyond that his speed must be literally extracted from him. The whip is no inducement. Other means must be found, and it is seriously argued by leading trainers that a means should be devised whereby to scare him into his best speed.

Ed. Benyon will start his string of Walnut Hall horses, owned by L. V. Harkness, at the Empire City meeting, and, skipping Brighton Beach, will renew his work at Readville, continuing from that place down the line to Memphis. Benyon entertains a high regard for Del Toro, the Patron colt, which he drove last Fall in the Kentucky Futurity for two-year-olds. In that race Del Toro was beaten by the sensational Katherine A., aside from which performer he was the best in the race. Benyon believes that Del Toro will be stepping miles before the Fall in 2:12.

Lou Dillon's extraordinary work recalls the fact that, aside from herself, only five trotters have ever shown miles in 2:05 or better. Cresceus has traveled thirteen miles in 2:05 or better, The Abbott has done six such miles, Alix four, Nancy Hanks three, and Azote one. This is the list:

CRESCEUS.

1900—Hartford, Sept. 5		2:04¾
Cleveland, Oct. 6		2:04
Terre Haute, Oct. 18		2:04¼
1901—Detroit, July 18		2:05
Cleveland, July 26		2:03¼
Columbus, Aug. 2		2:02¼
New York, Aug. 15		2:03¾
New York, Aug. 15		2:05
Philadelphia, Sept. 26		2:04½
1902—Indianapolis, Aug. 1		2:04¾
Columbus, Sept. 4		2:05
Philadelphia, Sept. 17		2:05
Memphis, Oct. 21		2:04

THE ABBOT.

1900—Providence, Aug. 30	2:04¾
New York, Sept. 13	2:04
Terre Haute, Sept. 25	2:03¼
1901—Hartford, Sept. 1	2:04
Memphis, Oct. 22	2:04
Memphis, Oct. 25	2:04¾

ALIX.

1894—Terre Haute, Sept. 12	2:04
Terre Haute, Sept. 14	2:04¾
Galesburg, Sept. 19	2:03¾
Columbus, Sept. 27	2:04¾

LOU DILLON.

1903—Cleveland, (wagon,) July 20	2:04¾
Cleveland, July 4	2:04¾
Cleveland, July 11	2:03¾

NANCY HANKS.

1892—Terre Haute, Sept. 28	2:04
Nashville, Oct. 17	2:05
1893—Galesburg, Sept. 5	2:04¾

AZOTE.

1895—Galesburg, Sept. 5	2:04¾

This is a summary of the 2:05 miles:

Performer.	Times Beat 2:05¼.	Average Time.
Cresceus	13	2:04 1-13
The Abbot	6	2:04 38-100
Alix	4	2:04 3-16
Lou Dillon	3	2:04 1-6
Nancy Hanks	3	2:04 7-12
Azote	1	2:04¾

***

Thomas E. Henderson, a well-known Speedway driver, had a narrow escape from serious injury while on his way to the Speedway last Friday afternoon. He was driving the spirited bay mare, Dolly, 2:21¼, when an automobile passed the animal at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, causing her to bolt. In trying to hold her one of the lines broke just as a mounted policeman dashed up, and, catching her bridle, brought her to a standstill after a sharp struggle.

***

The balance of E. E. Smathers's stable of trotters who have been training at the Hartford track since early Spring are expected to-morrow at Empire City track. Queen Wilkes will be started in next Saturday's matinée, and there is a chance that Lord Derby will be given a few heats in the championship class, when he might act as pacemaker for Swift, Axtello, or his own trotting mare, Ida Highwood, who was defeated by Swift last Thursday after a hot race. There are many horsemen who believe that Swift would give Lord Derby a good race for half a mile, and that with such a pacemaker Swift might possibly clip a second off his matinée record of 2:10.

***

The purses to be decided at the Empire City Grand Circuit meeting from Aug. 10 to 14 close to-morrow. There are fourteen from $1,000 to $2,000 each; they are for the 2:23, 2:18, 2:15, 2:13, 2:12, 2:08, 2:05 trotters, and 2:23, 2:18, 2:15, 2:13, 2:12, 2:08 and 2:05 pacers. All races are to be on the two-in-three-heat plan, and a horse which does not stand for the money after two heats will be ruled out. Distanced horses' money go to the winner, and the purses have been so arranged that many horses will be able to compete in two or even three races during the week. The closed purses of $5,000 each are for the 2:09, 2:12, and 2:20 trotters; the 2:20 pace of $3,000, and the 2:25 class for three-year-olds of $2,000. The programme for the five days foot up over $40,000, and, according to Secretary Alfred Reeves, there are several specials to be announced early in August that will add much interest to the meet.

***

Samuel McMillan has purchased from Albert De Cerna the green trotting mare Lady Ethel. Mr. De Cerna claims to have stepped the mare a mile in 2:23¾, finishing the last half in 1:08¾. Mr. McMillan will use the mare for road and matinée work.

***

The victory of John F. Cockerill's little gelding Swift (2:15¾) over Ida Highwood and Axtello at the Empire City track last Thursday has caused his owner to enter him in the 2:16 class in the Grand Circuit meets at both Empire City and Brighton Beach. Several other well-known Speedway trotters will start in the same class.

***

Horsemen throughout the country are watching with interest the work of a possible two-minute pacer. The horse is Cubanola, which took part in the Grand Circuit meets last year, but did not make any remarkable showing, although he gave evidence of great speed. According to Secretary Campbell of the Oakley Park track, Cincinnati, where the horse now is, he raced an easy mile several days ago in 2:08. The quarter was covered in 0:32¼, the half in 1:03, and the three-quarters in 1:35. This gave him his last quarter in 0:30¾, and he finished strong.

***

The Speedway has been unusually dull during the past week, and the last of the favorites have either been shipped to participate in the Grand Circuit or their owners are away in the country.

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Following is the Empire City track programme for the balance of the season:

Aug. 1—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Aug. 8—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Aug. 10 and 15—Grand circuit meeting, Empire City Trotting Club.
Aug. 17 and 22—Grand circuit meeting, Brighton Beach.
Aug. 25—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Aug. 29—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Sept. 5—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Sept. 7—Professional meet, Empire City Trotting Club.
Sept. 12—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Sept. 19—Professional meet, Empire City Trotting Club.
Sept. 26—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Oct. 3—Championship matinee, New York Driving Club.
Oct. 10—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Oct. 17—Matinee, New York Driving Club.
Oct. 24—Championship matinee, New York Driving Club.

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Tiverton, A. B. Gwathmey's popular Speedway trotter, made an excellent showing in the 2:12 class at the Glens Falls meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit during the past week. He was started against a fast field, and won the first heat by a head after getting a poor start. The second heat, which gave him the race, was won as he pleased, stepping both in 2:13.

***

Charles A. McCully, Secretary of the New York Trotting Association, is following the Grand Circuit in the West and at the same time is on the lookout for special attractions for the Brighton Beach meet next month, which he says will surpass all expectation. It is his intention to make an effort to get Mr. Billings to drive Lou Dillon, 2:03¾, an exhibition mile against her own and the world's record. While the horses for the Bonner Memorial 2:12 trot, $20,000, and the Brighton 2:10 pace, $10,000, will not be named until Aug. 10, when entries close, Mr. McCully is assured of excellent fields in each of these events. The three dash races on the programme, half mile, one mile, and a mile and a quarter, seem to be very popular.

No More Thursday Matinees.

Beginning this week the matinées of the New York Driving Club at Empire City track, Yonkers, N. Y., will be held on Saturdays. The past two matinées have been held on Thursdays, but while it is more convenient for some of the horsemen to have the matinées during the middle of the week, the majority of them prefer Saturday afternoon. Another point in favor of Saturday racing is the attendance, which exceeds the Thursday crowd ten to one.

YACHTSMEN "FILIBUSTERS."

Commodore J. Harvey Ladew's Columbia and Her Eleven Days of Ocean Wandering.

The "filibusters" of the steam yacht Columbia, Commodore J. Harvey Ladew commanding the expedition, have put on record such a report of eleven vagrant days at sea that "filibustering" promises to supersede the more prosaic method of cruising for the Columbia in future, as well as to set an example for other adventurous yachtsmen of the Columbia Yacht Club in future. It was specifically stated when the expedition started from New York on June 13, that it was to be a "filibusters'" cruise, and Commodore Ladew, his wife, and mother, and John W. Vrooman, who was the only guest aside from the members of the commandant's family, set sail for a term of wandering at sea, without the slightest idea of where or when anchor would be dropped.

The Columbia, it may be stated, is an ocean-going steam yacht built on the pattern of the United States geodetic steamer Pathfinder, one of the finest in her class ever built by the Navy Department, and as the Columbia has made the voyage to Gibraltar and back to New York without stopping to recoal, and as she started out "filibustering" coaled and provisioned for such another trip should her commander conceive the notion, it may be clear that there was some doubt as to just where the voyage would take the "filibusters." By specific agreement with the members of his expedition, the Commodore declined to even think more than six hours ahead, and in the eleven days of the voyage the Columbia frequently was well out of one port and almost in another before the voyagers decided where they preferred to go and ordered the yacht to sea again. The four who enjoyed the novel cruise all agreed that any other variety of yachting was tame beside "filibustering," which, aside from the charm of introducing new scenes without warning, saved all the bother of planning and spared all irritation about time or weather, though in both latter matters the Columbia was exceedingly fortunate, as the weather was all that could be desired, while there was not even the shadow of an accident or mishap in the entire eleven days at sea, in the popular harbors, and in the rivers along the coast.

The Columbia's "filibusters" went far from the beaten track for pleasure cruising, and the vessel found some queer ground for her anchors, as it was entirely within the rules of the cruise to stop wherever any one chose, even if for only a few minutes of deep-sea fishing. The novel features of the trip included close inspection of the manners and methods of the deep-sea fishermen, for on the voyage north from Newport the Columbia came in with the fishing steamer out for menhaden and stood by long enough to see some few hundred barrels of fish caught in nets 2,000 feet long and 100 or more feet deep, the immense catch then being lifted aboard the fishing steamer by means of enormous scoopnets. There were also encounters with the older type of fishermen on the smacks of several fleets, and the cruise, whatever else it may have done, familiarized the voyagers with the various methods of catching fish for the markets of the great cities.

An incident of the cruise that was characteristic of the happy-go-lucky plan of voyaging cropped up as the Columbia was steaming out of Newport Harbor. Commodore Ladew then thought he would like to go on to Providence, and so gave orders, which were passed on by a petty officer. A moment later it occurred to some one else that it would be worth while to see Fall River, and countermanding orders were sent to the Captain. The second order was taken as a matter of fact, even to the point of the Captain chiding the petty officer for having misunderstood his instructions, and giving instructions that were contrary to the wishes of the party. In the eleven days of the outing the voyagers saw about all of the Atlantic Coast that is to be seen, returned to New York, and made a trip well up the Hudson River, having previously witnessed some of the trial races between the new cup yacht Reliance and the old defenders Columbia and Constitution. The "filibusters" cruise ended last Monday, after an experience for the pathfinders which has made other yachtsmen jealous and emulous, and which promises to make "filibustering" popular in yachting.

Games for Hibernian Athletes.

Athletic events and Gaelic pastimes will form part of the series of features at the annual festival and entertainment of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to be held at Celtic Park Aug. 15. Under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union the following events will be decided: One hundred yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, one mile, three miles, running broad jump, throwing 16-pound hammer, throwing 56-pound weight, all handicaps, and a half-mile run for novices.

John Flanagan, "Jim" Mitchell, Martin and "Dick" Sheridan, and other champions will renew their competitive battle for weight throwing supremacy in the games. Each is fitting himself for the contests with hammer and 56-pound weight.

New West Side Athletic Club Games.

Entry blanks are out for the open games of the New West Side Athletic Club, to be held on the club grounds, West Fifty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, on Saturday, Aug. 8. The events will be as follows: 75-yard run, handicap; 330-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run for novices; 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; putting twelve-pound shot, handicap. Entries close Monday, Aug. 3, with the Games Committee, 329 West Fifty-fourth Street, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street.

TWO STAKES FOR HAGGIN

Great Breeder's Horses Won Neptune and Brighton Derby.

Charles Elwood Was in Front All the Way for $10,000 Race at the Close of Seaside Meeting.

The last of the season's crop of "Derby" races was run at the Brighton Beach track yesterday afternoon as the feature of the windup of the seaside Summer meeting, and as such things generally result in these days of millionaire owners of race horses, the $10,000 stakes went to swell the year's winnings of one of the richest men of the American turf, J. B. Haggin, whose colors were carried to victory by Charles Elwood. It was indicative of the important part that Mr. Haggin and his breeding farms in California and Kentucky play in racing affairs, that not only the Brighton Derby went to the Haggin stable direct, but the horses bred on the Haggin farms won both of the other stakes of the day, Ormonde's Right, who races in Mr. Haggin's interest, though in the name and colors of his agent, Sydney Paget, capturing the Neptune, which was worth $6,440 gross, or $1,440 more than the guaranteed value, while Lavator, a son of Mr. Haggin's most famous race horse, Salvator, won the Aintree Steeplechase Handicap Stakes.

The double triumph for the Haggin establishments sent Mr. Haggin well to the front as the largest winning owner of the Brighton Beach meeting, and placed a total of $31,805 to the credit of the stable raced in Mr. Haggin's name, this season including the winnings of the champion Waterboy. The Paget stable finished the meeting with a total of $8,905 earned. How much more the Haggin horses earned at the meeting is open to conjecture, as Mr. Haggin has horses scattered about in many strings, and retains an interest in their winnings. This was true in the case of Slave, a Haggin horse, who, racing in the name of G. B. Morris, gathered in $1,500 as second money for the Derby. The total won by the horses that represented Mr. Haggin directly amounted to nearly three times the sum won by the next largest winner at Brighton, M. Murphy of Philadelphia, who had $10,900 to his credit, while The Mexican Stable of J. G. Follansbee was third with $10,105.

The programme offered for the finish of the shortest Summer meeting that has ever been held at Brighton was an uncommonly attractive one, and the extra inducements drew a crowd equal to about the largest of the Summer at the seaside course. The big attendance rounded out a season of remarkable prosperity for the Brighton Beach Racing Association, as the sixteen days of racing have earned nearly as much as was generally earned in meetings of nearly double that length, while there still remain for Brighton dates for a Fall meeting. The weather was warm and clear, the track fast, and the fields were made up of about the best material that still is to be found in training on the tracks around New York.

The Brighton Derby, which, supposedly because of its high-sounding name, was regarded as the "big" event of the afternoon, was fourth on the programme, and every one of the seven horses named on the card as starters answered the call to the post for the mile and a quarter trial of speed. Rigodon, who was sent back to New York from Saratoga especially for the race, and Cardinal Wolsey ran in the name and colors of James R. Keene, and, coupled in the betting, the Keene entry started favorite at an average price of 6 to 5, while Charles Elwood was the second choice at 11 to 5, with Slave the next in favor at 5 to 1, long prices being laid against the others. Rigodon and River Pirate, under the conditions of the race, which provided for allowances amounting to 20 pounds, were the top weights with scale weight up, while Charles Elwood, Slave, and Tantalus Cup got in with 20 pounds' allowance, carrying but 106 pounds each. With two horses carrying the Keene colors, it was expected confidently that Cardinal Wolsey, the lighter weighted of the pair, would be sent out to make pace for his stable mate, but aside from the fact that Redfern, on Cardinal Wolsey, rode a waiting race from the start, there is room for doubt as to whether the Cardinal could have ever got to the front, for Charles Elwood went away in quarter-horse style, after breaking second to Illyria at the lifting of the barrier. Rigodon moved up to second place a length behind Charles Elwood as they passed the stand the first time, with Slave attending him, while Cardinal Wolsey then was last and rating along under a pull.

In the run around the paddock turn Charles Elwood made it evident that he would not wait for stragglers, and slipped away another length to the good, Slave then taking second place from Rigodon and going on in a vain effort to keep step with the leader. From that point the further the horses went the further Charles Elwood led, and though O'Neill, who rode the Haggin colt, eased him a bit as they were making the far turn, it was only for a few strides that Slave seemed to be gaining on him. Before the turn into the stretch was reached Charles Elwood was going away again, and the others were hopelessly beaten behind him. All through the stretch in the run home, O'Neill was pulling Charles Elwood up, but the colt still drew away from his field, and after racing at an even pace all the distance, won in a canter by ten lengths, Slave hard ridden to the finish, got second place by a length and a half from Rigodon, who never really was dangerous to the leader. Cardinal Wolsey made an effort when the race practically was over, and was fourth, River Pirate, Tantalus Cup, and Illyria finishing in the order named. The time of the race was remarkably fast, Charles Elwood covering the mile and a quarter in 2:05, and doing it in a style that made it seem he could have gone a lot faster.

For the Neptune Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, only five horses ran, that number including the added starter, Bouvier. Ormonde's Right was always the favorite and raced out to the front in the first half dozen jumps. From there on Ormonde's Right held his place in the lead and won ridden out by three-parts of a length from Pentaur. Midshipman, ten lengths away, got third place. Fulminate was the choice of the five cross-country horses that made up the field for the Aintree Steeplechase, but Lavator, ridden by Mara, who had just recovered from an injury received in a steeplechase, went out at the start, and never was headed, Lavator winning easily by eight lengths, with Judge Phillips second.

In the opening race Topic made all the running and won cleverly by two lengths, the favorite, Bob Murphy, and Ned Moore coupled in the betting as Holland's entry, never being prominent. Mackey Dwyer was the choice for the mile and a furlong handicap, but was outrun all the way, Sir Voorhies leading for a mile, after which Lady Potentate and Lux Casta fought it out, the former winning by a neck. Ascension, equal favorite in the last race with Forward, shook off her field early and won easily by three lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; beaten nonwinners at the Brighton Beach meeting; special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.
A. Featherstone's Topic, b. c., by On Deck-Bonnie May, 103 pounds, (O'Neill,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 1
R. W. Walden's Petunia, b. f., 109, (Gannon,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 2
W. L. Oliver's Hazelwood, b. c., 112, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... 3
Time—1:03. Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Phaser, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Glad Smile, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1; Belle of Wakefield, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Head Lad, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1; Gold Tip, 60 to 1 and 25 to 1; Oradell, 200 to 1 and 80 to 1; Ned Moore and Bob Murphy, (coupled as J. L. Holland's entry,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, and Ointment, 200 to 1 and 80 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $840. Winner trained by Julius Baur.

SECOND RACE.—The Aintree Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles through the field.
J. W. Colt's Lavator, ch. g., aged, by Salvator-Hot Spring, 165 pounds, (Mara,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ... 1
G. Schwarz's Judge Phillips, ch. g., 6, by Georgetown-Aunt Cal, 142, (Henry,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5 ... 2
Ivan Fox's Manilian, ch. g., 6, by Spendthrift-Phillipa, 130, (Saffel,) 60 to 1 and 16 to 1 ... 3
Time—5:06 2-5. Won easily by eight lengths; two lengths between second and third. Eophone, 157, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, and Fulminate, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,980. Winner trained by Gwynne Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.
Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, ch. c., by Ormonde-Right, 107 pounds, (O'Neill,) 9 to 10 and out ... 1
J. L. McGinnis's Pentaur, ch. c., by Flying Dutchman-Plantress, 112, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and out ... 2
Perry Belmont's Midshipman, b. c., by Top Gallant-Occula, 107, (Hicks,) 40 to 1 and 5 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:13. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; ten lengths between second and third. Bouvier, 104, 50 to 1 and 6 to 1, and Sir Carter, 107, 60 to 1 and 10 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $5,440. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby Stakes of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds; with allowances; one mile and a quarter.
J. B. Haggin's Charles Elwood, ch. c., by Preston Pans-Chetah, 106 pounds, (O'Neill,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ... 1
Green B. Morris's Slave, ch. c., by Ayrshire-L'Esclave, 106, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... 2
James R. Keene's Rigodon, br. c., by St. Gatien-Minuet, 126, (Gannon,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled in betting with Cardinal Wolsey as J. R. Keene's entry) ... 3
Time—2:05. Won in a canter by ten lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Cardinal Wolsey, 111, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Rigodon;) Tantalus Cup, 106, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1; River Pirate, 126, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, and Illyria, 111, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $7,750; to the second horse, $1,500, and to the third, $750. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap at one mile and a furlong.
Alex Shield's Lady Potentate, ch. m., 5 years, by Potentate-Strathrine, 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ... 1
The Albemarle Stable's Lux Casta, b. f., 4, 126, (Gannon,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10 ... 2
J. B. Haggin's Sir Voorhies, b. c., 3, 109, (O'Neill,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:53 4-5. Won ridden out by a neck; a length and a half between second and third. Mackey Dwyer, 110, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, and Daly, 90, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $1,300. Winner trained by W. Shields.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs.
Charles Oxx's Ascension, b. f., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Adara, 106 pounds, (Hicks,) 11 to 5 and even ... 1
W. M. Barrick's Osgood, blk. c., 3, 102, (Wilkerson,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 ... 2
J. L. Holland's Isia, ch. h., 5, 108, (Larsen,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:12 2-5. Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Brunswick, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1; Forward, 11 to 5 and even; Baikal, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1; Rose, 25 to 1 and 10 to 1; General Prig, 30 to 1 and 8 to 1; Paranlass, 500 to 1 and 300 to 1; Our Nugget, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1; Double Six, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2; Judge Fulton, 300 to 1 and 100 to 1; Interval, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Elcim, 60 to 1 and 25 to 1; Presentation, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, and Locket, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Winner trained by owner.

SUMMER COLONY'S PONY RACES

Society Well Represented at Southampton Horse Show Association's Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 25.—The Summer residents and the members of the Southampton Horse Show Association turned out in full force to-day for the inaugural pony and gymkhana race meeting on the new and perfectly appointed track that has just been built for the regular exhibitions and races of the Horse Show Association. About twelve hundred spectators, representing all the Summer colonies of the neighborhood, were present when the sports began, and handsome carriages and automobiles filled the space in the infield, through the progress of the races, many of the owners remaining in their equipages throughout the meeting, though the clubhouse also was crowded.

Among the prominent people who were in attendance were W. Gould Brokaw, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sands, and Messrs. Herbert King, Morton, John Drew, and Barney. In the pony races the contestants all were ridden by amateurs, and the conditions, permitting catch weights, brought out a number of the club members in the character of gentlemen jockeys and added much to the sport. J. C. W. Wilmerding was the most successful of the amateur riders, in that his mounts were first in two events, while A. J. Devereux, S. Vanschach, Monte La Montagne, and G. Schieffelin each had one winning mount.

A feature of the sports was the gymkhana race for couples, which after two runnings was won by Sidney Breese and Miss Morton, the second trial being made necessary by a fault in the equipment of a pony in the first contest. The conditions of this event required the competing couples to ride hand in hand from the starting place to another point where both dismounted, the gentleman then unsaddling his companion's horse, haltering the animal, and remounting his own pony, riding back to the starting point, leading his companion's mount. The judges of the races were George C. Clark, L. F. H. Betts, and James L. Barclay. James L. Breese and Henry Godfrey acted as starters. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Qualified polo ponies, catch weights, but not to be over 140 pounds; about one-quarter of a mile. D. F. Savage's Red Fox, (A. J. Devereux,) won; W. Gould Brokaw's Maude Mangum, (M. La Montagne,) second; August Belmont's Chief, (A. Belmont, Jr.,) third. Won easily.

SECOND RACE.—Gymkhana couples; lady and gentleman riding hand in hand from starting point to a given line, dismounting, the man unsaddling and unbridling his companion's horse, and after haltering, remounting and leading the other horse to starting point. Sidney Breese and Miss Morton won, Mr. Herbert and Mrs. King second.

THIRD RACE.—For horses over 15 hands, open to thoroughbreds, catch weights, but not under 170 pounds; about half a mile. Charles Pfister, Jr.'s, Unknown, (J. C. Wilmerding,) won; M. J. Aylward's Hacket, (A. J. Devereux,) second; M. J. Aylward's Duke O. Durham, (J. Murdock,) third.

FOURTH RACE.—Ponies, open to thoroughbreds, catch weights, exceeding 150 pounds; about half a mile. S. Vanschach's Simper, (Mr. Vanschach,) won; H. G. King's Blaze, (Mr. King,) second; August Belmont's Bullet, (A. Belmont, Jr.,) third. Won easily.

FIFTH RACE.—Horses over 15 hands, open to thoroughbreds, catch weights, exceeding 150 pounds; about three-quarters of a mile. Charles Pfister, Jr.'s, Unknown, (J. C. Wilmerding,) won; M. J. Aylward's Hachet, (A. J. Devereux,) second; William Lyle's Colonel Sam, (W. G. Oakman, Jr.,) third.

SIXTH RACE.—Ponies or galloways under 15 hands, catch weights, exceeding 140 pounds. W. Brokaw's Grey Law, (M. La Montague,) won; S. Vanschach's Simper, second; Miss Barney's Bobolink, third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Saddle horses over 15 hands; about half a mile. W. M. Grinnel's Contention, (G. Schieffelin,) won; Miss K. S. Barney's Bobolink, (A. B. Randolph,) second; H. T. Barney's Heydey, (Mr. Barney,) third.

Sale of Race Horses in Training.

A combination sale of race horses in training, the property of a dozen different racing stables, was held in the saddling paddock of the Brighton Beach track yesterday by the Fasig-Tipton Company before a rather small crowd of horsemen. The bidding was slow, and the prices, as a rule, were light, even for the quality of horses offered. The best figures realized were as follows:

Honey Bee, ch. g., 2 years, by St. Gatien-Belle B., by Enquirer; J. D. Brown ... $1,000
Bon Mot, b. c., 4, by Fitz James-Queens Taste, by Rotherhill; C. A. Alwesp ... [illegible]
Atwood, ch. c., 2, by Aintree-Imbel II., by Blue Eyes; C. F. Hemming ... [illegible]
Coruscate, ch. f., 3, by Chorister-Royal Gem, by Nopsbury; A. Garson ... [illegible]
Arden, b. h., 5, by Fabulous or Charade-Faith, by Luke Blackburn; E. Reinecke ... [illegible]
Harbor, b. c., 2, by Handspring-Astrid, by Longfellow; H. E. Rowell ... [illegible]
Birch Broom, b. or br. f., 3, by Ben Brush-Maid of Dorsett; E. Muller ... [illegible]

CORNELL ATHLETIC FIELD.

Work Will Begin This Fall—Alumni Ready to Make First Payment of $10,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 25.—That work on Cornell's new athletic field will be begun this Fall was the announcement made at the conclusion of to-day's meeting of the committee which will have charge of the work. The committee is composed of George W. Bacon of New York, Chairman, and C. H. Blood, representing the alumni of the university; H. R. Sackett of New York and R. H. Truman of Ithaca, representing the university Board of Trustees, and Dr. W. F. Durrand, President of the athletic council.

At the meeting of the committee Graduate Manager John Senior announced that on Sept. 15 the alumni would be prepared to hand the Building Committee their first payment of $10,000. The new field will cost in the neighborhood of $70,000. It will cover fifty-five acres, thirty-five of which will be an athletic field proper for intercollegiate contests and twenty of which will be used as a university playground for those not training for 'Varsity teams. The work cannot be completed in less than two years. The new field will be on the university campus, just east of the State Veterinary College.

Close Tennis at Newport.

Special to The New-York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—One match was played in the handicap lawn tennis tournament in mixed doubles at the Casino, and it furnished the greatest surprise of the series. Mrs. Barger-Wallach and T. Suffern Tailer were generally regarded as the best pair in the tournament, but to-day they lost to Miss Edith Hall and Marion R. Wright in a closely contested match. The first set went to the favorites, 6—2, but Miss Hall and Mr. Wright took the second, after the score was 4-all. In the deciding set the score was again carried to 4-all, and Miss Hall and Mr. Wright pulled out the two games necessary to give them the match. The scores:

Mixed Doubles—Semi-Final Round.—Miss Edith Hall and Marion R. Wright beat Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Mr. Tailer—2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The finals will be played on Monday, the competing pairs being Miss Anita Sands and H. B. Sedgwick and Miss Hall and Marion R. Wright.

POLO IN SUMMER RESORTS

Competitions Arranged for Saratoga and Narragansett.

Junior Cup at Rockaway This Week—Foxhall Keene Plays in Ladies' Tournament in England.

Polo will be played this week at Great Neck, Saratoga, and Rockaway, and the local tournaments will mark the close of the polo season for the New York territory until September. The month of August will be occupied by the Point Judith and Westchester Clubs, the former at Narragansett and the latter at Newport. The drawings for the Point Judith event have just been made, and they include an excellent representation of the leading polo teams in the country, for, besides several metropolitan teams, Philadelphia and Boston will send their best players for each tournament. Some surprise has been occasioned in polo circles by the absence of George Gould's Lakewood team from the Narragansett event. Mr. Gould is staying at Narragansett for the Summer, and it was reported early in the season that he had sent a large string of ponies to Narragansett for the purpose of playing in the Rhode Island events. Since the unsatisfactory championship games at Philadelphia, where Lakewood won the junior event, Mr. Gould has not played in any club matches. He did, however, enter for the Rockaway games, but withdrew before the drawings were made.

The final game in the Great Neck Club tournament will be played to-morrow. It will mark the fifth competition in the club's first polo tournament, and considerable credit is due the club for the excellent showing it has been able to make and the good polo that the younger men in the game have played. The Great Neck Polo Club is virtually a private organization. The field is laid out on the private grounds of former Mayor William R. Grace at Great Neck, L. I. Morgan Grace, J. P. Grace, and W. R. Grace, Jr., were the real organizers of the club, and among the other players in the club now are C. H. Robbins, Arthur Iselin, F. S. Childs, Henry Bell, W. G. Holloway, H. S. Kerr, R. L. Smith, and Edward Rossler.

The field which was used the past week for a regular polo association tournament was laid out three years ago, and constant practice has brought out a very creditable team to represent the club. A great deal of work has been done to make the field satisfactory for good polo. On the easterly side a hilly incline had to be cut away for several yards, and, although there still is a gradual roll at the northern end, the conditions for play are practically as good as any local club can show, with the exception of Meadow Brook and Lakewood. A small clubhouse has been erected on the western side of the field. [illegible]

SARATOGA POLO GAMES.

The Saratoga tournament dates evidently come too close to the more popular Narragansett and Newport events to occasion the entry of local teams at the former resort, and the Saratoga event will virtually be a local club event. Only two teams are entered for the three cup contests which the club generously offers. It is a misfortune that more teams could not be brought together for the Hitchcock Cup, given by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for that is a trophy well worth playing for and it deserves a good fight before being awarded. [illegible]

The coming generation in polo will have two good days of play this week at the Rockaway Hunting Club, the contests having been arranged for the Junior Polo Cups which W. A. Hazard offers every year. The games will be played on Tuesday and Thursday. [illegible]

LADIES NOMINATE PLAYERS.

Foxhall Keene has been playing polo recently with considerable success in England, and he was a member of a team that took part a few days ago in one of the most interesting tournaments of the season at the Roehampton Club. This is known as the Ladies' Nomination Tournament, and the features of the event appeal so strongly to the social elements of the game that it is hardly too much to expect with the increasing growth of polo here that a somewhat similar tournament may be adopted in America in the near future. In this event forty-eight ladies, who are related to the different polo club players, are each invited to nominate a polo player, and the forty-eight nominees are then handicapped into a dozen as equal teams as possible by the Polo Committee. The teams are then drawn, and the winners play winners in a succession of rounds. The four prizes offered by the club, when won, are presented by the victors to the ladies who nominated them. Keen interest marks every stage of the game, and there is as much rivalry among the ladies in picking winning players as there is in the men themselves, for the sentiment is something akin to the old tournament days when the knight felt that it would be a disgrace not only to himself but to his chosen lady to go down in defeat.

All of the prominent polo players in England took part in this interesting contest. Foxhall Keene's team in the first round won its match by the close score of 6 to 5 goals. With Keene were F. J. Mackey, also an American player; L. Wilson, and Capt. Fitzgerald. Lord Shrewsbury was a member of the opposing team.

WESTCHESTER WON AT POLO.

Rockaway Team Defeated in a Spirited Game on the Great Neck Field.

Westchester won the fourth polo competition yesterday at the Great Neck Club, L. I., in that club's tournament for the Great Neck Challenge Cup. Rockaway was the opposing team and Westchester won by 9 goals to 5¼. Rockaway strengthened its team by substituting Rene La Montagne, Jr., in place of C. P. Dixon, making the team two goals heavier, but even then it received four goals from Westchester on handicap allowance.

The match was characterized by spirited play from the start and the largest crowd that has gathered on the Great Neck polo field since the beginning of the tournament witnessed the game. The result of the contest was in doubt until the last period, when Westchester, by a series of admirable plays and fierce riding, earned four goals to one for Rockaway and clinched the victory. The first period opened with strong play on both sides. Westchester's team work was more powerful than that of the Cedarhurst men, and on general principles they should have scored rather more rapidly. La Montagne and Babcock, however, put up an excellent defense for Rockaway, although the former really carried off the honors for his side.

La Montagne made the first goal after four minutes of good play. A long run by Waterbury soon after, followed by some splendid hitting by Cooley, paved the way for Blair to strike the first goal for Westchester. Forty seconds later Waterbury made the second goal from a long run down the field. The second period was a repetition of the former play. Only two goals were made and Cooley hit them both. His hitting near the goal line was very accurate, and in both goal scoring instances he was aided materially by the fast riding of Waterbury. Still, Westchester realized that it had to score faster than this to win, for with one half of the game ended Rockaway was still ¾ of a goal ahead, as the latter team was penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety by Hand.

Westchester attempted to score a winning number of goals in the third period, but the defense put up by Rockaway was the finest shown in the match. La Montagne backed the ball on more than one occasion when it seemed imminent for a goal in favor of Westchester. The fight for the ball between him and Waterbury was spirited and evoked applause on several occasions from the line of spectators. Finally, after six minutes of play, Waterbury scored, and that was the only goal made in the period.

Cooley opened the final period with a neat goal in a little over a minute. Then La Montagne made a splendid score, carrying the ball for a long distance down the field. After that Westchester had things its own way and although there was good fighting to the close, Cooley, Waterbury, and Blair succeeded in scoring in the order named, and thus won the game and a place in the final match to-morrow. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		ROCKAWAY.	
1—[illegible] Blair		1—[illegible] Hazard	
2—[illegible] Cooley, Jr.		2—R. La Montagne, Jr.	
3—[illegible] Waterbury, Jr.		3—[illegible] Babcock, Jr.	
Back—H. G. [illegible]		Back—W. [illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	La Montagne	Rockaway	[illegible]
2	Blair	Westchester	[illegible]
3	Waterbury	Westchester	[illegible]

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
4	Cooley	Westchester	[illegible]
5	Cooley	Westchester	[illegible]

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
6	Waterbury	Westchester	6:10

Rockaway penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
7	Cooley	Westchester	[illegible]
8	La Montagne	Rockaway	[illegible]
9	Cooley	Westchester	[illegible]
10	Waterbury	Westchester	[illegible]
11	Blair	Westchester	[illegible]

Summary.—Goals earned—Westchester, 9; Rockaway, 2. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ½ a goal for two safeties. Referee—Robert J. Collier.

The final game will be played to-morrow between Westchester and Rumson.

Squadron A Polo Teams Tie.

The Freebooters and Wigwag polo teams from Squadron A played a close and interesting match yesterday on the polo field at Van Cortlandt Park, honors closing even at eight goals each at the end of the fourth period. The Freebooters, however, earned all of their goals, while the Wigwags earned five, and were allowed three by handicap. Seven men in all were played on the Wigwag team, new men going in at the second and third periods. For the Freebooters Herbert Barry and J. O. Nichols made two goals each and J. H. Hunt made four. McGuire scored twice for the Wigwags and Putnam made three goals. The line-up:

FREEBOOTERS.	WIGWAGS.
1—Herbert Barry.	1—[illegible] Winter.
2—R. G. D. Douglas.	2—[illegible] Putnam.
3—J. H. Hunt.	3—[illegible] McGuire.
Back—J. O. Nichols.	Back—[illegible] Lawrence.

In the second period E. Baldy and R. C. Lee took the places of Winter and Lawrence, respectively, on the Wigwag team, and in the third period E. Barnfather took McGuire's place.

English Poloists Keep Their Rule.

LONDON, July 25.—The polo season is practically over, and as a result of the trial of the American "no offside" rule there exists an overwhelming consensus of opinion in favor of the retention of the English rule, which is not likely to be abolished.

SQUADRON A RIFLE PRACTICE.

Team Competitions for Trophies at Creedmoor—Honors Won by Troop Three.

Several days have been set aside during the coming two weeks for rifle practice at Creedmoor by members of Squadron A. The result of these practice shoots will determine the selection of the squadron team for the matches that are to be held Aug. 13, 14, and 15, and also for the team that will be chosen to represent the squadron in the Sea Girt competitions during the early part of September. In addition to these practice days, the following dates have been assigned for supplementary practice at Creedmoor for the different classes:

Marksman Class—Aug. 6, Sept. 8, Oct. 1 and 31.
Sharpshooter Class—Aug. 8 and 22, Sept. 12 and 26, Oct. 17 and 24.
Expert Class—Aug. 29, Sept. 26, Oct. 10 and 28.
Distinguished Expert Class—Oct. 1, 15, 22, and 30.

The different events in the regular competition August matches will be: Headquarters Prize, Aug. 13; State Prize, Aug. 15; Adjutant General's Trophy, Aug. 14; Major General's Trophy, Aug. 14, and Governor's Trophy, Aug. 14, all being shot at Creedmoor. Troop 3 recently won the first prize of $100 for the highest figure of merit of any troop or company attached to Headquarters; Troop 2 the second prize of $75, and Troop 1 the third prize of $50.

The members of Troop 3, who won first prize, who have been assigned the United States magazine carbine for all qualification and team practice shoots, are:

Capt. Herbert Barry, First Lieut. [illegible] Phelps, Second Lieut. William R. Wright, [illegible] Sergt. Robert W. Buck, Guidon Sergt. [illegible] Sergt. D. De Witt Williamson, Sergt. Edward M. Cary, Sergt. Harry J. Fisher, Sergt. George O. Redington, Corp. Preston Watson, Corp. Edw. R. [illegible], Corp. R. H. Bacon, Corp. [illegible] R. Newell, Corp. Alexander L. Ward, Private Roger S. Baldwin, Private Hobart D. Betts, Gordon H. Buck, Stewart B. Camp, Howard Bayne, Edward A. Choate, Clement Cleveland, Jr., Langdon Geer, Marshall Geer, Isham Henderson, Gerard [illegible] Herrick, [illegible] Howe, Reginald Jevons, John D. Kilpatrick, Walter T. Marvin, James D. Merriman, Willis Munro, Ezra P. Prentice, Edmund R. Robert, R. W. St. John, Henry Sheldon, Freeman A. Smith, Stanton Whitney, Graham Youngs, [illegible] Tilton, and Richard W. G. Welling.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Grant and Le Roy Sail to Play in Foreign Events.

Sentiment Growing That the Englishmen Will Win the Davis Cup—Slack Tournament Methods.

Two of the leading American tennis players, Wylie C. Grant and Robert LeRoy, the holders of the National indoor doubles championship, sailed for Scotland yesterday on the steamer Columbia of the Anchor Line. They will play through a series of the important meetings, beginning with the Scotch championships at Moffet, which commence Aug. 3. The following week they will participate in the North of Scotland title meeting at Elgin. In this tournament, Wylie C. Grant will be called upon to defend the championship bowl which he brought to this country after his successful tour of last season. LeRoy, the young Columbia University expert, will be one of the prominent entries in the singles in the hope of getting through to the final round so that he may challenge his partner, Grant.

The latter part of August the pair will compete at Scarborough, England, in one of the largest tournaments in that section. From that place they go to Homburg, where they will play in the International meeting and the round robin doubles. This tournament is exceptionally interesting to Americans, because the cups for the round robin doubles are presented by Eugene Higgins of New York. The cup for the singles is offered by the Crown Prince of Germany, who is an expert tennis player himself, and always an attendant at the Homburg meetings. In the days when the present King of England was the Prince of Wales he always attended the play at Homburg, and he was there last year. The management of the tournament is in the hands of C. A. Voigt, an American, who is prominent in German and French tennis circles.

After Homburg, Grant and Le Roy have entered for the Fall English tournaments at Brighton and Eastbourne, and will complete their season abroad by playing in the covered court championships. These covered courts hold the same relation to the English title meetings as do the National indoor championships in this country, which are played in February of each year at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Grant and Le Roy should do well in their final meeting before returning home, for unquestionably their style of game is best suited to a hard-surfaced court. Grant's severity in hitting the ball makes him a remarkably dangerous player on boards or, for that matter, on a hard grass court.

GRANT'S DISAPPOINTING PLAY.

Grant's playing since the opening of the season has been a distinct disappointment. This is the more so because Grant is undeniably possessed of the most modern style of tennis and one which promises ultimately to raise him to the ranking five. It is no secret, however, that since the Southern States championships at Washington, where Grant suffered from a partial sunstroke and contracted malaria, he has not been thoroughly fit for tournament play, although he has persisted in endeavoring to take part in all of the principal meetings. Bob Wrenn is one of Grant's most enthusiastic admirers and thinks that with steadiness of development he can achieve the topmost pinnacle in this country. The ocean trip will, it is expected, put Grant in fine condition and, as the climate abroad is agreeable to him, he will be at his old form when he participates in the matches with Le Roy as his partner.

Followers of lawn tennis, especially those who carefully weigh the ability and chances of the experts, are beginning to waver in their belief that the Americans will be able to successfully defend the Dwight F. Davis International Trophy against the English challengers this year. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Englishmen will do some preparatory work this week during the invitation tournament at Nahant, Mass. The contests for the internationals will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 4, on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston. It is planned by Capt. Collins of the English team to only play the Dohertys in both the singles and doubles. In this event the Dohertys will face Larned and Bob Wrenn on Tuesday, meet the Wrenn brothers on Wednesday in the doubles, and again face Larned and Bob Wrenn in the singles on Thursday. Under the deed of gift of the cup the four matches in the singles and the one in the doubles were each to count as a single point. This makes it necessary for either the English or the American team to win three out of the five contests. The trophy was first offered in 1900, when Gore, Black and Barrett competed for it, and were beaten in every match. Last year the Dohertys and Dr. Pim won two out of the five contests.

OPEN GOLF AT APAWAMIS

Prominent Amateurs and Professionals Invited.

Big Money Purses for This Week's Tournament—Gift to Harry Vardon from His Club.

Undoubtedly the most interesting golf tournament in local circles previous to the amateur championship at the Nassau Country Club early in September will be held for three days this week at the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. The course is well known to local players, as the metropolitan championship was played there two years ago when it was won by Findlay Douglas, who has just regained his former honors. The playing distance for the 18 holes is over 6,000 yards, and a few improvements have been made this season. Every opportunity is offered for good golf, and the length of most of the holes favors a long game, while not giving undue advantages on their second or third shots to those driving a short ball.

The feature of the event that has attracted particular attention is the invitation extended to twelve prominent professionals to compete in a 36-hole match at medal play on the final day, Saturday. These professionals will play with the amateurs, but only the latter who finish and turn in cards for the qualifying round of the regular tournament on Thursday will be eligible. The high quality of the players who will be seen in this mixed open event will make the play well worth watching. Three purses are offered, $200 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third, but should an amateur win one or more of the prizes, the value will be given in plate.

Both of the leading championship holding professionals—Willie Anderson, the National open champion, and Alexander Smith, who recently won the Western championship—will be competitors. In addition there will be David Brown of Boston, who originally tied for the open championship with Anderson; George Low, Stewart Gardner, Willie Norton, and Bernard Nichols. If familiarity with the links is any advantage, Willie Anderson should be the favorite. He is, however, playing excellent golf, never having played better, and if he wins it will be on merit alone. Alexander Smith showed up in grand form at Milwaukee, and since his return he has been doing steady practice on the Nassau Country Club course. As the Nassau and Apawamis links are very much alike in distance and turf, Smith should play just as good golf at one place as at the other.

David Brown will be a formidable rival. His career on the links this season has been a distinct surprise; more so, in fact, than the play of any other professional. It is the first year he has done anything remarkable since he came here over two years ago to be professional at the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island. He did not remain long there, but has now got a good club at Wollaston, near Boston. He is one of the older golfers, having won the open championship of Great Britain in 1886, and it was generally thought that his winning tournament days were over. But this season he has given the youngsters all they could do to hold the big honors in their own hands, and Brown is quite as likely to win at Apawamis as any of the other players.

Golfers will be pleased to see George Low back in the game, for illness has kept him out of golf for over six weeks. He was taken ill with pleurisy just before the open championship at Baltusrol in June, and as he had been working hard for that event, it was a big disappointment for him to be kept out of the competition. Moreover, he only went to Baltusrol as the club professional from Dyker Meadow early in the Spring, and he was particularly anxious to make a good showing. No one doubts that he would have done so, for he was considered as one of the dangerous contestants for National honors. Low has recently been at Atlantic City recovering from his illness, and is said to be as good as ever now.

Besides the professionals, there will be a grand gathering of amateurs at Apawamis. The regular event for the chief cup will begin on Thursday morning with the qualifying round, and there will be two cups for two ones of sixteen. In addition to these and other minor prizes, there will be a general handicap on the last day. Among the leaders already assured for the event are Walter Travis, former amateur champion; Findlay Douglas, metropolitan champion; C. H. Seeley, Connecticut champion; Maturin Michael, New Jersey champion; F. I. Kellogg, Staten Island champion; F. O. Reinhart and Murray Olyphant, the Princeton golfers, the former of whom has beaten Travis twice this year; Allan Kennaday, F. J. O. Alsop, John M. Ward, Eben Byers and Devereux Emmett.

After the Apawamis event, golf will be comparatively quiet in local circles, with the exception of team matches and handicaps at the North Jersey Shore clubs and at the clubs bordering Long Island Sound, at Apawamis, Innis Arden, Fairfield, and at Ardsley, where there is always considerable playing. The approach of the amateur championship at Nassau will bring a number of out-of-town players to the city at the end of August for practice on the course, and the presence of the English team here in the last week of August will revive interest for the Fall season. The Shinnecock Hills Club tournament at the end of the month will also attract a number of metropolitan players.

It is interesting to record that a local golfer has just won the amateur championship of Vermont, A. M. Reed, who is an active player during the Winter at Lakewood. He plays in Vermont from the Ekwanok Country Club, at Manchester. He beat Paul Waterman, also a local player, in the final round by 4 up and 3 to play. The tournament was held at Burlington.

In honor of the recent victory of Harry Vardon, who won the open golf championship of Great Britain for the fourth time, the South Herts Golf Club, of which he became professional a few months ago and from which he entered the open event at Prestwick, has presented him with an elaborate tea and coffee service as a memento of his victory. The occasion, which was evidently a very enjoyable one both for the club and the champion himself, is thus described in a recent English paper:

"There was a good attendance in the clubhouse when the Captain, Mr. A. D. Watson, made the presentation. Although, he said, the success of Vardon in the open championship might seem a sort of every-day occurrence—for that player had won three times when at Scarborough—it was the first time that the South Herts professional had gained the honor, and the club desired to show their appreciation of that fact. Vardon, by winning four times, had equaled the records of Willie Park, Sr., Tom Morris, Sr., and Tom Morris, Jr. Vardon made a suitable response, although he declared that he would have been more at home with his set of clubs. Some of his trophies, including the Open Championship Cup, his four championship medals, and the United States Championship Medal, were on view in the clubhouse."

CROSS-COUNTRY GOLF.

Novel Competition at Ardsley, with a Barrel to Go Through on the Home Green.

A novel cross-country golf competition was played yesterday by some of the enthusiastic golfers of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. The entire eighteen-hole course was played over, but only five holes were used in the cross-country event, and instead of holing out on the home green, as is customary, the players had to send the balls through a barrel laid on the green, with both ends knocked out. Putting the ball through a barrel also started the interesting contest, as a barrel was placed 100 yards from the start, which was made in front of the club house. After going through the barrel the players drove over the first ravine and then holed out on the fifth green.

The next teeing ground was in the middle of Broadway and the competitors went to the eleventh green. The regular play to the twelfth green constituted the third hole. The fourth hole was from the thirteenth tee to the fifteenth green, and the last hole was from the sixteenth tee to the home green, going through the barrel on the green to finish.

A. De Witt Cochrane made the best gross score for the contest, finishing in 44 strokes, but he did not win the match, as it was handicap, and the victor was F. C. Wechsmar, who, from 18 handicap, finished the five cross-country holes in 42 strokes net, Cochrane coming second. Those who finished the event, with scores, are:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
F. C. Weehsmar	[illegible]	18	[illegible]
A. De Witt Cochrane	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Trowbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. J. Whitehouse	[illegible]	18	46
Harold Walker	51	5	46
Gen. Eugene Griffin	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
J. A. Townsend	[illegible]	17	47
W. E. Lambert	[illegible]	18	47
Howard Jaffray, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Fitch	[illegible]	13	50
Howard Jaffray, Sr.	[illegible]	18	51
H. R. Worthington	58	7	51
Charles S. Fairchild	[illegible]	18	51
E. I. Sand	79	18	61

TO MEET ENGLISH GOLFERS.

All-Eastern Match Fixed for Aug. 29 and U. S. G. A. Match on Sept. 17.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has just completed plans for the international team matches to be played by representatives of the National Association and the Oxford-Cambridge Golfing Society. The members of the English team sail from England on July 30, landing in Boston, where they will first be the guests of the Brookline and Myopia Clubs. The Executive Committee of the National Association perfected its plans at a special meeting held last Friday night in Boston. President Windeler presided, and the others present were Secretary Maturin Ballou and Treasurer Heebner. Proxies were sent by Messrs. Taylor, Lavkin, and Martin.

The committee decided to play the All-Eastern golf match against the Englishmen on Aug. 29 at the Garden City Golf Club, and a match will be played against the visitors on Sept. 7, the American team to be picked from the amateurs who play in the amateur championship. This match will be played on the Nassau Country Club links. Walter J. Travis was selected as the Captain of these two American teams for the matches. He will select the team for the All-Eastern match in conjunction with President Windeler and Maturin Ballou, while Travis and the Executive Committee will choose the players for the U. S. G. A. team on Sept. 7.

In addition to the previous programme announced for the English players, a trip to Canada has been arranged from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, and a three-day tournament has been arranged for them by the Ekwanok Country Club at Manchester, Vt., from Sept. 14 to 17. It is limited to thirty-two starters.

Three Golf Events at Apawamis.

Three interesting golf competitions were played yesterday on the Apawamis Golf Club links, at Rye, N. Y. The tie for the Thurston Cup was played off between the three members who finished even in the original contest for the trophy on July 4. The competition was at bogey up. C. W. Inslee won the match, finishing 1 down to bogey. Andrew Shilard came second, 3 down, and A. B. Ashford was last, 7 down. Inslee also won the driving competition, getting both first for the longest single drive and for his total of three. His drives were 197, 189, and 197 yards, respectively. Duncan Edwards, with 182, 177, and 198, was second, and A. B. Ashford third, with 184, 188, and 184. The others were: E. H. Thayer, 183, 0, 191; J. F. O'Runkle, 161, 0, 155; E. W. McKelvey, 156, 170, 151; C. R. Gillette, 160, 178, 0; H. L. Hotchkiss, 166, 142, 154; F. F. Sherman, 159, 153, 150; L. D. Lapham, 157, 137; M. Ballou, 177, 0, 162; R. Matthews, 162, 150.

One round was played in the Browning Cup contest, all but two of the matches being completed. The results:

First Round.—C. L. Tiffany beat S. W. Rowne, 4 up and 3 to play; Duncan Edwards beat J. F. O'Runkle, 3 up and 2 to play; W. F. Adams beat L. H. Lapham, 4 up and 3 to play; D. C. Fuller drew a bye; W. R. Thurston drew a bye; C. R. Gillette beat E. C. Walcott by default. R. D. Lapham vs. Maturin Ballou and E. H. Poole vs. W. A. Pratt, unfinished.

Golfers on Crescent A. C. Links.

W. B. Pickett won the club handicap yesterday on the golf links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. His net score was 67 strokes from 10 handicap, and his gross score of 77 was also the lowest of the day. There was a good field out and the greens were in excellent condition. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
W. B. Pickett	77	10	67
G. C. Cassell	81	10	71
G. C. Cropsey	88	16	72
John McKelvin	[illegible]	14	73
W. M. Campbell	87	12	75
W. M. Pinkerton	87	12	75
W. B. Rhett	86	10	76
H. J. McKeever	85	9	76
C. B. Van Brunt	86	10	76
A. C. Patterolf	88	12	76
H. S. Bowns	85	7	78
E. M. Bechel	93	15	78

GOLFERS AT PLAINFIELD.

Men and Women on the Links in Many Competitions—Tie in Committee Cup Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—An unusually large gallery watched the weekly competition for the President's and Park Golf Club Cups this afternoon at the Park Golf Club links. St. John McCutchen, Gus Faber, and Charles Dupee captured the first honors for the President's Cup, and were also successful in the club competition. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
St. John McCutchen	96	17	79
Gus Faber	82	1	81
Charles Dupee	99	15	84
J. H. Howell	98	14	84
W. R. Faber	102	17	85
Leon R. Barlow	109	23	86
Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll	111	20	91
Charles R. Morse	106	14	92
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	108	14	94
J. B. Betts	125	30	95
A. W. Kenworthy	125	30	95
C. L. Nichols	121	23	98
Charles A. Reed	113	14	99

W. L. Glenny and Walter Peterson tied for first honors in the weekly contest for the Golf Committee Cup at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club this afternoon. Glenny made the rounds in 76 and Peterson in 81, their scores netting 75. The results:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. L. Glenny	76	1	75
Walter Petersen	84	9	75
C. B. Morgan	95	18	77
Arthur Murphy	88	10	78
George T. Van Boskerck	93	9	84
Everis Tracey	100	15	85

In the regular play for the Gilbert Cup, mixed foursomes, T. R. Van Boskerck and Miss Maud Van Boskerck won. The finals in the championship play for the Consolation Cup resulted in the defeat of Walter Petersen by Leighton Calkins.

R. T. Townley won the regular monthly handicap at the Westfield Golf Club to-day. The summary:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. T. Townley	95	15	80
M. L. Fouquet	97	11	86
L. B. Jackson	113	27	86
H. Talbot	118	30	88
F. P. Condit	102	14	88
R. H. Sterns	119	30	89

Marine and Field Golfers Win.

The Marine and Field Club's Golfing team defeated a team of nine from the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. The defeated team was the second Fox Hills team. They scored 18 holes to 19 for the home delegation. The players and scores were:

MARINE AND FIELD.		FOX HILLS, 2D.	
Woodward	2	Houghton	0
Kimball	2	Sparks	0
Wilkins	0	Hamilton	0
Way	0	Scrymser	1
Biddle	5	Lowery	0
Baylor	0	Lough	0
Driggs	0	Hockmeyer	0
Spalding	5	Wren	0
Shaver	5	Williams	0
Total	19	Total	18

Wood Wins Governors' Golf Cup.

E. E. Wood and H. D. Reed tied in the Governors' Cup golf competition yesterday on the links of the Roseville Golf Club, near Newark. Each finished the course in 92 strokes net, but Wood played the better golf, as his gross score, 96, was the best of the day. Late in the afternoon Wood and Reed played off and the former won. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
E. E. Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. D. Reed	102	10	[illegible]
E. C. Carter	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. A. Woodruff	100	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the semi-final round for the Heller Cup at the Forest Hill Club, Dr. Haggerty beat R. Hussey 3 up and 2 to play, and A. Heller beat Paul Heller by 4 up and 3 to play. The final round will be played next Saturday.

Little Loses Tennis Trophy.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the closing matches of the tri-State tennis tournament to-day. The events were the finals in the ladies' singles, mixed doubles, and the men's singles championship game between Kreigh Collins of Chicago and R. D. Little of New York.

Miss Closterman won the ladies' singles, and with Miss Neely of Chicago, captured the ladies' doubles. Ernest Diehl and Nate Emerson won the men's doubles. The feature of the day was the match between Collins and Little. Little has held the Governor's tri-State single championship bowl for the past two years. The game was hotly contested, and it was only after five sets that Collins won, with a score of 11—9, 4—6, 6—1, 2—6, and 6—4.

Kolutoo is Seawanhaka Cup Challenger.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 25.—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was officially informed to-day that the Kolutoo had been selected by the Manchester Yacht Club as the challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup. The time limit in which they could announce their selection was up at noon.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1857.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY,
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Sole sales agents for Alco-Vapor Engines and Launches. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

For Sale—Canopy top surrey, fine condition; just the rig for country. Woodcock, 39 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB
Six Races To-morrow at 2:30 P. M.
Special Time Table.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. C., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Cars,) 1:10, 1:30, 1:50. Parlor car on all trains.
Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 12:30, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40 P. M. Leave Bedford 5 min. later. E. N. Y. 15 min. later.
All trolleys and elevated trains to Jamaica connect with the track.
Adm. to Grand Stand, $2; Adm. to Field Stand, 50c.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1512 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
Store CLOSES daily at 5 P. M.; EXCEPT SATURDAYS—then at noon.

OUR PRE-INVENTORY CLEARING SALE WILL BE UNDER FULL MOMENTUM ON MONDAY.

We terminate one-half of our fiscal year next Friday, July 31st. As usual we will take account of all the stock on hand; prior thereto we desire to

Close all Small Lots, Odds and Ends and Remnants.

To accomplish that during the few remaining days we have made

Startling Reductions in Prices.

Facts and Figures Tell the Remainder of To-day's News.

None of the Pre-Inventory Sale Goods will be sent C. O. D. None may be returned.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS.

Probably there are two hundred of the men's fine Homespun Suits left from the great sale of last week. All styles and all sizes are here, but not all sizes in every style. The remaining Homespun Suits that are worth $14.00, but which we sold for $4.87, and the Homespun Suits worth $18.00, but which we sold for $5.97, have been combined in one lot and will be sold on Monday for the very low price of.................. $4.48

All Leather Suit Cases

Genuine 3 oz. Cowhide Suit Cases, with brass lock and catches, or leather straps, inside leather straps, reinforced leather corners, copper rivets, English handles, regular price $5.50, now $4.69

Umbrellas.

Made of fine grade union taffeta, with case and tassel, handles are in horn, ivory, pearl, and gold, pearl and sterling silver, natural wood, plain and with sterling silver trimmings, all new styles; previous prices $2.00 to $3.00, now.... $1.19

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Fine Silk Ginghams in many of the most stylish colorings, white grounds with broken and even stripes; they resemble wash silk; also Homespun crash, French Lawns and Mercerized Batiste; previous price 25c. per yard, now..... 12½c

36 inch plain and striped Linens, the ideal fabric for mountain and seashore wear; no fabric is more popular for outing wear. Crash Suitings in cream with black fashenare also in this lot; previous price of both 39c., now..... 19c

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

All sizes, all styles, white, fancy and linen color, plain and pleated bosoms, with attached and detached cuffs; the remainder of the $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Shirts, now.................. 67c

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Three of the Local Teams Met with Defeat.

Brooklyn Lost Two in Boston—New York Nationals Hold Slight Lead Over Chicago.

The two leading teams in the National League pennant race were beaten yesterday by the tailenders. At Pittsburg the St. Louis visitors defeated the champions 14 to 6 and New York lost by a score of 5 to 4 in Philadelphia. Chicago played a double-header with Cincinnati and broke even, so that New York's defeat did not make any change in the positions, as Chicago still is in third place, just two points behind New York. Brooklyn received a double defeat at Boston, losing the first game by the smallest margin, but the score in the second contest was 13 to 10 against Hanlon's men.

At American League Park the Boston leaders took the last game of the series from the local Americans by the score of 7 to 5. The champion Athletics lost to the Washington players after a close game; Chicago defeated Detroit 5 to 4, and Cleveland won from St. Louis by the score of 7 to 4.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 13; Brooklyn, 10. (2d game.)
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 3. (second game.)
St. Louis, 14; Pittsburg, 6.

Boston, 7; New York, 5.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Made a Rushing Start in Game Against Boston, but Were Finally Beaten.

Up to the sixth inning of the last game of the series between the Boston and Greater New York teams at American League Park yesterday the local players looked to have a winning lead, but the visitors began to hit Tannehill's curves in the sixth and batted out a victory right there. This sudden turn in the fortunes of the home team came at a time when the big Saturday afternoon crowd of local enthusiasts were cheering Griffith's men as if the game had been won. The local batsmen had got the spectators in high feather by their exhibition of free hitting in the second inning, when they made five runs off Winters. The latter showed evident signs of weakness in the sixth inning, and Young was put into the box. This change marked the beginning of the end, as the New Yorks were unable to make any headway against his puzzling delivery, while the visitors added another run to their total before the close of the game, which they won by the score of 7 to 5.

The Boston batsmen distinguished themselves by long hits, the most prominent batters being Collins, Freeman, Parent, Dougherty, and Ferris. Ganzel was the only one on the losing side who succeeded in making a two-base hit, but the singles in the second inning were well timed and very productive of good results. The fielding on both sides was sharp, the only errors being a fumble by Ganzel and another by Parent. Freeman and Keeler, both of whom played in right field for their respective teams, brought the onlookers to their feet by splendid catches.

Neither side scored in the first inning and Boston did not get a man as far as second base in the second inning. In their half of this inning they made what looked to be a winning batting rally. Williams got a base on balls and Winters gave another to McFarland, the next man up. Then Ganzel bunted neatly out of Winters's reach and filled the bases, but Davis forced Williams at the plate, Ferris making a fine stop and quick throw to Criger. O'Connor sent a hard liner to left field, which scored McFarland, and Ganzel and Davis got home on Tannehill's hit in the opposite direction. Keeler hit to short and O'Connor was caught between third base and the plate on Parent's good throw to O'Connor, who helped Collins to run down the local catcher. Parent fumbled Elberfeld's grounder and the bases again were filled. Conroy's drive to right was safely placed, and Tannehill and Keeler scored. Conroy ended the inning by taking too much room off first base, as he was put out by Winters to La Chance.

With this lead the New York players seemed confident of success, and Dougherty was easily disposed of in the following inning by Tannehill and Ganzel. Collins sent the ball to the right field fence for two bases, but O'Brien's long fly to centre was caught by McFarland. Freeman, who always is looked to for a hit, was the next man up, and he doubled to the fence back of centre field, scoring the Boston team's Captain. Parent tried to bring Freeman home, but Conroy with a beautiful stop and throw dismissed him at first base. In the fifth Boston scored another run with two men out on Collins's three-bagger and a passed ball.

Then came the unlucky inning for New York, in which Boston took the lead and held it. Freeman opened up with a two-bagger to left centre, and Parent sent another in the same direction, which brought Freeman home. Lachance struck out and Ferris was dismissed, Williams to Ganzel. Criger hit to right, scoring Parent, and a single by Winters advanced the Boston backstop. Dougherty drove the ball against the right field fence, sending in Criger and Winters, and got safe on a close decision, but Collins retired the side with a fly to Williams.

Young went into the box for Boston in the latter half of this inning, and nothing was made off him, although Ganzel doubled to right, as the big first baseman was caught napping by Criger and Ferris. Chesbro relieved Tannehill in the seventh, during which there was no scoring, and the last tally in the game was made in the eighth on a double by Ferris, Criger's sacrifice, and Young's single to right. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Elberf'd, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
McFar'd, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	2	11	2	1
Davis, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Tanneh'l, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	0	0
*Beville	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	14	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
O'Brien, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Parent, ss.	1	3	1	1	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Criger, c.	1	1	6	3	0
Winters, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Young, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	7	13	27	14	1

*Batted for Chesbro in the ninth inning.

New York ....0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Boston ....0 0 0 1 1 4 0 1 *—7

Two-base hits—Ganzel, Dougherty, Collins, Freeman, (3,) Parent, (2,) Ferris. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Criger. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 7. Double play—Elberfeld and Ganzel. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Winters, 3; off Young, 1; off Chesbro, 1; off Tannehill, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Winters, 2; by Young, 2; by Tannehill, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, 2; PHILA., 1.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a pitchers' battle between Waddell and Dunkle the Washingtons defeated Philadelphia 2 to 1 to-day. Washington won by bunching two hits with a base on balls and an excusable error by Waddell in the eighth inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	2	5	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Dunkle and Kittridge; Waddell and Schreck.

CLEVELAND, 7; ST. LOUIS, 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Pearson, the pitcher secured from Homestead by Cleveland, let St. Louis down with six singles to-day, errors by Lajoie and Gochnaur giving the visitors three runs. Lajoie's batting was a feature. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	*	7	10	3
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6	0

Batteries—Pearson and Abbott; Powell and Kahoe.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	53	29	.642	New York	37	38	.493
Philadelphia	46	34	.575	Chicago	35	42	.455
Cleveland	43	36	.544	St. Louis	32	42	.432
Detroit	38	37	.507	Washington	27	53	.338

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cleveland in St. Louis.
Detroit in Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Beaten for Third Time in Philadelphia Series.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—New York lost the final game of the series here to-day after a hard battle, leaving the local Nationals with three victories to their credit out of the four games played. The victory was not won until the ninth inning, as the visitors managed to tie the score in their half of the final inning, but the Philadelphia team, with two men out, got the winning run on a base on balls and Gleason's two-bagger. Frazer and McGinnity, the opposing pitchers, worked like beavers all through the contest and the local man had the better of the battle by the margin of one hit, while he gave two bases on balls to three by McGinnity.

New York began the run getting in the fourth inning, tallying once on Wolverton's error, Van Haltren's single, McGann's sacrifice, and Mertes's out. In the next inning the visitors made two more runs. Gilbert got a base on balls, Warner singled, and McGinnity advanced both runners with a neat sacrifice. Browne bunted safely, scoring Gilbert, and Warner got home on Van Haltren's long fly. A base on balls to Frazer, Thomas's sacrifice, and Gleason's single gave Philadelphia the first run in the latter half of this inning, and the local men added another tally in the sixth on Barry's single and a three-bagger by Douglass. In the seventh the home team passed the visitors, making two runs, with two men out, on singles by Thomas, Wolverton, and Keister and a stolen base.

New York tied the score in the ninth, Babb tallying after being hit with a pitched ball. McGraw, batting for Lauder, singled, but in working a double steal the New York manager was caught going to second, while Babb reached third safely. Bowerman batted for Gilbert, and brought Babb in with a single. Dooin was thrown out at first and Frazer struck out, but with these two out in the latter half of the ninth Thomas got a base on balls and scored the winning run on Gleason's double. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	1	0	1
V. H'lt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	1	4	4	1
Lauder, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
McGraw, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	1	5	0
Dunn, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	4	1	0
McG'n'y, p.	0	1	0	1	0
†Bow'man	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	8	*26	12	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0
Wol'ton, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
Keister, rf.	0	2	3	1	0
Barry, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
D'glass, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
H'witt, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Dooin, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Frazer, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	12	0

*Winning run scored with two out. †Batted for Gilbert.

New York ....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—4
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1—5

Earned runs—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hits—McGann, McGinnity, Thomas. Stolen bases—Babb, Thomas, Barry. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off Frazer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Frazer, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; Frazer, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON WON TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Brooklyn and local National League teams finished their series here with a double-header to-day, and the visitors lost both games. Brooklyn started off like a winner in the earlier contest, but the home team tied the score in the fifth inning and got the winning run in the sixth. Most of the scoring was the outcome of batting errors and bases on balls, but while Malarkey and Garvin both were wild, the former was the more effective, as he only allowed three hits, and the locals made eight off Garvin, winning out by the score of 4 to 3.

The second game was remarkable for its bewildering compound of hits, errors and poor fielding, to which both sides contributed liberally. Each team made a change of pitchers, Pittenger relieving Platt and Doescher replacing Reidy. The local players won the game by scoring ten runs in the fifth and sixth innings, the first score being 13 to 10 against Brooklyn. The scores:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	13	0	1
Stanley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Carney, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Moran, c.	0	2	1	2	0
Abbat'o, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0
Grem'er, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Aubrey, ss.	2	1	1	2	0
Malarkey, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	*26	13	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	3	0
McCr'ry, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	1	2	3	2
Ritter, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	24	12	3

*McCreery out; hit by batted ball.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 *—4
Brooklyn ....1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Aubrey, Abbaticchio, Dobbs. Double plays—Strang, Flood and Doyle; Flood, Dahlen and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 4; off Malarkey, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Struck out—By Malarkey, 1; by Garvin, 4. Passed balls—Moran, 2. Wild pitches—Garvin, 2; Malarkey, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	3	2	5	1	0
Stanley, cf.	3	3	2	1	0
Carney, rf.	1	0	4	1	0
Moran, c.	0	2	5	0	1
Ab'tio, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
G'm'ger, 3b.	0	3	0	2	0
Aubrey, ss.	1	1	4	1	1
Platt, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Pit'ger, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	13	14	27	11	3

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1
Sh'kard, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	2	2	3	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
McCr'ry, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Flood, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1
Ritter, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Reidy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
D'scher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*J'k'sch, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	10	10	24	11	2

*Batted for Reidy in the sixth inning.

Boston ....2 1 0 0 5 5 0 0 *—13
Brooklyn ....0 1 2 1 1 3 0 2 0—10

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Aubrey, Tenney, Stanley, Ritter. Home run—Dobbs. Stolen bases—Stanley, (3;) Strang, Ritter, Doyle. Double play—Flood and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Doescher, 3; off Reidy, 1; off Platt, 1; off Pittenger, 1. Struck out—By Platt, 3; by Pittenger, 2; by Doescher, 3. Passed balls—Moran, Ritter. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

TWO GAMES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cincinnati and Chicago split even to-day, the games being almost direct reversals. The visitors could do nothing with Weimer's curves in the first game excepting in one inning, and Harper held the locals down the same way in the second. Attendance, 11,500. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	*	6	11	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Lundgren, Weimer, and Kling; Poole and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	8	4
Cincinnati	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	14	0

Batteries—Menefee and Raub; Harper and Bergen.

ST. LOUIS, 14; PITTSBURG, 6.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—Nine hits off Leever coupled, with three errors in the first three innings, gave St. Louis a lead which could not be overcome by Pittsburg's slow playing. Dunleavy gave only two hits up to the fifth inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	6	12	4
St. Louis	2	1	5	0	2	1	0	0	3	14	16	3

Batteries—Wilhelm, Leever, Phelps, and Weaver; Dunleavy and Ryan.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	54	27	.666	Brooklyn	39	39	.500
New York	47	32	.595	Boston	32	45	.428
Chicago	51	35	.593	St. Louis	32	51	.386
Cincinnati	43	40	.518	Philadelphia	26	56	.317

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Moriarity and Spiesman; Falkenberg and McCauley.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	1	2	0	2	4	0	*	12	14	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	6

Batteries—Milligan and Shaw; Wolfe and Toft.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	*	5	12	1
Rochester	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Adkins and Robinson; Mills and Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 3, (twelve innings.)
At Troy—Troy, 7; Syracuse, 6.

SPORTS OF FORESTERS

Annual Games and Outing at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn.

Greater New York Irish A. A. Contestants Won Points Trophy—Prinstein First in Sprint.

The dearth of open athletic meetings during the past few weeks in this locality was mainly responsible for the excellent array of talent in the annual games of the Foresters of America, at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The ground conditions were not all favorable for first-class work, the track being palpably short and long, as the events transpired, and in wretched shape. However, the events were keenly contested, which made up in part for the shortcomings.

The race of the day was the half-mile run, which was won by E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, who was on the 28-yard mark. In a single lap of the small track he had cut down the lead of those who had started ahead of him. He kept a sprinting pace during the entire race, and finished about 5 yards ahead of Pilgrim, of the New York Athletic Club, who was second.

Myer Prinstein, the intercollegiate ex-champion jumper, now a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, furnished the upset of the meeting by winning the seventy-five-yard dash and finishing second in the quarter-mile run. Prinstein's performances helped his club materially to win the points trophy, which it obtained with 20 points scored during the day.

The athletic policeman M. J. Cregan ran with excellent judgment in the 440-yard handicap. He worked through a big field and had quite a tussle with Prinstein, who hung on for a while, but was finally distanced, Cregan winning by a good margin. J. Brown, who won the "Past Rangers" race, scored his fourth consecutive victory in this annual event. Summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York I. A. A., 12 feet. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Heat—Won by James P. Cooke, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., 12 feet. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by A. M. Krantz, 15 feet. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. W. Seymour, M. A. C. of Flushing, 16 feet. Time—0:07 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by F. B. Gallagher, A. A. C., 20 feet. Time—0:07 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. J. O'Keefe, Y. M. C. A., 19 feet. Time—0:07 4-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Walter L. Squires, N. A. C., 17 feet. Time—0:07 3-5. First Semi-final—Won by Myer Prinstein, A. M. Krantz second. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Semi-final—Won by J. J. O'Keefe, C. W. Seymour second. Time—0:07 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Myer Prinstein, A. M. Krantz second, J. J. O'Keefe third. Time—0:07 4-5.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by Inno F. Weber, New West Side A. C.; time, 0:08 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Eugene Reimer; time, 0:08 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Arthur P. Naul, Mohegan A. C.; time, 0:08 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by T. A. McGuire, K. of St. A.; time, 0:08 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by H. J. Farrell, St. B. A. C.; time, 0:08 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. Pringle; time, 0:08 2-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by Inno F. Weber, Arthur P. Naul second; time, 0:08 2-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by T. A. McGuire; W. Pringle second; time, 0:08 2-5. Final Heat—Won by T. A. McGuire; Inno F. Weber second, Arthur P. Naul third, W. Pringle fourth; time, 0:08 1-5.

800-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by G. Upton Harvey, Monkstown F. C.; J. M. Lee, unattached, second; A. C. Crane, unattached, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Goldwater, Greater New York Irish A. A.; R. Gregory, New West Side A. C., second; Frank J. Merz, New West Side A. C., third. Time—1:20 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. Goldwater, A. C. Crane second, R. Gregory third, Frank J. Merz fourth. Time—1:23.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Charles G. Brown, National A. C., (19 yards;) R. E. Littlefield, Passaic Y. M. C. A., (18 yards,) second. Time—0:21 2-5. Second Heat—Won by George A. Ashley, Pastime A. C., (18 yards;) F. A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew A. C., (19 yards,) second. Time—0:22. Third Heat—Won by Walter L. Squires, National A. C., (18 yards;) George Fanell, Pastime A. C., (19 yards,) second. Time—0:21 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Charles G. Brown, George A. Ashley second, R. E. Littlefield third, F. A. Breslin fourth. Time—0:21 2-5.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (30 yards;) Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., (30 yards,) second; G. Hackmann, Anchor A. C., (26 yards,) third; John J. O'Keefe, Y. M. C. A., (28 yards,) fourth. Time—0:49 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A., (28 yards;) P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., (28 yards,) second; Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish A. A., (14 yards,) third; Joseph Bromilow, New West Side A. C., (14 yards,) fourth. Time—2:15 2-5.

Events for members only:

220-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by Owen Reilly; George Miller, second. Time—0:23.

440-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by Emmet Shields; Owen Reilly second, George Miller third. Time—0:58.

100-Yard Dash, Scratch—Open to Past Rangers.—Won by J. Brown; J. V. McManus second. Time—0:12.

SCOTS IN ATHLETIC GAMES.

J. W. Young Was Chief Winner at Meet of Clan MacDonald No. 33.

The annual picnic and athletic games of the Clan MacDonald No. 33, Order of Scottish Clans, was held yesterday at Ulmer Park, and drew a big attendance of Greater New York Scotch-Americans, many of them dressed in kilts.

In the athletic events J. W. Young made the best showing of the day, as he won first prize in the half-mile run and 220-yard dash handicap. In the half-mile run there were about fifteen starters. After going about half the distance Young caught the limit men and won by about three yards. J. McDonald Johnson won the 100-yard dash from the 10-yard mark by about two feet from Young. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. McDonald Johnson, (10 yards;) J. W. Young, (scratch,) second; P. Davidson, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. McDonald Johnson, with 5 feet 3 inches; J. Crookshank, 5 feet 1 inch, second; P. Davidson, 5 feet, third.

One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. W. Young, (scratch;) P. Davidson, (20 yards,) second; J. Crookshank, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:45.

220-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by J. W. Young, P. Davidson second, J. McDonald Johnson third. Time—0:26.

REGATTA AT GLEN COVE.

Good Sport Witnessed in Annual Races of Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 25.—The annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club, sailed to-day, was one of the most successful ever given by the club. The entry list included about thirty well-known boats, and from start to finish the races were close and exciting. The wind at the start, which was delayed till 1 o'clock, was west-southwest, blowing several knots an hour, and it remained practically unchanged throughout the race. The contest between the thirty-six-footers, the Spasm and the Anoatok, was particularly interesting. They crossed the line thirty-six seconds apart, and through the entire race the Anoatok maintained that much advantage, finishing thirty-six seconds in advance of the Spasm. The race between the Coot and the Lobster was very close, the Coot winning by about thirty seconds. Much interest was taken in the race by the women. Miss Mabel D. Prince went on the Flim Flam with her brother, and held the tiller at the most critical point of the race. Mrs. Pendle sailed the Arline over the starting line and part of the way over the course, Miss Mary L. Babbott the sloop Spinster, and Miss Anna Navier her sloop Ace. The winners were Anoatok, Jolly Tar, Hobo, (second,) Montauk, Trouble, (second,) Flim Flam, Lambkin, Knave, Scud, Gosling, (second,) Coot, and Arling. The following are the summaries:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Spasm, E. D. King	1:05:00	4:08:04
Anoatok, H. L. Horton	1:05:00	4:07:28
RACEABOUTS.		
Hobo, unknown	1:10:00	3:19:05
Jolly Tar, S. Howland	1:10:00	3:15:32
Rascal, S. C. Hopkins	1:10:00	3:21:14
Cricket, H. Willets	1:10:00	3:22:55
Mavis, G. L. Pirie	1:10:00	3:22:22
25-FOOT SLOOPS.		
Spinster, Ms. Babbott	1:15:00	3:34:56
21-FOOT SLOOPS.		
Quock, A. D. Tappan	1:20:00	*....
Montauk, G. P. Sheldon	1:20:00	3:30:33
Gambo, M. L. Valle	1:20:00	3:03:45
Trouble, W. H. Childs	1:20:00	3:08:56
Joebl, A. Brown	1:20:00	*....
18-FOOT SLOOPS.		
Flim-Flam, A. D. Prince	1:20:00	3:43:25
Plover, Howard Place	1:20:00	3:55:47
MANHASSET BAY CLASS.		
Arahone, George Cory	1:25:00	*....
Falcon, Stevens and Cole	1:25:00	†....
Lambkin, F. W. Roach	1:25:00	4:08:20
NEW ROCHELLE CLASS.		
Knave, R. N. Bavier	1:25:00	3:58:34
Deuce, N. D. Lawton	1:25:00	4:02:18
Ace, A. Bavier	1:25:00	4:02:58
HEMPSTEAD HARBOR CLASS.		
Gosling, M. & T. Pratt	1:30:00	3:22:06
Wiffwaf, H. B. Sayre	1:30:00	3:30:51
Scud, D. B. Abbott	1:30:00	3:21:15
Why Not, W. Murdock	1:30:00	3:33:10
Flicker, A. Hardy	1:30:00	3:25:16
18-FOOT CATS.		
Coot, A. D. Prince	1:35:00	3:39:38
Lobster, A. M. Brush	1:35:00	3:40:05
Scout, A. E. Cerqua	1:35:00	*....
21-FOOT CLASS.		
Arline, A. S. Kendle	1:20:00	4:00:04
Dunlea, C. A. Dunning	1:20:00	*....

*Did not finish. †Disabled.

A. J. CASSATT'S BOAT WINS.

First in Bar Harbor Knockabout Race—J. Pierpont Morgan Watches Contest from the Corsair.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, won the regular semi-weekly race of the Bar Harbor 31-foot knockabouts in the outer bay this afternoon. His boat, the Scud, went over a twelve-mile course in 1:59:28, finishing ten seconds ahead of the Curlew, sailed by R. H. Gallatin of New York. The Bat, owned by Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, who has been a frequent winner, came in third. All the boats were timed as starting at 2:40. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Time.
Scud, A. J. Cassatt	1:59:28
Curlew, R. H. Gallatin	1:59:38
Bat, Edgar Scott	2:01:08
Cricket, W. G. Ladd	2:01:25
Ben, A. Y. Stewart	2:08:06
Joker, H. M. Sears	2:03:25
Papoose III., V. Everett Macy	2:02:28
Indian, W. C. Allison	2:07:51

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is in the harbor on his steam yacht the Corsair, attracted considerable attention on the streets this morning. He came ashore early and paid a number of calls on friends, and then drove about town. He entertained a few intimate friends on his yacht at luncheon, and in the afternoon followed the race of the 31-footers. This evening he attended a dinner given by the Countess Villars in honor of Admiral Sands of the Texas. He will spend to-morrow with Bishop Doane of Albany at Northeast Harbor.

F. L. Wellman of New York won the weekly handicap golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club this morning with a net score of 81. The contest for second place resulted in a tie between C. Derobert Moore of New York and J. De Koven Bowen of Chicago. Their net score was 82.

SEAWANHAKA CUP BOATS RACE.

Massasoit Was an Easy Winner in Regatta of Bridgeport Y. C.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25.—The Bridgeport Yacht Club held its annual regatta to-day, the feature of which was the struggle of the three Seawanhaka boats, the Massasoit, the Tecumseh, and the Nutmeg. The contest was over a thirteen-mile course in a brisk southwest breeze. The Massasoit was sailed by ex-Commodore T. H. MacDonald and defeated the Tecumseh over 22 minutes. The latter boat was sailed by Harold Fish, an equally good skipper. The Nutmeg, the only keel boat of that class, was never dangerous. The repeated defeats of the Tecumseh by the Massasoit gives rise to the notion that the club made a mistake a year ago, when they sent the former boat to Canada instead of the Massasoit in an attempt to lift the Seawanhaka Cup. The summaries of the races:

SEAWANHAKA CLASS.

Boat.	Skipper.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Massasoit,	T. H. MacDonald	2:25:07	4:46:34	2:21:27
Tecumseh,	H. Fish	2:25:20	4:59:01	2:33:41
Nutmeg,	H. H. Rennell	2:25:13	5:06:34	2:43:21
25-FOOT CLASS.				
Firefly,	G. P. Granberg	2:10:09	4:39:04	2:28:45
Vagabond,	J. C. Bullard	2:10:44	4:47:19	2:36:35
15-FOOT CLASS.				
Dora,	E. R. Rowland	2:20:19	4:14:15	1:53:36
Monsoon,	T. Fish	2:26:53	4:31:22	2:00:29

There was only one entry in the 30-foot class, the Diana, from Southport, which took a sailover prize.

LIGHT WINDS FOR SHAMROCKS.

After a Run to Sandy Hook Lightship, They Both Go Into Dry Dock at Erie Basin.

The Shamrocks had a short light weather trial yesterday morning before coming up to the Erie Basin to be drydocked. The wind was too light to warrant a ten or fifteen knot course to be laid, so the yachts were sent off from the Scotland Lightship on an easy reach to the Sandy Hook Lightship, five miles to the eastward. The wind was about southwest, and they carried booms on the port hand. In addition to working sails and club topsails they set No. 1 reaching jib topsails. The new boat started in the lead at 10:57:15, and the old boat followed at 10:57:19.

The breeze took sudden life, the racers struck an 8-knot gait, and, as she always does under such conditions, the old boat held on well to the new boat. The latter rounded the Sandy Hook mark at 11:26:55, having made the reach in 29:05; while Shamrock I., rounding at 11:28:05, made it in 30:47. The challenger, therefore, gained 01:42.

They started off on the starboard tack to beat back to the Scotland Lightship, but after one or two boards the wind fell so light that the race was called off. At 12:17 the challenger doused her club topsail, and her mate speedily followed the example. The other sails were quickly furled, the Erin gave a tow to the challenger, the Cruiser to the old boat, and the fleet came direct to the Erie Basin. They arrived there about 4 P. M., but having to wait for high water, it was 5:30 before they were warped into the dock.

Both boats will be thoroughly cleaned to-day, and put overboard to-morrow morning. If no delays are encountered, they will probably reach the Hook by noon and be given a spin.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Races.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 25.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club sailed two pretty races this afternoon, one being a club handicap, the other a race for sailabouts. The preparatory signal was given at 2:55. In the club handicap Sirene beat the Maryola by 02:25, and Maryola took second prize, beating Robert Hood by 57 seconds. In the sailabouts Stingy beat Betty by 57 seconds. The summary:

CLUB HANDICAP.

Boat. Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Sirene, Deremus and Outwater	3:05	5:27:48
Beruna, H. S. Osborne	3:08	5:38:32
Eos, E. P. Mead	3:15	5:40:15
Robert Hood, C. E. Gartland	3:25	5:31:10
Maryola, C. W. Allen	3:38	5:30:13

SAILABOUTS.—Start, 3:30.

Boat. Owner.	Finish.
Betty, Hyde	5:06:05
Stingy, (first,) E. Zittell	5:05:08
Queeny, Commodore Tilford	5:09:37
Cero, R. Mallery, Jr.	5:11:53

ENGLEWOOD, 12; LIVINGSTON, 11.

Englewood won its fifth consecutive baseball game in the Amateur League Championship at Livingston, Staten Island, yesterday. The contest was full of brilliant plays and very heavy batting. The local men outplayed the visitors, but the latter had all the luck. The features of the game were the sharp fielding of Donelly and Hutchings and the hard batting of Humphrey, Owings, Hutchings, Feary, and Snow. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Englewood	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	5	0	12	12	5
Livingston	0	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	11	17	3

Batteries—Vorhis, Disoway and Wood; Feary and Allen.

Jockey Maher Leaves Hospital.

LONDON, July 25.—"Danny" Maher, the American jockey, who was injured July 10 near Caterham, Surrey, by being thrown out of Lord Carnarvon's automobile, was discharged from the Caterham Cottage Hospital to-day. The chauffeur, who was hurt at the same time, is convalescent.

English Swimming Championship.

LONDON, July 25.—The long-distance swimming championship of England was won to-day by J. A. Jarvis from eleven competitors. The course was from Kew to Putney, a distance of five miles and sixty yards, and was covered by Jarvis in 1 hour 8 minutes and 48 1-5 seconds, the time being 28 4-5 seconds under the record, held by Jarvis.

TROTTERS IN CLOSE RACE.

Prince of Orange Won 2:08 Class at Detroit After Four Heats.

DETROIT, July 25.—The 2:08 trotting event was the feature of the last day of the blue ribbon meeting at Grosse Pointe to-day and proved one of the best races of the week. There were six entries for the event—Monte Carlo, Metallas, Rhythmic, Maxine, Baron de Shay, and Prince of Orange. Baron de Shay was favorite before the first heat at $50, with Prince of Orange at $45 and Monte Carlo $25. In the first heat Monte Carlo broke early in the mile, and Baron de Shay and Prince of Orange raced down from the far turn together, the Baron winning handily in 2:08¼. This made Baron de Shay favorite for the second heat. Monte Carlo broke again, but Walker pulled him down and joined the others at the far turn and raced down the stretch with Baron de Shay and Prince of Orange. The latter had the best speed at the finish and won by half a length in 2:08¼.

Monte Carlo took the third heat after a struggle with Rhythmic in the stretch, in the best time of the race, 2:08. The three heat winners went off to a good start in the final heat. Monte Carlo led by a length to the stretch, with Baron de Shay second to the far turn, where he broke badly. Hyde began to drive Prince of Orange as the horses turned for home and overhauled Monte Carlo in the last 100 feet, winning the heat and race by a head.

The 2:04 pacing event brought out the three fastest heats of the year, 2:05¾, 2:04¾, and 2:06, Dan R. taking the second and third heats. Fannie Dillard ruled favorite for this race in the early betting. Robert Mc. justified his selection as favorite for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Consolation by winning in straight heats. Summaries:

2:08 Trotting.—Purse $1,500; two in three heats.

Prince of Orange, br. g., by Prince of India, (Hyde)	2	1	4	1
Monte Carlo, b. h., (Walker)	6	3	1	2
Baron de Shay, b. g., (McHenry)	1	2	3	3
Rhythmic, br. s., (Hudson)	5	4	2	ro
Metallas, blk. h., (Geers)	3	5	5	ro
Maxine, b. m., (Eckers)	4	6	6	ro

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:08; 2:08¾.

2:22 Trotting.—Purse $1,000; two in three heats.

Lucy Lee, b. m., by Disputant, (Hudson)	1	1
Henry L., ch. g., (Castle)	2	2
Mary Scott, b. m., (Collins)	3	4
Bermuda Maid, b. m., (McCarthy)	4	3
Estelle, br. m., (Walker)	5	dis

Time—2:17¼; 2:18.

2:24 Class.—Trotting. Merchants' and Manufacturers' Consolation, 2,000; two in three heats.

Robert Mc., b. c., by McRoberts, (Hudson)	1	1
His Boy, b. g., (Stanbrough)	2	2
Robisola, b. m., (M. Sanders)	3	3
King Simmons, blk. s., (Bogash)	4	5
Cole Direct, blk. h., (Geers)	5	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:12.

2:04 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500; two in three heats.

Dan R., ch. g., by Tasco, Jr., (Jolly)	4	1	1
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Ceideberg)	1	2	2
Fannie Dillard, b. m., (Snow)	2	3	3
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Hopkins)	3	4	4

Time—2:05¾; 2:04¾; 2:06.

2:11 Class.—Pacing. Purse 1,200; two in three heats.

Pauline G., b. m., by Commoner, (Snow)	1	1
Miss Williamont, b. m., (Miller)	2	2
Byrl Wilkes, b. g., (Stockton)	4	3
Kelly Briggs, br. g., (Bunch)	3	4
Diodene, b. m., (De Ryder)	5	6
Marshall, b. g., (Garnum)	6	5

Time—2:07½; 2:07¼.

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES.

Cyclist Kramer Beaten in Ten-Mile Championship by Iver Lawson.

After two postponements the bicycle races which had been scheduled for the Manhattan Beach cycle track were contested yesterday before a small crowd, which, however, was repaid for the journey to the oval by the sea because of the good sport furnished by the contestants.

Frank Kramer, the official National champion, was again defeated by Iver Lawson.

The two men met in the ten-mile National Association championship, and after an interesting struggle the champion was compelled to take second place.

Lawson was beaten in his heat in the one-third-mile handicap. This race was taken by Bardgett of Buffalo. Summary:

One-Third-Mile Novice.—Won by H. B. Lake, Brooklyn; W. Charlton, New York, second; A. Schwartz, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:42 2-5.

One-Third-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, (30 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, (25 yards,) second; F. A. MacFarland, San José, (15 yards,) third; L. R. Lake, Brooklyn, (45 yards,) fourth. Time—0:37 3-5.

Ten-Mile Circuit Championship.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, fourth. Time—23:26 2-5.

Five-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn; John Hartdgen, New York, second; Robert Acker, Brooklyn, third; "Joe" Fogler, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—11:52.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by W. R. Lee, New York, (120 yards;) John Hartdegan, New York, (100 yards,) second; Edward Bailey, New York, (60 yards,) third; Oliver Dorlon, Manhattan Beach, (80 yards,) fourth. Time—2:00 3-5.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN SAIL.

BISLEY, England, July 25.—The great annual rifle meeting was finished to-day with bright weather, but a gusty wind quartered the range and precluded high scoring.

The Americans received a great send-off on leaving here for Liverpool this morning. Major Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, made the farewell speech, and Col. Leslie C. Bruce, Captain of the American team, replied, thanking Lord Cheylesmore for the cordial reception accorded to the Americans here. The train steamed out of the station with the bands playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Auld Lang Syne." The Americans recaptured the Palma trophy, established their reputation as marksmen, and their personal relations with the other competitors were most pleasant.

The entries for the last and most important competitions of the meeting, except the competition for the Palma trophy, namely, the King's Prize and the St. George's Vase, were curtailed in a sensational fashion by the posting of an official notice that Corp. J. W. Garvie of the First Northumberland Fusiliers, and Private E. Watson of the same regiment, were barred not only from the above events but from all subsequent competitions on the National Rifle Association ranges, and that they would forfeit all prizes won during the present meeting. Both men had qualified for the St. George's final stage and Garvie had qualified for the King's Hundred. The association's announcement reduced the number of competitors for the St. George's Vase to ninety-eight and the number of competitors for the King's Hundred to ninety-nine. The official charges against Garvie and Watson are tampering with the scores at a provincial meeting. Both men denied the charges and threaten to sue the National Rifle Association.

The St. George's Vase was won by Capt. Johnson of the London Rifle Brigade, with a score of 135. The King's Prize and gold medal were won by Color Sergt. Davis of the Third Glamorgan Volunteers, with a score of 311. This is the second time Davis has won the King's medal, a feat which has been accomplished only once before in the history of the competition.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The
STERLING
Piano Company,

According to established custom, will close the Sterling Building at 12:30 on Saturdays during the months of July and August. Other work days the store will be open until 6:30, and on

Monday Nights Until 9:30.

Piano Bargains.

'Tis a bargain-getting time of the year. Returned rentals, sample Pianos, discontinued styles and Pianos taken in part payment for Sterlings are on our floors at sacrifice prices for two reasons quickly told: To stimulate business in the dull months and to clear our building of these odd Pianos. The prices at which they have been marked for this sale will move them quickly and the payments will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Don't miss this chance to secure a reputable Piano, guaranteed, at a price greatly below real value.

Sterling Building,
Fulton St. and Hanover Place,
BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Let Us Cover Your Furniture
Now and we will do it at cost to keep the men busy. Send us a postal and we will send a man to tell you the cost of the work you want done.

WOMEN'S $3.00 DAINTY COLONIAL OXFORDS, 98c.

Now mark! Not a pair made to sell for less than $3.00, and there are 1,250 pairs sent us for quick selling by a prominent New York manufacturer who overestimated his market.

However, never mind the reasons—see the Oxfords! All patent leather, and as handsome as they are perfect.

Positively none sent on approval, because it isn't likely there will be a pair to send after 3 o'clock Monday.

Made of all patent leather, with medium and stylish round toes, some with dainty hand turned soles and French heels, suitable for house or dress wear; others with light weight extension soles, Cuban and military heels. The ideal shoe for street or vacation wear. Cool, comfortable, stylish Summer Ties, perfect in fit, finish and workmanship. All sizes, 2½ to 7. All widths, B, C, D and E.

Men's $3.50 Shoes and Oxfords, $2.00.

Because the sizes are broken, that is, we haven't all sizes in every style, but all sizes, 6 to 9, widths D and E in some of the styles.

In patent leather and vici kid Oxfords and box calf lace Shoes; every pair has Goodyear welted soles, medium and full round toes, soles are of good weight and will give lasting service. The materials, workmanship, fit and finish are the best, the toe shapes the most comfortable as well as the smartest of the season, a standard $3.50 Shoe at ....$2.00 a pair.

Summer's Last Sale of Floor Coverings.

None C. O. D. No mail orders.

Summer housecleaning to make room for new Fall stock. It's a comprehensive sale, and you will find some of the handsomest goods at a fraction of their actual cost.

19c. for 50c. Ingrain Stair Carpet.
19c. for 50c. Ingrain Carpet.
29c. for 70c. Ingrain Carpet.
39c. for 65c. Brussels Carpet.
49c. for 85c. Brussels Carpet.
59c. for $1.10 Velvet and Brussels Carpets.
69c. for $1.25 Axminster Carpet.
19c. for 30c. Oilcloth, all widths.
35c. for 60c. Cork Linoleum.
$1.29 for $1.60 Inlaid Linoleum.
15c. for 35c. Japanese Matting.
18c. for 30c. China Matting.
18c. for 40c. Linen Warp Matting.
25c. for all our carpet designs Japanese Matting.
Carpet Rugs made from remnants at remnant prices.

Men's $8.50 to $12.00 Coats and Trousers for $4.95.

There is no use parading in print the misfortune which makes this almost unbelievable announcement possible. But remember! The clothing business of New York, the principal clothing manufacturing center of the world, was under water nearly every day in June with most dire results—and this offer is one of them. The goods are of the highest grade. The fabrics are serges, blue and black, with faint hair line stripes—wool crashes, homespuns and flannels.

Death List of the Week.

ADDY
Allen
Anderson
Andrade
Armstrong
BAGLEY
Barlach
Barnett
Bates
Behringer
Bellows
Berry
Blackman
Blakely
Bliss
Bloom
Bolton
Booth
Boyd
Brady
Brooks
Browning
Buck
Buhse
Burke
Burns
Byrnes
Byron
CALLAGHAN
Caminoni
Campbell
Carlisle
Carpenter
Carter
Cary
Clyde
Clyne
Coffin
Colburn
Collins
Connors
Cooper
Corbett
Costello
Courlis
Cox
Crist
Crone
Crowley
Cundy
Cunningham
DAWSON
Daymond
Delany
Devine
Dick
Donnell
Dooley
Dougherty
Downes
Doyle
Duff
ECKERT
Eldridge
Escher
Esty
FARRINGTON
Fay
Fernandez
Fisher
Flannery
Fohnsbee
Foot
Forsyth
Foster
Frasinetti
Fredericks
Freel
French
Fullam
GALBRAITH
Gallagher
Giles
Gilmartin
Goodrich
Gordon
Green
Griffin
Gritman
Guerrierro
Guggenheim
Gunnison
HAGEDORN
Halliday
Hally
Hamel
Harrigan
Harris
Harwood
Hayes
Hearn
Hefter
Hennessy
Herlihy
Higinbotham
Higgins
Hoffmire
Holls
Hopkins
Hornbuckel
Huntington
Huth
JACOBS
Jardin
Jenks
Jennings
Jones
Jordan
Joseph
KAHRS
Kelly
Kennedy
King
Kinny
Knapp
LAMBERT
Larkin
Lawrence
Ledeky
Leon
Levy
Liscomb
Lockwood
Low
Lowe
Lubbe
Lyman
Lynch
McCARTHY
McCarty
McCullough
MacDonald
McDonald
McEvoy
McGrath
McIntyre
McKeon
McLure
McManus
McNamara
Macaulay
Maloney
Manning
Marius
Mathis
Meday
Meyers
Mishkin
Morris
Morgan
Mungiven
Murphy
Murray
NICHOL
Norris
Norton
OAKES
O'Brien
O'Connell
Oldrin
O'Neill
Orvis
PACKARD
Parker
Pearce
Pearse
Phelan
Potter
Powell
Preston
QUINN
RAHL
Reed
Reilly
Reiss
Robb
Roche
Rogers
Rolzhauser
Rosenfeld
Roth
Rountree
Royce
SANCKEZ
Schmidt
Schlomann
Seydel
Shaw
Smith
Snodgrass
Snow
Sosnowski
Steilen
Stein
Stevens
Sweeney
Sweet
TAUSIG
Taylor
Teahan
Thomas
Timmins
Townsend
Toland
Tompkins
Troy
Tuthill
UNDERHILL
VALENTINE
Vanderbeck
Vinton
WADSWORTH
Wallace
Walsh
Watson
Watts
Weinstein
Westervelt
Wetmore
Wilson
White
Wollenhaupt
Woods
Wright
YULE
ZUBILLER

A

ANDRADE.—July 18, at 15 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah E., wife of D. Clarence Andrade.

ANDERSON.—July 20, at Sixty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Rosanna E. Anderson.

ARMSTRONG.—July 20, at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., Armenius W. Armstrong, aged 78 years.

ADDY.—July 19, at 582 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Richard Charles Addy, in the 59th year of his age.

ANDERSON.—July 21, At Sixty-first Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Rosanna E. Anderson.

ALLEN.—July 22, at Sheepshead Bay, Mrs. Margaret Allen.

B

BARLACH.—July 18, at 140 West One Hundred and First Street, Mary E. Barlach, 79 years of age.

BLOOM.—July 18, at 176 Eldert Street, Margaret Ann, wife of Edwin Bloom.

BYRNES.—July 19, at 2 Goerck Street, Michael Byrnes.

BAGLEY.—July 21, Richardson G. Bagley, in his 73d year.

BERRY.—July 20, in this city, Richard Berry of New Berne, N. C., in the 65th year of his age.

BLISS.—July 21, at Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Eliphalet W. Bliss, in the 68th year of his age.

BUCK.—July 19, at 350 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, Gesche, wife of Henry Buck.

BUHSE.—July 20, at 350 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, Charles C. Buhse.

BLACKMAN.—July 20, Mary E. Blackman, aged 48 years.

BOLTON.—July 21, at West Farms, Martha A. Denison, wife of John W. Bolton, in her 69th year.

BROOKS.—July 21, at 24 Pease Street, Mount Vernon, Robert Earle, infant son of Robert T. Brooks.

BARNETT.—July 22, son of Aaron Barnett, in his 33d year.

BEHRINGER.—July 22, at Hillsdale, N. J., Henry W. Behringer, aged 20 years.

BROWNING.—July 23, Alice, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Rollwagen Browning.

BURKE.—July 23, at 208 East Twenty-sixth Street, Miss Ellen Burke, native of Gort, County Galway, Ireland.

BYRON.—July 22, at 205 West Sixtieth Street, James Francis Byron, in his 44th year.

BATES.—July 23, at 28 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, Mary Ann, wife of Benjamin R. Bates.

BELLOWS.—July 23, at 25 Kenilworth Place, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bellows, in the 67th year of her age.

BLAKELY.—July 24, at 1,242 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Mary E., widow of John Blakely, in the 53d year of her age.

BOOTH.—July 23, at 110 Verona Street, Brooklyn, George A. Booth.

BOYD.—July 23, at Bayonne, N. J., Anna M., wife of James D. Boyd, in her 49th year.

BRADY.—July 23, at 149 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, Michael Brady, in his 29th year.

BURKE.—July 23, at 208 East Twenty-sixth Street, Miss Ellen Burke, native of Gort, County Galway, Ireland.

BURNS.—July 24, in Jersey City, Christopher Burns.

C

COLLINS.—July 19, at Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., Alfred G. Collins.

COURLIS.—July 19, at 80 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Ira Moore Courlis.

CROWLEY.—July 18, at 80 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mary A., wife of Daniel Crowley.

CARPENTER.—July 17, at 236 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, Edwin C. Carpenter, aged 54 years.

CRONE.—July 19, at Lebanon Hospital, Simon Crone, in his 78th year.

CAMINONI.—July 21, at 300 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, Philip Caminoni, in his 53d year.

CAMPBELL.—July 20, at Mount St. Joseph's Convent, Hartford, Sister M. Felicitas, daughter of the late Patrick Campbell of Westport, Conn.

CARTER.—July 21, at 203 West Eighty-fifth Street, H. Lee Carter, in the 57th year of his age.

CLYDE.—July 20, at 80 Powers Street, Francis W. Clyde, aged 55 years.

COLBURN.—July 21, Adelaide F. Colburn.

COSTELLO.—July 21, at 254 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Catharine, widow of Lawrence Costello, of Ballintougher, County Sligo, Ireland.

COX.—July 21, at the Deanery, Garden City, L. I., the Very Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation.

CUNNINGHAM.—July 20, at 217 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, James Cunningham.

CARY.—July 21, at 25 Sullivan Street, Thomas M. Cary.

COOPER.—July 22, at Rutherford, N. J., Charles M. Cooper.

CALLAGHAN.—July 23, at 394 Monroe Street, Mary T., daughter of Patrick Callaghan.

CARLISLE.—July 23, at 270 West Thirtieth Street, Alice E., daughter of the late William Carlisle.

CRIST.—July 23, at the M. E. Church Home, Jane Crist, aged 84 years.

COFFIN.—July 22, at Montgomery, Eliza J. Coffin.

CORBETT.—July 23, at 428 West Twenty-seventh Street, Bridget, wife of Thomas Corbett, aged 57 years.

CUNDY.—July 23, at 180 Butler Street, Joseph Cundy.

CLYNE.—July 20, at 664 Baltic Street, Rosa J. Cahill, wife of Michael Clyne, deceased.

CONNORS.—July 24, at 860 Ninth Avenue, Jane, widow of John Connors.

D

DAWSON.—July 17, at Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., Mary McKenna, wife of Jackson T. Dawson, aged 61 years.

DAYMOND.—July 18, at Athens, N. J., Martha Loutrel Daymond.

DOOLEY.—July 18, at 122 Grove Street, Brooklyn, Edward T., son of James Dooley.

DOUGHERTY.—July 19, Antje, wife of Paul Dougherty, and daughter of Johannes Lund of Helsingborg, Sweden.

DE CORDOVA.—July 20, at Englewood, N. J., Frances Henry, widow of A. R. Fernandez de Cordova.

DOWNES.—July 20, at 34 West Thirty-eighth Street, Edward Neville, aged 2 years. Only son of Alfred M. Downes.

DOYLE.—July 22, at 143 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Eliza, wife of the late Maurice Doyle.

DELANY.—July 22, Clarence D. Delany, in the 61st year of his age.

DICK.—July 22, William B. Dick.

DEVINE.—July 23, at 500 First Street, Brooklyn, Sarah, daughter of Andrew Devine, aged 22 years.

DONNELL.—July 24, at Eaton's Neck, L. I., Dorothea De Lamater, infant daughter of William B. Donnell.

DUFF.—July 24, at St. Peter's Hospital, Annie L. Quigley, wife of John A. Duff.

E

ECKERT.—July 19, at Richmond Hill, L. I., Anita Henrietta, aged 19 months, second daughter of Charles H. Eckert.

ESCHER.—July 19, at 537 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Barbara Escher, aged 72 years.

ESTY.—July 20, at 137 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., Fred Esty.

ELDRIDGE.—July 22, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Mary Emma, daughter of Horatio E. Eldridge.

F

FOHNSBEE.—July 17, at 335 East Fifth Street, Mary McCann, wife of William Fohnsbee.

FRASINETTI.—July 20, at 110 Sullivan Street, Caterine, wife of Angelo Frasinetti.

FREDRICKS.—July 19, at 160 West Twentieth Street, John B. Fredricks, aged 49 years.

FRENCH.—July 19, at 181 Lexington Avenue, May L., daughter of late John J. French.

FISHER.—July 20, at West Nyack, Susannah, daughter of the late John Fisher.

FOOT.—July 20, at 591 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Foot.

FULLAM.—July 21, at Tremont, Loretta, daughter of Patrick Fullam, in her 8th year.

FARRINGTON.—July 21, at Liberty, Mary A., wife of Lafayette W. Farrington, aged 43 years.

FORSYTH.—July 21, at 187 Eighth Street, Andrew Forsyth, in the 16th year of his age.

FOSTER.—July 23, at Astoria, Walter C. Foster, aged 39 years.

FREEL.—July 22, at 226 East Thirty-ninth Street, Michael Freel, aged 62 years, native of Arnagiass, County Sligo, Ireland.

FAY.—July 23, at Stamford, N. Y., the Rev. Cyrus Hyde Fay, D. D., in the 88th year of his age.

FLANNERY.—July 24, at 505 East Fifteenth Street, Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Woods, native of Broomfield, parish of Donemine, Ireland; wife of John Flannery.

G

GREEN.—July 19, at 436 East Fifty-seventh Street, John H. Green.

GRIFFIN.—July 18, at Hotel San Remo, Edward Payson Griffin.

GILES.—July 20, at Stamford, Conn., Emma Frances, wife of the late William M. Giles of New York.

GOODRICH.—July 18, Delphine F. Goodrich, aged 47 years.

GRITMAN.—July 19, at 248 West Fourth Street, Catherine Ann Reeves Denton Gritman, aged 79 years.

GILMARTIN.—July 21, at 328 West Forty-sixth Street, Catherine, widow of the late Martin Gilmartin, native of Bunduff, County Sligo, Ireland.

GUERRIERRO.—July 21, at Geneva, Switzerland, Mary A. Stout, wife of Henri E. Guerrierro and granddaughter of the late Commodore John Aulick, United States Navy.

GUGGENHEIM.—July 21, Hattie Guggenheim, aged 25 years.

GALBRAITH.—July 23, at 155 West Sixty-third Street, Mabel Gladys, youngest daughter of John C. Galbraith.

GALLAGHER.—July 22, at 596 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Ellen M., wife of Joseph Gallagher and daughter of James Quigley.

GORDON.—July 23, at Larchmont, N. Y., Douglas Gordon, in his 27th year.

GUNNISON.—July 21, at Roxbury, Mass., Mrs. M. M. Gunnison.

H

HALLIDAY.—July 19, Joseph Halliday, formerly of the Fourth District Police Court.

HEFTER.—July 18, at 1,044 Trinity Avenue, Bronx, Lester, youngest son of Leonard Hefter, aged 16 years.

HOPKINS.—July 18, at Flushing, L. I., Lawrence Yvonnet Hopkins.

HUNTINGTON.—July 18, at Mahwah, N. J., Julia Cora, widow of Samuel Huntington, in the 69th year of her age.

HUTH.—July 18, at 450 Hart Street, Brooklyn, Julia, wife of Julius R. Huth.

HARWOOD.—July 19, at Natick, Mass., Lucy Caroline Richardson, wife of Robert Winch Harwood, aged 29 years.

HAYES.—July 20, at 219 West Sixteenth Street, Margaret, aged 36 years, beloved wife of Thomas J. Hayes.

HIGGINS.—July 19, at 86 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Anna G. Higgins.

HORNBUCKEL.—July 19, at 2,248 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Margaret J. Hornbuckel.

HAGEDORN.—July 21, at 935 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dora G., widow of Edward G. F. Hagedorn.

HALLY.—July 21, at 572 Union Avenue, Bronx, Andrew Hally, aged 70 years.

HAMEL.—July 18, at 1,512 Brook Avenue, Gottlieb Hamel.

HARRIGAN.—July 21, at 130 First Avenue, Thomas A., son of Patrick Harrigan, aged 35 years.

HEARN.—July 21, at Eastbourne, England, Alfred Williams, son of the late George A. Hearn.

HENNESSY.—July 21, at 335 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Ellen, widow of Arthur J. Hennessy.

HERLIHY.—July 21, at 327 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, Agnes Margaret, daughter of Daniel Herlihy, aged 3 years.

HOFFMIRE.—July 21, at Red Bank, N. J., William H. Hoffmire.

HOLLS.—July 23, at Yonkers, Frederick William Holls, aged 46 years.

HARRIS.—July 24, at 3 East Seventy-sixth Street, Dwight Miller Harris.

HART.—July 22, at the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, Henry B. Hart, aged 69 years.

HIGINBOTHAM.—July 23, Agnes Helen, youngest daughter of Col. N. Higinbotham of Guelph, Ontario.

J

JOSEPH.—July 20, at 450 West Forty-first Street, Elizabeth Joseph, aged 19 years.

JACOBS.—July 20, at 156 East Seventy-ninth Street, in the 53d year of her age, Sarah, wife of Samuel Jacobs.

JONES.—July 18, Henry Jones.

JORDAN.—July 19, in Philadelphia, George Frederick Jordan.

JENKS.—July 21, at New Rochelle, N. Y., William Wallace Jenks.

JENNINGS.—July 21, at Union Street, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Jennings, in the 28th year of his age.

JARDIN.—July 22, at 282 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, Edward George, aged 18 years.

K

KELLY.—July 19, at 240 York Street, Jersey City, James A., son of the late Joseph T. Kelly, aged 27 years.

KELLY.—July 19, at 240 York Street, Jersey City, James A., son of the late Joseph T. Kelly, aged 27 years.

KENNEDY.—July 20, at 46 Stuyvesant Street, John W. Kennedy.

KENNEDY.—July 20, at 46 Stuyvesant Street, John W. Kennedy.

KAHRS.—July 22, at 1,562 Lexington Avenue, Catherine, (née Mahnken,) wife of Hermann Kahrs, in her 53d year.

KINNEY.—July 23, at 174 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaretta, wife of James Kinney.

KNAPP.—July 23, at 107 West Eighty-fourth Street, Essie Knapp, formerly of Cincinnati, aged 22 years.

KNAPP.—July 22, at 341 West Twenty-second Street, William A. Knapp, in the 83d year of his age.

KING.—July 23, at 960 Atlantic Avenue, William King.

L

LARKIN.—July 18, Margaret, wife of Dominick Larkin.

LEDEKY.—July 18, at 2,290 7th Avenue, Olga C., daughter of Otto Ledeky, aged 15 years.

LISCOMB.—July 18, at Kingston, N. Y., G. G. Liscomb.

LOW.—July 18, at Sea Gate, Edwin Hollis Low.

LOWE.—July 17, at Fairlawn, N. J., Emily, wife of Arthur Lowe.

LAMBERT.—July 20, at Paterson, N. J., Annie, wife of Walter S. Lambert.

LEON.—July 19, at 22 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Philip, son of the late Israel Leon, in the 47th year of his age.

LEVY.—July 19, at 112 East Ninetieth Street, Alexander Levy, in the 50th year of his age.

LYNCH.—July 18, at 3,182 Broadway, Edward P. Lynch.

LYMAN.—July 21, Marie H., wife of Capt. Charles A. Lyman, aged 35 years.

LUBBE.—July 22, 124 East Thirtieth Street, Marie A., wife of Ferdinand A. Lubbe, aged 65 years.

LAWRENCE.—July 22, at Cedarhurst, L. I., C. Voorhes Lawrence.

LOCKWOOD.—July 22, at 240 West One Hundred and Second Street, Lias R. Lockwood.

M

McCARTY.—July 19, at Port Chester, N. Y., Richard T. McCarty, in the 55th year of his age.

McMANUS.—July 18, at 460 West Thirty-eighth Street, Frances E., daughter of Patrick McManus, aged 7 years.

MALONEY.—July 18, at 639 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, Anna, (nee Whelton,) wife of John Maloney, and native of Clonakilty, County Cork, Ireland.

McCARTHY.—July 19, at 221 East Twenty-ninth Street, James McCarthy, aged 73 years.

McCARTHY.—July 20, at 22 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, Minnie, (née Collins,) wife of Timothy McCarthy.

McCULLOUGH.—July 20, at 663 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, James McCullough, in his 23d year.

McGRATH.—July 20, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Rose A., wife of Patrick McGrath.

McLURE.—July 20, at City Island, N. Y., Margaret Clow, relict of David McLure.

MANNING.—July 20, at 530 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Julia Adeline Manning.

MISHKIN.—July 20, at 1,570 Washington Avenue, Sophie, wife of Herman Mishkin.

MORRIS.—July 20, at Bensonhurst, Helene, widow of William Morris.

MORGAN.—July 20, at 310 West Eighty-third Street, Leila St. Clair, wife of Richard Morgan and daughter of the late St. Clair Smith.

MURRAY.—July 20, at 209 East Forty-fourth Street, Bridget, aged 41, wife of Peter Murray, native County Leitrim, Ireland.

McKEON.—July 20, at 1,701 Third Avenue, Henrietta, infant daughter of Michael McKeon.

McNAMARA.—July 20, at 462 West Forty-second Street, Michael McNamara, native of Aran, County Roscommon, Ireland.

MACAULAY.—July 20, at 776 Greenwich Street, Janet Gordon, wife of John Macaulay.

MEYERS.—July 19, at Great Neck, L. I., Eduard E., youngest son of the late Henry Meyers.

MURPHY.—July 21, at St. David's, Delaware County, Penn., Helen Louise, daughter of the late William F. Murphy.

MacDONALD.—July 22, Estelle S., wife of Dr. A. K. MacDonald and daughter of the late David A. Scrymser.

MATHIS.—July 21, at 1,314 Brook Avenue, Bronx, Charles A. Mathis, in the 31st year of his age.

MEDAY.—July 21, at Loomis Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y., in his 70th year, George K. Meday, of Mattituck, L. I.

McDONALD.—July 22, at New York Post-Graduate Hospital, Chapman, son of Hugh F. McDonald, in his 7th year.

MALONEY.—July 21, at 48 Prospect Street, Patrick Maloney.

MARIUS.—July 21, Jan Lodewyk Marius, in the 51st year of his age.

McEVOY.—July 22, at 1,680 Avenue A., John, son of the late John McEvoy.

McINTYRE.—July 24, at 3 Catlin Avenue, Stapleton, S. I., Hugh A. McIntyre.

MUNGIVEN.—July 23, at 1,087 Herkimer Street, James M. Mungiven, aged 50 years.

N

NICHOL.—July 18, at 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, John Nichol.

NORTON.—July 19, at Great Barrington, Mass., Elizabeth E., aged 87 years, widow of Prof. William A. Norton of Yale University.

NORRIS.—July 23, at 49 Monroe Street, Charles T. Norris, aged 59 years.

O

O'BRIEN.—July 19, Alice O'Brien.

OLIVER.—July 18, at 311 West Forty-third Street, Norman H. Oliver.

O'NEILL.—July 19, at 512 Third Avenue, Ann, wife of the late Bernard O'Neill.

OAKES.—At Lisbon, N. H., Martha E., widow of Calvin Oakes, aged 58 years.

O'CONNELL.—July 21, at 519 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Bronx, Margaret O'Connell.

O'NEILL.—July 21, at 540 Canal Street, Nellie L., (née Meloney,) wife of Owen O'Neill, native of Berryroe, County Cork, Ireland.

ORVIS.—July 22, Philander Druslow Orvis, aged 73 years.

OLDRIN.—July 25, John Merwin Oldrin, of Sea Cliff, L. I., aged 67 years.

P

PEARSE.—July 20, at 672 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Emily F., wife of Harold E. Pearse and daughter of William Brandis.

PHELAN.—July 19, at Flushing, L. I., Sister Francis Xavier, (Maggie Phelan,) niece of the late Rev. James Phelan.

PRESTON.—July 18, at Jefferson, N. H., Mary E., daughter of W. H. Preston.

PACKARD.—July 21, at Great Barrington, Mass., Charlotte H., widow of Silas Sadler Packard.

PARKER.—July 21, at Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Wilbur Parker, née Fanny Mithoff.

POWELL.—July 21, at Bayside, L. I., Sarah Gertrude, wife of Charles C. Powell, in the 33d year of her age.

PEARCE.—July 21, at 290 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, James Pearce, native of Birkdale, Southport, England.

POTTER.—July 22, at 1,182 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, George E. Potter.

Q

QUINN.—July 19, Luciana, widow of ex-Congressman John Quinn.

QUALTERS.—July 23, at 182 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret Qualters.

R

REISS.—July 18, at 155 Second Avenue, Dr. Jacob Reiss, LL. D.

ROBB.—July 19, at 23 Park Avenue, in the 54th year of her age, Cornelia Van Rensselaer, wife of J. Hampden Robb, and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Thayer of Boston.

ROYCE.—July 19, at Monticello, N. Y., Major Charles H. Royce.

ROTH.—July 20, at 507 East Eighty-eighth Street, Margaret V. Roth, née Heffren.

RAHL.—July 23, at 19 Thompson Street, Patrick Rahl.

ROLZHAUSER.—July 23, at Yonkers, Henry A. Rolzhauser, in the 29th year of his age.

REILLY.—July 24, at 37 Prospect Street, Edward A. Reilly.

REED.—July 24, at 214 East Twenty-eighth Street, William A. Reed, aged 68 years.

ROCHE.—July 24, at Chicago, Walter Howard, infant son of John D. Roche.

ROGERS.—July 23, at 1,753 Second Avenue, Margaret A., wife of the late Joseph F. Rogers.

ROSENFELD.—July 24, at 120 East Eighty-fifth Street, Sandilla, wife of Hector Rosenfeld.

ROUNTREE.—July 23, at South Fallsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., Martha J., daughter of William J. Rountree.

S

SCHMIDT.—July 18, at 595 Union Avenue, Anna C., wife of George W. Schmidt.

SWEENEY.—July 17, at 109 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen, wife of Edward Sweeney.

SMITH.—July 19, at 396 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Catharine C., wife of John Smith, in her 61st year.

SOSNOWSKI.—July 20, at Haines Falls, N. Y., Lawrence, son of Edward Sosnowski, aged 5 years.

STEIN.—July 22, at 110 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Hannah Stein.

STEVENS.—July 21, at East Orange, N. J., Daniel L. Stevens.

SANCKEZ.—July 22, Bernabe Sanckez, aged 62 years.

SCHMIDT.—July 22, at 124 West Twelfth Street, Emma E., youngest daughter of T. William Schmidt.

SCHLOMANN.—July 22, at 302 Washington Street, Herman F. Schlomann, in his 36th year.

SMITH.—July 23, at Madison, N. J., Rebecca A. Smith, in her 89th year.

SEYDEL.—July 24, at 227 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Seydel, in his 90th year.

SHAW.—July 24, at 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Louis Shaw, D. D. S.

SMITH.—July 25, at 674 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Murvien P. Smith.

SNODGRASS.—July 24, at Babylon, L. I., John Snodgrass, in his 88th year.

SNOW.—July 24, at 374 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary A., widow of Lowell M. Snow, aged 61 years.

SWEET.—July 24, at Montclair, N. J., Caroline Williams, widow of Edward Sweet and daughter of the late Frederic Huntington Bull.

STEILEN.—July 24, Lillia Steilen, aged 38 years.

T

TAUSIG.—July 18, at 667 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Simon Tausig, aged 74 years.

TAYLOR.—July 19, Mortimer F. Taylor, aged 55 years.

TEAHAN.—July 19, at 1,787 Amsterdam Avenue, Elizabeth Sven, aged 13 years, daughter of John Teahan.

TIMMINS.—July 18, at 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Elizabeth, wife of the late Patrick J. Timmins.

TOLAND.—July 18, at 170 West Tenth Street, Augustus F. Toland, aged 42 years.

TAYLOR.—July 20, at 346 West Forty-fifth Street, Katie, wife of William H. Taylor and youngest daughter of James Coulter, Cornornagh, County Armagh, Ireland.

THOMAS.—July 20, Charles Crane, son of the late Henry A. Thomas, aged 39 years.

TOMPKINS.—July 20, at Clason's Point, Susan, eldest daughter of the late Noah Tompkins, formerly of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

TUTHILL.—July 21, at 89 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Theodore Tuthill, aged 75 years.

TROY.—July 22, at 329 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Edward Arthur, infant son of Thomas A. Troy.

TOWNSEND.—July 24, at 328 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Mary, widow of William Townsend.

U

UNDERHILL.—July 19, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Walter Underhill, in the 77th year of his age.

V

VANDERBECK.—July 19, at Newburg, N. Y., Grace, daughter of John Stamb of New York City, in the 28th year of her age.

VINTON.—July 18, at South Norwalk, Conn., Sarah E. Vinton.

VALENTINE.—July 22, at Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, N. J., Dennis Valentine.

VALENTINE.—July 21, at the Crawford House, White Mountains, N. H., Jacob Valentine.

W

WADSWORTH.—July 20, at 717 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, Frank W. Wadsworth, aged 47 years.

WATTS.—July 19, at 23 Orient Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles H. Watts, in his 46th year.

WOLLENHAUPT.—July 20, Bruno E. Wollenhaupt.

WOODS.—July 20, at 667 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Minerva Wright, wife of William M. Woods.

WALLACE.—July 21, at East Norwalk, Conn., Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Wallace, aged 67 years.

WALLACE.—July 10, at Roton Point, Conn., Martha E., wife of A. W. Wallace, aged 71 years.

WETMORE.—July 21, at Luzon, N. Y., Joseph L., son of Edward A. Wetmore, in his 24th year.

WRIGHT.—July 21, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gustavus Granville, son of the late John S. Wright, in the 63d year of his age.

WALSH.—July 23, at 229 Keap Street, Brooklyn, John J. Walsh, aged 64 years.

WESTERVELT.—July 23, at the Nyack Hospital, Ella Tauman, wife of Otto W. P. Westervelt.

WHITE.—July 23, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Wilfred L., son of the late Lewis J. White, in his 42d year.

WALSH.—July 24, at 15 Catherine Street, Nicholas Walsh.

WARREN.—July 24, at Bad Gastein, Austria, Edward Walpole Warren, in his 65th year.

WATSON.—July 24, at 524 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Hannah, wife of George Watson.

WEINSTEIN.—July 24, at 242 Seventh Street, Abraham Weinstein, aged 59 years.

WILSON.—July 23, at 308 Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, George H. Wilson, in his 60th year.

Y

YULE.—July 20, at 65 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Alice L. Gabay, wife of William Yule.

Z

ZUBILLER.—July 22, at 411 East Eighty-fourth Street, Elizabeth L. Zubiller.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Mobile Storage and Repair Company, Covington, Westchester County; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Walker, Sr., J. H. Walker, and J. C. Walker, Covington.

J. McCutcheon & Co., New York, laces and linens; capital, $230,000. Directors—James McCutcheon, Greenwich; J. M. Speers, Montclair, N. J., and J. A. McCutcheon, Brooklyn.

Rome Soap Manufacturing Company, Rome; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. W. Brown, Sr., G. A. Brown, Rome, and F. G. Teall, Little Falls.

Safety Dropper Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. C. Payne, M. A. Payne, New York, and M. A. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Cambridge Hotel Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. V. Moe, Arthur Hickey, and J. L. Young, New York.

Ira Brown Company, New York, manufacturing flags and banners; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. H. Brown, J. Annis, and L. A. Amas, New York.

A certificate of reduction of capital of the Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, from $500,000 to $100,000, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

To Return Boer Bibles.

The following memorandum by Lord Roberts has been issued from the British War Office: "It has been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that, on the conclusion of the recent war in South Africa, a large number of Boer families found, on returning to their farms, that their family Bibles had disappeared. It appears that the Boer inhabitants of the South African Colonies set great store by their family Bibles, which often contain family records of some antiquity, and even in some cases are the only repository of such records, in consequence of the unavoidable destruction of church registers. Lord Roberts feels sure that if any persons have in their possession any of these Bibles they will willingly return them when they learn how they are valued by their former possessors; and he thinks it unnecessary to emphasize how much such a kindly act would be appreciated by our new fellow-subjects. He therefore wishes it to be known as widely as possible among all officers and soldiers who are now serving, or have been retired, discharged, or relegated to the Reserve, whether they belonged to the regular army, auxiliary, or Colonial troops, and also among any of their friends to whom they may have given them as relics, that Mr. W. H. Alexander of 13 Bishopsgate Without, London, E. C., has kindly consented to receive and dispatch to their owners any such Bibles which may have been taken from Boer farms. He feels sure that the above facts, and the knowledge that it is his wish that all such relics should find their way back to their former owners, will be sufficient to ensure that their present owners, however much they may value them, will readily part with them for this purpose."—London Times.

LEGAL NOTES.

SUING FOR SALARY AFTER AGREEING TO SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—John McGough, on June 30, 1900, wrote to the then Fire Commissioner, John J. Scannell, that if he was appointed an Assistant Fire Marshal he would waive all claims against the Commissioner for salary or compensation for his services "in the event that Joseph M. F. Otis, who was removed by you on the 7th day of May, 1900, from the position of Assistant Fire Marshal upon charges of attempted blackmail, should be restored to said position by an order from the court." McGough was then appointed to the position he sought, his appointment reading that it was to be "without compensation until otherwise ordered." The new Assistant Fire Marshal performed the duties of his position until after July 1, 1901. The complaint in an action which McGough brought against the city to recover for his services from the day he was appointed to May 1, 1901, showed that the Fire Commissioner had issued an order on May 16, 1901, fixing the plaintiff's salary at $1,500 per annum from May 1 of that year. It also appeared that Joseph M. F. Otis had been unsuccessful in his proceedings for reinstatement. The complaint, however, did not allege that there was a salary attached to the position of Assistant Fire Marshal. The Appellate Division, in reversing an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court overruling a demurrer by the city, holds that McGough cannot recover compensation for his services up to the time his salary was fixed at the yearly rate of $1,500. Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Tribunal, said he knew of no rule which prevents a person accepting an appointment to such a position as that of Assistant Fire Marshal from agreeing to serve either without compensation or at a compensation fixed by the Commissioner at the time of the employment. The Justice added that he could see no reason why McGough, if he so agreed, should not work for the city without compensation.

***

CITY SUPERINTENDENT HAS SOLE POWER TO DETERMINE QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—A case of interest to the teachers in the public schools of this city was decided lately by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court. The Justice points out incidentally that the Supreme Court in the First Department, which constitutes the Borough of Manhattan, does not agree with the Brooklyn Appellate Division as to the construction to be placed on that section of the Greater New York charter which treats of teachers' licenses. Section 1,089—the section in question—reads, in part, as follows: "Licenses to teach shall be issued by the City Superintendent of Schools for a period of one year, which may be renewed without examination in case the work of the holder is satisfactory to the City Superintendent for two successive years. At the close of the third year of continuous successful service the City Superintendent may make the license permanent." The Appellate Division in the Second Department has held, in the case of Finigan vs. the Board of Education, that the continued employment of a teacher under a license with successive renewals was equivalent to a declaration that the services had been successful, unless some expressed declaration to the contrary was made. It was said that "the determination as to whether the services had been successful was due at the end of the three years, and whatever that determination was at that time it was final." Then, it was held, the teacher "became entitled to the only license which might lawfully be issued, and without which she could not lawfully teach at all." The case before Justice Greenbaum was an application for reinstatement by a teacher of German, who commenced service in the public schools under a temporary license in 1894. When consolidation took place the relator was still a teacher, his temporary license having been renewed from time to time. He was then given a temporary license, expiring at the end of the year 1899. No license was issued to him the following year, but in 1901 he was empowered to teach for another yearly term. A third renewal was granted him, expiring Dec. 31, 1902. On Feb. 7, 1903, his services were dispensed with. The teacher, besides contending that the third renewal established that his services were successful, asserting that the word "may" in the statute meant "must," and that, adopting that construction, and "by reason of the failure of the Superintendent of Schools to dismiss the relator between the 31st of December, 1901, and the 12th of April, 1902, and of the continuance of relator as such teacher without qualification by such Superintendent of Schools, he became entitled to a permanent license." Justice Greenbaum, however, holds that the word "may" means "must" only when the Superintendent finds that a teacher's services were successful. He said that a consideration of the legislative scheme in the matter of the selection of teachers indicates a clear intention to vest in the City Superintendent the sole power to determine whether a given candidate possesses the qualifications entitling him to a license.

FORGED SEVRES WARES.

Methods Employed in Counterfeiting China and Porcelain.

Sèvres, as might be expected, has been continually imitated, often by itself or by its own compatriots. For example, the Parisian manufactory of Clignancourt forged the Sèvres double "L" mark, with unimportant variations in the crown, till it was stopped by the authorities. Again, good plain white stuff, or pieces partly damaged and rejected, instead of being broken up, were sold, and the purchaser had them painted or repainted, and realized large prices for them. It was in 1804 (Mr. Spielmann writes in The Magazine of Art) that Brongniart, the director of Sèvres, fired with a passion for hard paste, sold off the stock of undecorated pieces by the cartload from the old Louis XV. factory, disposing of them for a mere song. Parisian and London dealers bought them up and had them decorated by clever china painters, reglazed, and refired. These pieces, properly marked, still deceive experts; but it is to be observed that in these impositions chrome-green was used instead of the finer copper-green, as was originally the practice at the factory, and the difference in quality of tone may provide the clue. It might be thought that means might be taken to stop fraud in the direction of dishonest decoration of white Sèvres. As a matter of fact, from 1848 to 1873, when a piece of Sèvres was not decorated—that is, "white"—a coup de roulette was "impressed" into the china. But that did not deter the ingenious forger; he decorated the china as before, coolly filled up the impressed marking with enamel, and proceeded to sell his pieces at greatly enhanced prices.

But sometimes he overshot the mark, for as the gilders, the flower painters, the figure painters, as well as the potters, had their own marks, we occasionally find the forgers trapping themselves and placing the mark of a decorator, maybe, on a piece of hard paste—which had not yet been invented! It must be added (but it will not bring much comfort to collectors) that as much soft-paste Sèvres has been exported to England and America in a single year as the factory could turn out in ten.

The confusion arising from the unjustifiable adoption by factories of one another's marks the methods is one of the most distressing features about china collecting. The object of it, doubtless, was trade competition—before the passing of the Merchandise Marks act in England or its equivalent in other lands. Most European countries have been guilty of the practice. "Blue Worcester" has been made in France; Bristol has avowedly imitated Dresden (in 1772,) as well as many Oriental marks. Indeed, "Old Dresden," with newly painted marks refired, was being produced in Germany until the factory was closed by the Government. Worcester, too, imitated the crossed swords of Dresden and the diaper mark of Old Nankin as well, just as other factories did; and Dresden, in its Bottger ware, assumed certain of the square marks of Chinese ware. When Bristol imitated the Dresden crossed swords in underglaze blue she sometimes added a "B," yet the device has caused many people to believe (as was probably intended) that this "Dresden" was original and was sent to Bristol to be decorated there. Then Bristol's turn came, and about 1870 a German factory forged Old Bristol china and marked it with the Bristol cross—so well as to mislead experts and connoisseurs. Coalport, again, sometimes coarsely imitated Old Chelsea porcelain, and copied the old anchor mark, too, just as the Sèvres double interlaced "L" has been imitated in half a dozen different quarters.

A more serious matter, however, is the audacity with which Saxony counterfeits French china as soon as it is brought out; in an astonishing brief period it has copied it—the skill being as surprising as the rapidity with which it is produced—and actually succeeds in getting its imitation on the market almost as soon as the original. Necessarily, however, as this is alleged to be simply "trade competition," and as Saxony must undersell the French ware, the German ware is commoner, and will not deceive the expert. Swansea and Nantgarw were early forged—that is to say, in 1817—and there exists there now a museum case at Cardiff full of forgeries as a warning to buyers. A good deal of this and more is told by Prof. Church, and we may well wonder at the courage and self-confidence of the collector who, with all this knowledge available, calmly proceeds to fill his cabinets, undeterred and unshaken in his belief. Add to this that the plaques of fine Sèvres let into French furniture are often not genuine plaques at all, but simply dishes with the turned-up edges chipped off, and that a score of other devices are practiced, which offer cumulative evidence that "things are not what they seem," and the reader will inevitably think uncomfortable thoughts when he stands before the best-looking stock he ever saw, if he be not assured of the probity and the knowledge of the dealer.

BOYS DAMMED POGUES RUN.

Then Johnson, the Policeman, Broke Up Their Swimming Place.

Johnson, the patrolman, has the reputation of being a "mean man" among the boys living in the vicinity of Brookside Park. They think he has forgotten his own boyhood days. On the other hand, Johnson was following the path of duty, and by so doing incurred the ill-feeling of the boys. For several days about twenty youngsters worked like Trojans constructing a dam across Pogues Run above the park to make a swimming place.

The work was completed, and the boys were enjoying their sport as only boys can when Johnson came along. He piled their clothing together, sat down on the heap, and then ordered the boys to tear away the dam. Tons of rock had been carried to the place, and all this had to be handled again. When the work of demolishing the dam was completed the youngsters recovered their clothes and received instructions not to bathe in the run again. Johnson said the people in the neighborhood complained of the boys, and "he had to do it."—Indianapolis News.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.65
Cotton, middling	13.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.50
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.75@$3.90; straights, $3.50@$3.70; Spring patents, $4@$4.40; straights, $3.60@$3.90; bakers', $2.60@$3.30; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80c; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 75@78c; No. 2 yellow corn, 54c; No. 2 oats, 31@32c; No. 2 white, 41½@42c; No. 3 white, 38@42c; No. 2 rye, 51@53c; good feeding barley, 38@41c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93½c; No. 1 Northwestern, 99c; prime timothy seed, $3.35; mess pork, per bbl., $13.55@$13.60; lard, per 100 lb., $7.82½@$7.85; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.87½@$8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.62½; short clear sides (boxed,) $8.50@$8.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11@$12.50.

COTTON.—The market was not particularly active, but displayed more or less irregularity and the trade was evidently in a very unsettled frame of mind, showing a decided disposition to await developments in the near-by options before trading in any more than an evening-up way. At first the market was firm, opening at an advance of 7@25 points, and selling up to a level not 9@35 points higher, with August selling at 12.40, September at 10.92, and October at 10. The close was steady at within a point or two of the bottom and net 3@15 points higher. Sales were estimated at 50,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.40	12.45	12.38	12.30@12.33
August	12.40	12.45	12.32	12.32@12.33
September	10.86	10.92	10.80	10.82@10.83
October	9.93	10.00	9.91	9.91@9.92
November	9.75	9.75	9.74	9.74@9.75
December	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.72@9.73
January	9.69	9.71	9.67	9.68@9.69
February	..	..	..	9.68@9.70
March	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.68@9.70

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Spot Cotton—Fair business reported; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Middling upland, 6.84d. Futures opened steady, 2@5 points advance; closed steady, net 7½@8½ points higher; July, 6.59; July-August, 6.47@6.48; August-September, 6.33; September-October, 5.80@5.90; October-November, 5.47; November-December, 5.34@5.35; December-January, 5.29@5.30; January-February, 5.26; February-March, 5.21, and March-April, 5.27.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—Developments of an unexpectedly bullish character aroused the wheat market into a condition of activity that left the 12 o'clock prices 1@1⅛c net higher, with still further advances on the late curb to 81¾c for September. While a pronounced upturn in corn was primarily responsible for this excitement among wheat shorts, bulls fortified their position with numerous reports of disappointing results as to thrashing yields in the West and Southwest. No. 2 red closed at 81c, elevator, and 83¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 92¼c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 93¼c, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, July 25.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 hard, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, 85¼c; No. 2 Northern, 80c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, 80½c; July, 85½c; September, 77¼c; December, 75½@75¾c.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 77¼c; July, 76c; September, 77¼@77⅜c; December, 79½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 50c; September, 51¼c; December, 49½@49¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 35c; September 32½c; December, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, 85½c; new, September, 77¾c. Rye—No. 1, 53½@54c. Barley—No. 2, 55@60c; sample, 40@53c. Corn—September, 52@52½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25.—Wheat—Cash, 86½c; July, 85½c; September, 75½@75⅝c; December, 74¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½@85c; No. 3 Northern, 81c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.50@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.30; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3; red dog, $23.50@$24.50, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.58@$1.65; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb. prompt, $16.50@$17; Spring bran, middling, $18@$21, in 200-lb. sacks; city feed, $18; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $19, bulk; $20, sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	..	..	..	81½
September	81	81½	80 13-16	81½
December	81 5-16	81¾	81 1-16	81¾
May	..	..	..	83½
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	58¼
September	..	..	..	57⅞
December	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75⅝	76⅜	75⅜	76⅜
September	76	77 3-16	75⅞	77
December	76¼	77⅝	76¼	77¼
Corn—				
July	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜
September	50⅝	52¼	50½	52
December	50⅝	52¼	50½	52¼
Oats—				
July	41	42	40½	41½
September	33⅜	33⅞	33 3-16	33⅞
December	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛
Lard—				
September	$7.82½	$7.90	$7.75	$7.75
October	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.85
Ribs—				
September	8.22½	8.25	8.00	8.00
October	8.07½	8.07½	7.90	7.90
Pork—				
September	14.07½	14.10	13.77½	13.80
October	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75

COFFEE.—The session was particularly dull and uninteresting. The market opened quiet at unchanged prices. During the entire session only 1,250 bags changed hands, and prices, beyond a partial decline of 5 points in the absence of buyers, underwent no alteration. The close was quiet at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. The market for spot supplies was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	3.60@3.70
August	..	..	..	3.60@3.70
September	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75@3.80
October	..	..	..	3.80@3.90
November	..	..	..	3.90@3.95

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $16.50@$17.25; family, $17.50@$17.75; short clear, $16@$17.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7½c; 160-lb, 8¼c; 140-lb, 8⅝c; pigs, 8@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11@11½c; 10-lb, 10½c; 12-lb, 10c; 14-lb, 9½c; pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled hams, 12½@13½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4½@4¾c; lard, $7.90; city lard, 6¾@7c; refined lard, South America, $8.60; Continent, $8; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound, 7¼@7⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 8c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil bbls, 53c; machine-made bbls, 53½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.40@$4.50. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2@$2.02½; E, $2.10; F, $2.20; G, $2.25; H, $2.60@$2.65; I, $3.10@$3.15; K, $3.40; M, $3.50@$3.60; N, $3.75@$3.80; W G, $3.90@$3.95; W W, $4@$4.05.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Turpentine, 50c; receipts, 846 casks; sales, 822 casks; exports, 1,116 casks. Resin—Receipts, 1,257 bbls; sales, 239 bbls; exports, 2,039 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $2.30; I, $2.75; K, $2.80; M, $3; N, $3.10; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—Turpentine, 48½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.60; E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $2.20; I, $2.65; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.35.

WILMINGTON, July 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c; receipts, 38 casks. Resin, $1.50@$1.55; receipts, 93 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75, $3.25; receipts, 186 bbls. Tar, $1.65; receipts, 37 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6½@8½c per lb. No trading in calves; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. Sheep steady; in good demand, but slightly easier than yesterday; sheep sold at $3@$4.50 per 100 lb.; $6@$7.15; one car (choice) at $7.25; $3.50; dressed mutton, 6½@8c per lb.; dressed lambs, 9½@12c. No sales of hogs reported.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sold.		Prices.
..	Amory	[illegible]
..	Amoskeag	[illegible]
..	Androscoggin	[illegible]
..	Appleton	[illegible]
100	Arlington Mills	140¼@140
..	Atlantic	[illegible]
..	Bates	[illegible]
..	Belvidere Woolen	[illegible]
..	Mfg. Lowell	[illegible]
..	Bigelow Carpet	[illegible]
..	Boott	[illegible]
..	Boston (new)	[illegible]
..	Boston Belting	[illegible]
..	Boston Duck	[illegible]
..	Cabot	[illegible]
..	Chicopee	[illegible]
..	Cocheco	215
..	Columbian	[illegible]
..	Continental	[illegible]
..	Dwight	[illegible]
..	Edwards	[illegible]
..	Everett	[illegible]
..	Franklin	[illegible]
..	Great Falls	[illegible]
..	Hamilton Cotton	[illegible]
..	Hamilton Woolen	[illegible]
..	Hill	[illegible]
..	Hillsborough Mills (Woolen)	[illegible]
..	Jackson	[illegible]
..	Lancaster (new)	[illegible]
..	Lawrence	113
..	Lockwood	95
..	Lowell	[illegible]
..	Low. Balcony (new)	[illegible]
..	Low. Mach. Shop	[illegible]
10	Lyman Mills	65
..	Manchester Mills	[illegible]
..	Massachusetts	[illegible]
..	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	[illegible]
..	Merrimack	[illegible]
..	Middlesex	[illegible]
..	Monadnock	[illegible]
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	[illegible]
..	Nashua Mfg. Co.	[illegible]
..	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	[illegible]
..	Otis	[illegible]
..	Pacific	[illegible]
..	Pepperell	[illegible]
..	Plymouth Cordage	245
..	Queen City Cotton Co.	[illegible]
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	129
..	Stafford	107½
..	Stark	200
..	Thorndyke	[illegible]
11	Tremont & Suffolk	100
..	Waltham Blch. & Dye Wks.	[illegible]
..	Wamsutta	120
..	Washington	[illegible]
..	York	300

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	6¼	7½	7¼	7½
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	10	11	10	11
Blue Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coriolanus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dante	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctor Jackpot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	40½	42	40	42
El Paso	[illegible]	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findlay	12½	14½	14	15½
Golden Cycle	65½	70	65½	67
Gold Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Fleece	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	13
Gold Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	11	11½	11	11½
Jackpot	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Dollar	[illegible]	75	50	75
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Cashen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinnacle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	121	130	115	130
Rose Nicol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Maud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunset Eclipse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vindicator	80	86	75	86
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FALL RIVER MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 25.—The following are mill stock quotations for the week:

	Price.	Last Price.
American Linen Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkwright Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bernard Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	105½
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	107½
Border City Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bourne Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chace Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornell Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davol Mills	[illegible]	208
Flint Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granite Mills	[illegible]	135
Hargrave's Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Philip Mills	[illegible]	130
Laurel Lake Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Narragansett Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osborn Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker Mills	[illegible]	100
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	130
Robeson Mills	[illegible]	100
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shove Mills	[illegible]	100
Slade Mills	[illegible]	100
Stafford Mills	[illegible]	100
Seaconnet Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tecumseh	117	117
Troy C. & W. Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	140
Wampanoag Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weetamoe Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, July 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
2—Payne vs. Ebbets.
3—Wemyss vs. Allan.
4—Beyer vs. Weiler.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Strout vs. Strout.
7—Studnick vs. Studnick.
8—In re Leggett Av.
9—In re Lorillard Place.
10—Yellow Pine Co. vs. McClave.
11—Graff vs. Jacobs.
12—Moore vs. Kaufman.
13—Wilber vs. O'Keefe.
14—Diamond vs. Waberle.
15—Saige vs. Saige.
16—Lord vs. Spellman.
17—Aron vs. Schmidt.
18—Talcott vs. McElwee.
19—Thaxter vs. Thain.
20—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. American Realty Co.
22—Bach vs. Martin.
23—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Mulvaney.
23—Payne vs. Ebbets.
24—Same vs. same.
24½—Same vs. same.
25—Tutchkee vs. Cudahy Packing Co.
26—Alleghany Iron Co. vs. Ches. & Ohio Ry.
27—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Backer.
28—Watt vs. Watt.
29—Treadwell vs. Greene.
30—Mills vs. Bunke.
31—Fox vs. Hyams.
32—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
33—Immen vs. Paw.
34—In re Walton Av. (In re Clark.)
35—Same, (Brass.)
36—Same, (Goldenberg.)
37—Same, (Dimmelow.)
38—In re E. 172d St. (In re Sippel.)
39—Same, (Berghoff.)
40—Same, (Ellinghaus.)
40½—Same, (McAuliffe.)
41—People, &c., vs. Costello.
42—Bates vs. Holbrook.
43—Bicknell vs. Coyne.
44—Van Rensselaer vs. Van Rensselaer.
45—Moraff vs. Kohn.
46—Silber vs. Cohen.
47—Van Loan vs. Van Loan.
48—In re Coffin.
49—Rosenberg vs. Heidelberg.
50—Sumbow vs. Sheinker.
51—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Connor.
52—Stinson vs. Stinson.
53—Duvernet vs. Duvernet.
54—Moreno vs. Moreno.
55—Levey vs. Happel.
56—In re Gerstein.
57—In re Prather.
58—In re Parmly.
59—Crane vs. De Castano.
60—Pratt vs. Ogden.
61—Wentsch vs. Wentsch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louis Jackson,
Frederick Akers,
Alex M. Dunn,
Margaret Gibson,
Willard P. Boyd,
George H. Norcross,
Edward P. Griffin.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Connor for the People.

1—James Minott, Antonio Carolla.
2—George Cox, Robert McVeigh.
3—Frank Redmond, Frank Misson.
4—Richard J. McCormick.
5—Lizzie Payne.
6—William Flynn, otherwise called John Walker.
7—Delb Habitt.
8—Giuseppe Rosso.
9—Charles Bierman.
10—Max Wagner.
11—William Flemming, John Burns.
12—Charles Hutchinson.
13—Ellis Cohen.
14—Antonio Corrado.
15—Edward F. McDonnell.
16—James McNamara.

Pleadings.

1—James Carey.
2—Hyman Settles.
3—Malvina Bochhofer.
4—Murray Gibbs.
5—Annie Stewart.
6—James Walker.
7—Morris Peterson.
8—Walter A. Frank.
9—Daniel Coffey.
10—Charles Jackson.
11—Raffaele Caccone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Nott for the People.

1—Lawrence Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

AUSTRALIA AND ASIATICS.

Colored Laborers to be Prohibited from Carrying Mails.

An important dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain to the Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth with reference to the Australian law prohibiting the employment of Asiatics—in particular Lascars—in steamships carrying mails between the mother country and Australasia was published yesterday. As late as Jan. 27 last Lord Tennyson reported that the Prime Minister "could see no prospect of being able to modify the condition as to the exclusive employment of white labor, and that his Government consequently could not enter into arrangements by which the employment of colored crews after Jan. 31, 1905, would be sanctioned." Mr. Chamberlain, in the latest dispatch, dated April 17, regrets that the Australian legislation should render it impossible to co-operate in mail contracts, and that the Commonwealth Government should consider it "desirable to dissociate themselves so completely from the obligations and policy of the empire." He points out that:

"By the Mutiny Proclamation of 1858 the Crown declared itself bound to the natives of its Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which binds it to all its other subjects, and undertook faithfully and conscientiously to fulfill those obligations. It would not be consistent with that undertaking for his Majesty's Government to become parties to a contract in which the employment of his Majesty's Indian subjects is in terms forbidden, on the ground of color only."

The matter, he urges, does not concern the rights of the white population of Australia, as against an influx of foreign immigrants, or the conditions of employment in Australia, but merely has to do with the employment of his Majesty's Indian subjects on a contract to be mainly performed in tropical or sub-tropical waters.

Consequently, the Colonial Secretary raises the question whether, in the event of the Postmaster General concluding a contract for a fortnightly service to Australia with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (at an increased speed) to alternate with a fortnightly service from Australia under contract with the Commonwealth, homeward mails can be put on board the vessels of that company under the provisions of Section 69 of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph act of 1901, consistently with the provisions of Section 16 (1) of the same measure, notwithstanding the fact that colored crews are employed on such vessels. Would such action come within the limits of the law? The British Government assume that this would not infringe the Australian legislation, and ask the opinion of the Commonwealth.—London Telegraph.

BUNCH OF BLIND SNAKES.

Lake Fishermen Gathered In Something That They Didn't Want.

The small lakes about Fosston are becoming the Mecca for overworked residents of this place who desire an outing, and they are apparently having more than their share of the adventures that usually fall to the lot of the average fisherman. Among those who have arranged Summer quarters are the Hon. R. S. Bennett, Representative from this district, and Dr. McKinnon of this place, who is a member of the State Board of Health. The doctor and Mr. Bennett have put a sailboat on Sand Hill Lake and have otherwise arranged matters so that the lake is a very pleasant resort. Sand Hill Lake is about two miles in circumference, and one of the peculiarities of the lake is the exceeding depth of the water. About five feet from the shore there is a sudden leaving off of the bottom, apparently, and until last Saturday no one has ever known how deep the water in the lake really is.

Messrs. Bennett and McKinnon decided to ascertain the depth, if possible, and for that purpose secured a rope 100 feet long. To the end of the rope they attached a large hook, with several smaller ones in close proximity. They rowed out about 300 feet into the lake, and, in their intention to ascertain the depth, began letting down the rope, which was marked at a distance of every foot from the end let down to the end in the boat. When the rope had gone the astonishing distance of eighty feet it struck terra firma, and no sooner had it done so than there was a tugging and jerking that nearly pulled the rope from the boat. Both Bennett and McKinnon are muscular men, and they grabbed the rope and began to pull it in. They had pulled the rope to within ten feet of the end when the heads of several snakes appeared. McKinnon let go of the rope and began to belabor the heads of the snakes with an oar, but Bennett kept pulling until the end was reached, when it was discovered that the hooks on the end of the rope were attached to an innumerable number of snakes of all sizes and colors. A close examination of the reptiles showed that they had no eyes, there being a growth of fatty substance in the place where eyes usually are. The snakes had no teeth, and were very peculiar in many ways. The gentlemen rowed to shore, dragging their rope after the boat, and when they reached terra firma again they took the remainder of the snakes from the rope. The rope had probably struck a nest of snakes, which were evidently of a harmless variety, as neither of the gentlemen was bitten or in any manner injured. There were 140 in the bunch.—St. Paul Dispatch.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, Quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster General for consultation on business in connection with construction work.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. R. McLean is detached from duty in the Bureau of Navigation and ordered home, with leave of one month.

Lieut. U. T. Holmes is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the Tacoma in charge of steam engineering.

Paymaster D. V. Chadwick on Sept. 1 will be detached from duty in connection with the Bancroft and will continue other duties.

Assistant Paymasters recently appointed have been ordered for instruction as follows: C. G. Mayo, to the Alliance; E. S. Stalnaker, to the Essex; F. T. Watrous and A. S. Peters, to the Columbia; Jere Maupin, to the Bancroft; Clarence A. Holmes, to the Hartford; T. H. Sanderson, to the Independence, and Passed Assistant Paymaster G. P. Auld, detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Commissions issued: Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, from March 21; Lieut. A. Crenshaw, July 1; Lieut. F. R. Ridgely, March 3; Lieut. W. G. Roper (junior grade), April 4; Medical Director Manly H. Simons, June 8, with rank of Captain; Paymaster V. S. Jackson, March 3, with rank of Lieutenant; Passed Assistant Paymasters F. G. Kennard, T. D. Harris, and W. B. Rogers, March 3, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade; Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, July 1, with rank of Lieutenant.

Appointed: Assistant Surgeons S. L. Scott, T. N. Pease, and F. G. Abeken, July 16, with rank of Lieutenant, junior grade.

Marine officers commissioned: Majors T. P. Kane and F. J. Moses and Capt. J. T. Bootes, from March 3.

Movements of War Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Arrived: Sterling and Alliance at Frenchman's Bay, Hull at Newport, Mayflower at Navy Yard, New York; Celtic at Guam, El Cano at Shiakwan, Buffalo at Port of Spain, Marcellus at Pensacola.

Sailed: Peoria from Portland for Frenchman's Bay, Hist from Portland for Portsmouth, N. H.; Nero from Boston for Lambert Point, Prairie from Newport for Portland, Leonidas from Lambert Point for Frenchman's Bay, Modoc from League Island to destroy wreck.

The torpedo boat Winslow was placed in commission at Newport on the 11th inst.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES MONTAGUE.—A petition has been filed in the United States District Court in Detroit, Mich., for transmission to the Northern Division of the Eastern District to have Charles Montague of Caro, proprietor of the Exchange Bank of Caro, which suspended a few days ago, declared an involuntary bankrupt. The petition is filed by four of the creditors having deposits in the bank. Secretary Hance of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, which is assignee for Montague, says that the trust company is willing to co-operate in any proceedings that will be for the best interests of the creditors.

Attachment Against Wholesaler.

Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received an attachment for $4,000 against Henry T. T. Smith, who does business as H. T. T. Smith & Co., wholesale dealer in dress goods at 56 Franklin Street, in favor of the Western National Bank of the United States, on a note made on March 27, payable 120 days from date. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Smith keeps concealed, and it was stated that clerks of the bank who had frequently called at his place of business since the note fell due could never find him in. The Sheriff placed a keeper in charge of the place, and it was said that Mr. Smith would surely be there on Monday. He has been in business seven years, starting in 1896 as a partner in the firm of Megraw & Smith, who dissolved in January, 1902, since which time he has carried on the business alone. He had no rating at Bradstreet's.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLASBERG, Beckie—B. Oetis	546
COHEN, George—J. Mullan	144
GRAUBART, Samuel—L. Greenspan	77
GROAT, Louis A.—W. Birns	48
GARING, Anton—H. F. Gundrum	154
GROHENSTEIN, Johanna—P. Levin	109
GOODMAN, Jacob—Rooney-Westbury Electric Lamp Company	365
KAITZ, Isadore, and Frederick Spitz—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	217
LEACH, John F.—E. S. Bartlett and another	222
MARTIN, Mary J.—W. Robertson and another	147
MINER, Edwin D.—J. F. Patterson and another	609
MONK, George—H. Mann	1,968
ROSE, Heloise D.—W. W. Durant, costs	138
ROSNICK, Harry—J. Rosnick and another, costs	20
STRIEFLER, John—J. Snyder	1,024
SONNEBERG, Rose—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	121
STILLWELL, George W. E., Jr.—New York Sugar Refining Company	4,429
SPITZ, Samuel—S. Berg	59
SHEFFER, Max J.—J. Mathis and another	116
YOUNG, Alexander C.—L. A. Whitecar	217

MACHINERY.

For Sale—Woodworking machinery; Atlantic 26-inch heavy double surfacer; 26-inch Fay surfacer; 10-inch Glencove inside molder; Goodall & Waters single spindle shaper; Atlantic car shop tenoner; Greenlee four-spindle horizontal boring machine; Greenlee horizontal hollow chisel mortiser; Rowley & Hermance mortiser; 44-inch Frybill band saw; 38-inch Fay band saw; Fidey swing cut-off saw. Wickes Brothers, 95 Liberty St.

Dynamos and motors bought, sold, and repaired; large stock on hand. Jordan Bros., 74 Beekman St.

Pulsometers, centrifugal, miscellaneous pumps, boilers, engines, Baxters, everything; repairing; exchanging; storage. 165 First St., Jersey City.

18-inch traveling head shaper, 30x30x7-foot planer; boilermakers' drill; cheap. 165 First St., Jersey City.

Portable forges, $7.50 up; over 2,000 pulleys, hangers, shafting, clutch pulleys. 165 First St., Jersey City.

Wanted—Several punches and shears, hand or power; also 6-inch pipe machines. 165 First St., Jersey City.

$25—Locomobile engine, 25; gasoline automobile as it stands $250, complete. 165 First St., Jersey City.

We buy, sell, exchange, repair, and store anything in machinery. Maslin's, 165 First St., Jersey City.

80x6 blow-off tank and fittings, $35; lots of other stuff, cheap. 165 First St., Jersey City.

1½-horse engine and boiler, $50; 3-horse outfit, $75; others cheap. 165 First St., Jersey City.

Boilers, 1 to 20; upright and horizontal; engines, 2 to 15; tested. 165 First St., Jersey City.

Floor, 20x50, with or without power and tools; low rent. 165 First St., Jersey City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application and petition of SETH LOW, Edward M. Grout, Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jesup, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and John Claflin, constituting the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York, for and on behalf of said city for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the various statutes amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, relative to lands situated on the easterly side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Edward W. Sheldon, John J. Fulleyn, and John H. Knoeppel, Commissioners of Appraisal herein, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the first day of July, 1903, and that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of July, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1903.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel, No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

International Yacht Races

Savannah Line

will despatch their large 5,000-ton twin-screw steamship CITY OF SAVANNAH to the above races. The largest and fastest ship to follow the yachts. Music. Superior cuisine.

TICKETS, $5.00.

Accommodations limited.

Advance reservations (tickets and staterooms) may be made at 317 B'dway, N. Y.

C. B. WALWORTH, Gen. Pas. Agt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, half hourly 1:10 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Leave East N. Y. 15 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:30, 3:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, *6:00, 6:30, 6:50, *7:00, 7:30, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:20 P. M. Trains marked (*) stop at Hammel only.

LONG BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sunday, 4:00, 8:30, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:40, 6:40 P. M.

International Yacht Races

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH** RATE $5.00 of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE LINES, will leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., and The Steel Twin Screw Flyer **RICHARD PECK** RATE $4.00 of the NEW HAVEN LINE, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., for the Yacht Races, commencing August 20th.

MUSIC on each Steamer. Catering by the Company. Tickets and Staterooms now ready, either Steamer, at Fall River Line office, Pier 19, North River.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier .... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier .... 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

ROCKAWAY BEACH OCEAN GOING STEAMERS

Gen'l Slocum
Grand Republic

West 129th St., 8 A. M.
West 22d St., 8:40, 10:00 A. M., 1:55 P. M.
Battery Ldg., 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Leave Rockaway, 11 A. M., 5:00, 6:15 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50C.

Floating Roof Garden every evening except Friday.

NORTH BEACH

EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).

TO-DAY—Hourly 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.

TO-DAY—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for a Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing made. Returns due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, Lunch Counter, and Café Service. Popular prices.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., at 9:30; East 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. An hour in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Café service. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

UP THE SOUND | EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD

The elegant steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:55 A. M. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

A party under special escort will leave New York, August 1st, for a tour through the

GREAT LAKES AND TO **The Yellowstone National Park**

THE WONDERLAND OF AMERICA.

Additional Tours to the Park and return Aug. 1 and 29.

To the Park, Utah and Colorado Aug. 1 and 15.

To the Park, Pacific Northwest, California, Yosemite and Grand Canon of Arizona Aug. 12.

Grand tour around the world Sept. 8.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

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TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

Cortlandt Street pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00 P. M. East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M., for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d St. and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

Sunday Excursion.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, AND SUMMIT OF HISTORIC MT. BEACON.

All the Afternoon in the Mountains.

COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON ONLY $1.00. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH AND RETURN, 75c.

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For $1.00 you sail sixty miles up the Hudson to Fishkill, Otis Incline Railway to Summit of the highest mountain in the Highlands, and reach New York on return trip in the evening. Grand view, magnificent scenery, beautiful mountain walks. Refreshments on the steamer and at the Mountain Pavilion.

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CONEY ISLAND

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:35, 10:10, 10:45, 11:20 A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:15, 11:50 A. M.; 12:25, 1:00, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ACKER, MERRALL AND CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

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ELBERON, N. J.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.

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HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J. Most beautiful resort on the Jersey Coast. John H. Risdon.

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Seventeenth season; directly on the beach; every room a full ocean view; Booklet. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

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Point Pleasant, N. J. Directly on the beach. Now open. E. F. MORFORD.

Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.—Beautifully located; river and ocean combined; boating, golf, bathing; terms reasonable. Apply early. Walter P. Beers, Manager.

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ORTLEY INN ON SQUAN BEACH & BARNEGAT BAY. Address Miss ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, Ortley, Ocean County, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong.

LAKE HOPATCONG, MT. ARLINGTON HOTEL.

Overlooking lake; auto parties accommodated; large, shady grounds; all amusements; excellent cuisine. F. M. DURYEA, Mount Arlington, N. J.

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LAKE VIEW HOUSE, Budd's Lake, N. J. Excellent table; airy rooms. J. W. Jeroleman.

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Remodeled, enlarged, and thoroughly modernized. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of piazzas. Golf links, bathing, fishing. With private baths. Illustrated booklet. 3¼ hrs. from New York via D. L. & W. R. R. LEWIS BRYANT, Mgr. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Props. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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Pocohasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; cottages for rent. Wm. Dowling & Son.

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BERWICK INN. Grand location; high elevation; modern appointments; spacious lawns; booklet. F. C. DICKERSON, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Interest Rates Add to Usual Midsummer Difficulties.

Washington and Christopher Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—This Week's Auction Offerings.

Trading in small properties, the greater part of it confined to Harlem, and one or two small purchases for improvement, such as that involving four lots on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, just east of Madison Avenue, have combined to make up a week's business that reflects no great credit upon the market, even at this season.

It is perhaps unnecessary to seek reasons for inactivity at this time, but it is altogether fortunate that present conditions have saddled themselves upon the midsummer period, when large operations are ordinarily few and far between—otherwise there would probably be an unusually large number of disgruntled brokers, operators, and builders around town. The tightness of the money market is still the cause of almost universal complaint.

The building strike having reached the stage where it is gradually settling itself, the situation has cleared somewhat, but the difficulty of securing adequate mortgage loans upon reasonable terms is still present, as indeed, it has been in greater or less degree ever since the beginning of the period of strained conditions in Wall Street. With the whole scale of real estate and building development in this city constantly expanding and with operations more than ever dependent upon the borrowing of large sums, the relation between the real estate and money markets is becoming closer every day.

The result is that any disturbance in the latter makes itself felt much more generally and effectually than it did when a $250,000 project was of about the same relative importance as one which to-day involves five times that amount. The present money market difficulty, however, according to many brokers, is not confined to the financing of large operations, but has also shown itself in a very perceptible stiffening of rates even for small loans upon improved property of undoubted investment value.

Coming at the season of traditional inactivity in real estate, the ill-effects of these conditions are reduced to a minimum, but about all that anybody dares to look forward to just at present is based upon the hope that the next two or three months will witness some satisfactory readjustment of affairs in Wall Street, with a consequent lowering of the interest rate on mortgages.

To what extent the buying of private dwellings, usually a very substantial feature of business during the latter part of the Summer, may be looked for this year, it is still a little early to predict. It seems to be the general opinion among brokers, however, that this class of dealing will not be up to the standard of former years, there being so far less inquiry and fewer houses on the market than a year ago.

The forced removal of a large number of householders as a result of the extensive purchases of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads combined with other causes to make last year's business of this character unusually large, and also contributed to a remarkably successful season of apartment house renting. This year there have been no such fortunate happenings, from the point of view of the broker and agent, with the prospect that both house buying and apartment renting will be of diminished volume.

Particularly will this be true of apartment renting, there having been practically no new construction of this sort during the last year or since the new tenement house law made impossible the erection of seven-story semi-fireproof structures.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the estate of Levi A. Lockwood 649 and 651 Washington Street and 159 to 163 Christopher Street, being the northeast corner, a five-story building with three-story building adjoining, on plot 68.3 by 48.11.

Henry and James Cleland have sold to M. L. & C. Ernst the nine-story apartment hotel 103 Waverley Place, on lot 27 by 105. The property is under lease for a term of fifteen years at an aggregate rental of $145,000. The Messrs. Ernst give in part payment a plot, 262 by 101, on the north side of the Southern Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Place.

M. L. & C. Ernst have also sold, through Charles Singer, a plot of about eleven lots, 262 by 101, on the south side of Wales Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Place. The buyer will improve the property.

Rosa E. Merrall has sold the four-story dwelling 110 West Seventy-seventh Street, 21 by 102.2.

Herman Cohen has bought, through B. Naubeim, the five-story tenement 338 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Elias Schlomowitz has purchased 537, 546, 548, and 550 West Thirty-ninth Street, and 484 and 486 Eleventh Avenue, from the estate of John Totten. Attinson Brothers were the brokers.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for R. Coshland 1,762 Third Avenue, a five-story brick and stone tenement, with stores, 25 by 90 by 100.

The Herter Realty Company has sold 209 and 211 East Eighty-first Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 102.2; also, 224 East Seventy-fourth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Jacob Leitner has sold for John Knott to M. L. & C. Ernst 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story flat, 33 by 100.11.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Charles I. Weinstein, for $70,000, the six-story tenement erected under the new law at 202 Elizabeth Street, on plot 37.4 by 96.6 by 37.4 by 97. The same firm has also leased the properties 192 and 194 Bleecker Street, for G. Maccarrone, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $35,700.

Cyrille Carreau has sold a plot of three lots at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a Mr. Flagg the southwest corner of Anthony and Burnside Avenues, a three-story frame flat on lot 26 by 74, for $12,000, to a Mr. Ahl, who gave in part payment, at $3,100, the lot 40 by 100, on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street.

Pease & Elliman and White & Phipps have leased for Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis 5 East Forty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 100.5. The house will be altered for business purposes by the lessee.

The property of the North Presbyterian Church at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, which was purchased under contract several months ago by the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, was transferred to that corporation yesterday for an expressed consideration of $172,500.

George F. Johnson and Sons have sold the three-family brick dwelling, 53 Kelly Street, to George F. Stiebeling, house 21x57, lot 25x100; price $12,500, and the two-family brick dwelling, 41 Bock Street, to John C. Eidt, house 20x50, lot 25x100; price $10,000.

The Auction Room.

Adjournments and withdrawal removed from last week's list its only promising feature. The trustees of the Jason Rogers estate decided that they would defer the offering of the Hotel Empire until market conditions shall have become more favorable for the sale of so large a property.

The partition sales of 15 East Sixteenth Street and of a very valuable parcel at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, running through to Sixth Avenue, originally scheduled for last Monday, were put over until Thursday of this week. The properties will be offered at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co.

The Bronx is very largely represented in the legal sales of small parcels listed for the next few days, perhaps the most important of these being a partition offering announced by Philip A. Smyth for Thursday and involving several dwellings on Bathgate Avenue near Tremont Avenue.

Auctioneer Parish will sell on Thursday 309 Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, to satisfy a claim of about $22,000, and on Thursday 308 Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, in one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's blocks, will be sold in foreclosure by James L. Wells.

There were recorded last week 242 mortgages for $2,952,175; of which 76, for $816,065, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $578,910, were at more, and 56, for $1,557,200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 275 mortgages for $7,447,080; of which 95, for $827,880, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $849,620, were at more, and 85, for $5,769,600, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.—By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Watson, referee, 375 Oakland Place, south side, 125 feet west of Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,820.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, Jerome Avenue, northwest side, 517.6 feet southwest of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 31.6 by 90 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $33,886.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.—By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Leslie J. Tompkins, referee, 400 Pleasant Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17.6 by 64, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,408.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice P. Davidson, referee, La Fontaine Avenue, west side, 151.2 feet south of Quarry Road, and running through to the latter, 22 by 110.3 by 26.2 by 98.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $825; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, German Place, east side, 78.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 75 by 96.9 by 75 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,082.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 2,688 Creston Avenue, east side, 318.7 ft south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 40 by 75.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,467.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 1,255 to 1,259 Broadway, and 522 and 524 Sixth Avenue, begins Broadway, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, runs north 62.10 by west 145.7 to Sixth Avenue, by south 39.9 by east 90 by south 20 to the north side of Thirty-first Street, by east 109, two and four story brick and frame buildings.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 15 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Union Square, 25 by 92, five-story brick building, with stores.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.9 by 103 and irregular, five-story tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 127.6 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $29,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward J. McGean, referee, 1,892 and 1,894 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 86.2 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 54 by 85.7, two two-story frame dwellings; 1,890 Bathgate Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 85.7, two-story frame dwelling; 1,888 Bathgate Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 27 by 85.7, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, Maple Street, west side, 50 feet north of Jerome Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,675; subject to another mortgage for $1,200.

By Peter F. Meyer, partition sale, David McClure, referee, 115 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 135 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling; 240 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 190 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 408 Seventh Avenue, west side, 73.9 feet north of Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,691.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Thurber, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 154.1 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 37.6 by 107.7 by 37.6 by 107.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,610.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 11 East Fifty-second Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25 by 64.5; H. T. Procter, Williamstown, Mass., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 434 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $85,000.

Greenwich and Fulton Streets, northwest corner, for ten-story brick lofts, with store, 60.1 by 67.8; J. Glackner of 207 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; Dehli & Howarde of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $85,000.

Nos. 306 to 310 West Fifty-first Street, for a nine-story brick hotel, 60 by 93.8; R. House of 11 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Gillespie & Carrel of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $175,000.

Park Avenue, 50 feet from south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick public comfort station, 55 by 27; city, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen of 367 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $25,000.

Bedford and Carmine Streets, southeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 46 by 72; L. J. Max of 302 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Grand Concourse, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 27 by 38; William O. Gilroy, premises, owner; I. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Park Avenue, east side, 123.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 36.3 by 104.8; American Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; Charles W. Romeyn of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 337.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 56; James Gamble, premises, owner; James Hanson of 2,357 Briggs Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 366 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; D. Colucci, owner; E. Wilbur of 85 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $900.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 244 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story brick shop; G. Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 301 to 307 West Fifty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick boiler room; R. S. Clark, United States Army, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 153 Essex Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; M. Vallenstein, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 13 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $2,000.

Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, southwest corner, to a six-story brick office and music hall; J. L. Miller of 1,931 Broadway, owner; D. W. B. Sturgis of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 879 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Herter & Dunham, premises, owners; Hitchings & Co. of 233 Mercer Street, architects; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 25.

AUSTIN PLACE, e s, at w s of Bungay St, runs e 30.3 x s 27.6 x n 27.2 to beginning; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Robert A. Chesebrough ... 100

BROAD ST, 30, s w corner of Stone St, runs s 28.4x w 48x n 3.10x w 3.1x n w 2.7x e 0.5x n 22.5; Cleveland Foote to Julia L. Dwight, other consideration and ... 1,000

GRAND ST, n s, 122.6 ft e of Varick St, 60x72x—x82; Alexander Levett to Katharine M. Levett, (mtg $37,000) ... 140,000

JANE ST, 35, n s, runs n 50 x e 20 x s 16 x s 39 x w 19.5; James Lennen to Johanna Lennen ... Nom.

LOTS 223, 233, 234, 263 to 266, 337 to 340, map of part of Hunt estate at Van Nest station; Richard Hall to Robert B. Hall and another ... Nom.

LOTS 74 to 78, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester, 125x100; the Warranty Realty Company to Districh Mayer ... Nom.

LOT 89, map of Neill estate; Joseph Diamond to Joseph Gordon, (mtg $3,000) ... Nom.

LOTS 91 and 92, map of Neill estate; Delia K. Chapman to Joseph Diamond ... Nom.

SPRING ST, 321 and 323, n s, 40.6x40; Marie L. Stimpson to Clarence J. Luce, B. & S. ... Nom.

SPRING ST, 321 and 323, n s, 40.6x40; Clarence J. Luce to Marie L. Stimpson, B. & S. ... Nom.

SPRING ST, 321 and 323, n s, 40.6x40; Fannie V. Williams, individually and as devisee, to Clarence J. Luce, 2-15 part, all title, B. & S. ... Nom.

SPRING ST, 321 and 323, n s, 40.6x40; Harriet A. Henroe and others to Clarence J. Luce, all title, B. & S. ... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, runs w 202.2 x s 262.5 x e 208.6 x n 263.5 to beginning; Max Weil to Henry Cleland and another ... 100

UNION AV, s e corner of 151st St, 87.6x90; Ruth E. Hildreth to John J. Palmer, (mtg $31,750) ... Nom.

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 35.3 ft w of Macdougal St, 27x105; Henry Cleland and another to Morris L. Ernst and another, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and ... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, at n e s of Bronx Place, 25.1x120x25x120; William W. Penfield to Julius Lewine, (mtg $4,000) ... 6,000

9TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 98.9x100; the Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company ... 172,500

11TH AV, 484, e s, 25x100, (mtg $12,000;) 11th Av, 486, e s, 25x100, (mtg $13,000;) 39th St, 546, 548, and 550 West, 75x98.9, (mtgs $38,000;) 39th St, 537 West, 25x98.9, (mtg $12,000;) Emma A. Totten, individually and as executor, to Elias Schlomowitz ... 60,826

76TH ST, 250 East, 13.10x102.2; Philip Davidson to William J. Coppner ... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 111.4 ft w of 2d Av, 13.10x102.2; Milton S. Guiterman, assignee, to Philip Davidson ... Nom.

91ST ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.8; John Hone, Jr., referee, to Isaac Helfer ... 40,000

101ST ST, 51 East, 25x100.11; Frieda Hart to Henry Feuerstein, (mtg $16,000) ... Nom.

104TH ST, s s, 124 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x100.11; Henry Cleland and another to Morris L. Ernst and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and ... 100

114TH ST, 1 West, 100x25.5; James V. Ganly to Hyman Cohen and others, other consideration and ... 100

129TH ST, 140 West, 24.6x99.11; Lillian F. Lithgow to Horace T. Rowley ... Nom.

129TH ST, 140 West, 24.6x99.11; Horace T. Rowley to William H. Connell ... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

PEARL ST, 414 and 416; Charles Goelier to William A. Gunther, 3 years ... 840

1ST AV, 1,426; German Kahn and others to Hermine Oppenheimer, 5 years ... 1,500

1ST AV, 181; Salvatore Tantillo to Pasquale Monteleone, 1 9-12 years ... 1,104

1ST AV, 2,070; Samuel Wach to Antonio De Filippo, 5 years ... 2,400

2D AV, 2,489 and 2,491; Leopold Hellinger to Adolph Stieglitz, 5 years ... 3,048

46TH ST, 237 West; Peter McDonnell to Anton W. Gerstner, 5 years ... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Waverley Place, n s, 35.3 ft w of Macdougal St, 5 years, 4 per cent ... 75,000

CLELAND, Henry, and another to Gertie Well; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of St. Joseph St, 2 years ... 32,500

COHEN, Hyman, and others to James V. Ganly; 114th St, 1, n w corner of 5th Av, 10 years, 4½ per cent ... 45,000

COHEN, Hyman, and others to James V. Ganly; 114th St, 1, n w corner of 5th Av, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 7,000

COPPNER, William J., and wife to Augusta C. Wellage; 76th St, 250 East, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent ... 2,500

CONNELL, William H., to Horace T. Rowley; 129th St, 140 West, 5 years, 4 per cent ... 10,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Albert E. De Mott; King's Bridge Road, s w corner of Catharine St, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 1,000

FISH, Cornelius E., to the Home Savings Bank; William St, w s, Lot 13, map of land lying w of mill brook, belonging to William Weeks, 1 year ... 5,000

GORDON, Joseph, to Joseph Diamond; Lot 89, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward, 3 years ... 1,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Josephine B. Carpenter; 91st St, s s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years ... 34,000

KING, Mary J., and others to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Beekman St, 63 and 65, s e corner of Gold St, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 27,500

MATTHIES, Annie, to Egbert Winkler, Jr., trustee; 177th St, s s, 50.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 1,500

PALMER, John J., to Daniel L. Mott; Union Av, e s, 25 ft s of 151st St, 3 years ... 6,000

POLLOCK, Ann, or Annie A., to the Irving National Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 78th St, prior mtg $90,000, interest and time due as per bond ... 9,000

RHEINAUER, Gustav, and another to William M. Kingsland; 5th Av, n w corner of 133d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 35,000

SCHLAEPPI, Ulrich, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 2d Av, 74, 5 years ... 18,000

STIMPSON, Marie L., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Spring St, 321 and 323, 3 years ... 8,000

TIO PIEDRA, Teresa B., to Solomon Moses; 173d St, 505 West, prior mtg $9,500, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Lester, to Bertha L. Alexander ... 1

FERNS, Robert J., to Henry Loh ... 5,750

GREENBERG, Mayer, to Harris Hurewitz ... 2,000

LEVETT, Katherine M., to Morris J. Hirsch ... 1

McGOVERN, James, and another, executors, to Jane C. Pomeroy ... 7,000

MARSH, Florence L., to Electa A. Holmes ... 2,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Leopold Cohn and another, guardian ... 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New York Academy of Medicine ... 14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank, 3 assignments ... 53,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 165; Murray & Hill against Aaron Buschbaum, owner; Benjamin F. Vorhis, contractor ... $181

BROADWAY and 103D ST, s w corner, 100.11x120; George Colon against J. Arthur Pinchbeck, owner and contractor ... $1,000

40TH ST, s s, 114.4 ft e of Broadway, 100x98.9, and Broadway, e s, 25.7 ft s of 40th St, 25.7x100; Frank Ritchie & Bro. against Charles Frohman, lessee; Hayman & Sawyer, owners; Norcross Bros. Co. and Norcross Bros., contractors ... 752

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 940 and 942, leasehold; Peter Mancher and another against Gustave Muenser and another, (action to compel execution of mortgage;) attorneys, Corn & Lazansky.

COLUMBUS AV, 965, City of New York against Elizabeth S. Arnold; 77th St, 234 East, same against Otto Doeffner; Rivington St, 107, same against George Isaac; 91st St, 82 West, same against Louis M. Henriques; Canal St, 401, same against Peter Jackson; 110th St, 157 West, same against Joseph Oussani; 79th St, 215 and 217 East, same against Julius J. Lyons; 58th St, 105 West, same against Charles W. Lindsley; Elizabeth St, 130, same against Zillah Punt and another; Cherry St, 112, same against Michael Mullins; Broome St, 293, same against Carrie Fis; 29th St, 250 West, same against Benjamin F. Miller; Norfolk St, 112, same against Morits Werner; Eldridge St, 178, same against Morris Perlmutter; 12th St, 26 East, same against David Peltya, 16 actions, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200 to Claremont Av, and West End Av and 89th St, n w corner, 24.6x90; T. Jefferson Coolidge and another against American Realty Company, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

THOMPSON ST, 71, Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York against Andrew J. Ott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney & Jones.

UNION AV, e s, 216 ft n of Wall St, 1.6x75x2x75; Grace C. Royal against Maria M. Landenberger and another, (action to obtain possession;) attorney, F. H. Cox.

WARREN ST, 57, and 20th St, n s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92, two actions; New York Building Loan Banking Company against Caroline Brinley and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hamilton & Beckett.

2D AV, AND 127TH ST, n w corner, 25.8x100; Metropolitan Trust Company of City of New York against Henry Markus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonny & Jones.

45TH ST, 148 West; Charles G. Moller against the Netherlands Corporation and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

49TH ST, 58 West; Gottfried Oethinger and another against Percy R. Turnure, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

54TH ST, n s, 197 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; George F. Biell and another against Rosamond Herter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brandt, Jr.

54TH ST, 112 East; Paul A. A. Arnaud and another against Katie Lehmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Jacob H. Erb and another against Veronika Elton, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Thompson & Maloney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
THURSDAY, JULY 30, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Bathgate Ave.,

east side, about 86.19 feet south of Tremont Avenue. Three parcels 54, 27 and 27 feet x 85.56 feet, with old frame buildings; will be sold separately. Close to "L" station and trolleys.

EDWARD J. McGEAN, Referee, 320 Broadway.
MARTIN J. EARLEY, Plff.'s Atty., 320 Broadway.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
SUPREME COURT SALE. William G. Davies, Esq., referee, at No. 161 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, NOON.

NO. 2,688 CRESTON AVE. (Bronx)

E. S., 318.46 S. E. 196th St., 2-story and attic frame dwelling and plot 40 x about 75 feet, with frame barn on rear. Maps and particulars with William G. Davies, Esq., referee, No. 32 Nassau St.; J. Homer Hildreth, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 280 Broadway, and the auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A twenty-five foot, five-story flathouse, built four years; no vacancies; in the upper Nineties, near Madison Ave. Free and clear. Price asked, $36,000.

JOSEPH P. DAY, 932 Eighth Ave.

Attention!—Two five-story flats, 25x85x100 each; all modern improvements; good location; rent, $3,775.00; price, $38,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

56th St.—Full-size five-story American basement dwelling; passenger elevator, steam heat, &c.; price asked, $175,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

In the Eighties.—Medium width dwelling, with two-story extension; new plumbing; good condition; asking $55,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

For sale or lease, on the east side, large building well rented. A good investment. For full particulars address, R. H. J., Box 177 Times Office.

Bargains.—Tenements all sections, showing 8 to 15 per cent. net investment. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ninth St.—Improved tenement; rental, $3,350; $7,000 cash required. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie St.—6-story double tenement; price $30,000; want offer. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Fifteenth St.—6-story double tenement; price, $25,000; sound investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Double Flat.—4-story; vicinity 123d St.; price, $12,000; $2,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Cloyd L. Boykin, real estate, 118 West 134th St., offers the following property for sale:

Investors and Homeseekers.—Any time you are looking for bargains 'phone, write, or call. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

5-story double cold-water tenement; minute walk rapid transit station; $2,300; price, $17,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Builders.—If you want cheap lots, city or country, some rare ones, see me. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Flat near 5th Av.; 10 families; size, 26x87x100; rent, $2,800; price, $30,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Tenement, 15 families, 30x87x100; rents, $3,300; price, $35,000. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Tenement, 3 families, 20x57x50.5; 4 rooms; rent, $800; price, $6,000. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

Corner flat, 25x100; rapid transit station at the door; rent, $4,000; price, $45,000; will bring $6,000 easily. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

Double flat, vicinity 116th St.; price, $34,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Hudson and King Sts. property for sale cheap. Wallenstein, 135 East 96th St.

A number of houses in different parts of the city for sale cheap. Wallenstein, 135 East 96th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

70th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine three-story house, 16.8x100; sacrifice price; rented $804; $5,000 mortgage can remain. Thomas P. Payne, 98 Broadway.

Yorkville, Near 3d Av.—5-story, ten-family house; six large rooms, with bath; always rented; plot 26.6x102.2; perfect order from cellar to roof; price, $26,000. Owner, 245 West 135th St.

BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Avenue. Real Estate Opportunities.

Four-story and basement stone dwelling, Murray Hill; 22 feet wide; $45,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Murray Hill corner, 25 feet wide; under $60,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Lexington Avenue, Murray Hill.—Small four-story house; only $3,000 cash. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Lexington Avenue, in Forties.—Four-story, basement, brick; 20 feet wide; $23,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Lexington Avenue, in Fifties.—Four-story and basement stone, 20x80; $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

48th St., Near Lexington Avenue.—Three-story basement stone, 16.8x100.5; $4,000 cash. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

47th Street, Near Lexington Avenue.—Four-story and basement stone, 17x100.5; $16,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Four-story, basement, stone, in 57th Street, near Park Avenue; 20x100.5; $55,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

60th Street, Near Park Avenue.—Four-story brownstone, 20.6x100.5; $80,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

61st Street, Near Park Avenue.—Three-story basement stone; 17.6x100.5; $26,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

62d Street, Near Park Avenue.—Three-story basement, 18 feet wide; $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

64th Street, Near Lexington Avenue.—Four-story basement, 17 feet wide; $28,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

69th Street, Near Lexington Avenue.—Three-story and basement stone, 16x100.5; $16,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

72d Street, Near Lexington Avenue.—Four-story and basement stone, 18.9x102.2; $26,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

74th Street, Near Lexington Avenue.—Three-story basement, 19 feet wide; $18,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 Fifth Av.

Must sell six-story double tenement, 35th St., near 2d; asking $41,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Extra wide five-story double tenement, West 38th St., $32,500; rent, $2,323. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

16th St., Near Av. A.—Five-story tenement, 25.9 x92, $14,500; rents, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Private House in the Nineties, near Park Av., for $16,500. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th.

Lots for sale; suitable factory; east side, in Nineties; with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

For Sale.—Builders; 3 lots, excavated; 75th, near 2d Av., with loan. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

First Av.—5-story double tenement; price, $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

For Sale.—83d St., near 3d Av.; flat, with stores; bargain. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 E. 96th St.

Private dwellings, 86th St., near 3d Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

West Side.

86TH ST., 162 WEST.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 19.9 wide; price, $33,000; mortgage, $15,000, 4 per cent.

WEST END AV., 355, Near 77th St.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 21.6 wide; price, $36,000; mortgage $16,500, 4½ per cent.

99TH ST., 35 WEST.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 20.6 wide; price, $25,000; mortgage, $10,000, 4½ per cent.

112TH ST., 325 WEST.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 16.8 wide; price, $18,000.

122D ST., 111 WEST.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 17.6 wide; price, $13,500; mortgage $8,000, 4 per cent.

Apply to your own broker or to H. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

512 West 37th St.—Lot 25x98.9; strong, four-story building, store, and three flats; suitable for adaptation to factory or other business purposes; good condition; net income $860; mortgage, $8,000; price, $11,500. James A. Allen, 25 Wall St.

Four story and basement private house, 46th Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues; rented and pays six per cent. on equity; will be sold cheap. Joseph P. Day, 932 Eighth Ave.

Opportunity; $5,000 purchases Lenox Av. flat, stores; rapid transit will increase $2,000 by January. Nobroker, Times, Harlem.

Bargain.—Six-story double tenement, 10th St., near 2d, $48,500; rents, $4,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Irving Place, near Gramercy Park, six-story apartment, $75,000; rents, $8,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 16th St.—Two five-story double tenements; rental, $4,200; $26,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 22d St.—Large dwelling; 3-story, basement; asking $17,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Gramercy Park.—Dwelling, 4-story and base.; rental, $2,000; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 72d St., Near Broadway.—Medium width dwelling, with extension; good order; price asked, $45,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; price, $16,500; rents, $1,045. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 53d St.—Full-size dwelling, with two-story extension, elevator, &c.; three baths; asking $125,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

58th St., Near 5th Av.—Full-size dwelling, with dining room extension; suitable for alteration; moderate. Whitehouse & Porter, 573 5th Av.

Eighth Av.—5-story double flat; large store; price, $33,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

For Sale.—Cheap, five-story, 8th Av. 145th, flat with store. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 E. 96th.

For Sale.—Private house, 94th St., near 5th Av., 20x100. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Washington Heights.

Amsterdam Av. apartments, with store, bakery, and ovens; perfect condition; $40,000; mortgage, $24,000, at 4½; rents over $8,800; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus.

66th St., Near Empire Square.—Two five-story flats; always rented; price both, $85,000; mortgage, $48,000; excellent future. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

At less than foreclosure, 21-foot four-story private dwelling; excellent location; Washington Heights; a great bargain. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

Bronx.

For Sale.—The most elegant 2-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING, 404 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

American basement, attractive dwellings, 145th St., Convent Av. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 749 East 171st St.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONEY-MAKING FARMS BORDER THE SPARKLING LAKES OF MAINE.

Healthy, happy homes, at low cost; prize-winners for cream, fruit, vegetables, dairy, stock and poultry; local creameries, canning factories, manufacturing towns and Summer boarders make home cash markets; yearly value of canned corn, etc., exceeds $5,000,000; one county ships over $4,000,000 worth of potatoes each year; thousands of tons of milk, butter and sweet cream shipped monthly; red cheeked apples have made many Maine farmers wealthy; more than $15,000,000 spent in Maine every Summer by tourists; no liquor, no malaria, no negroes, no destructive storms; charming scenery, abundance wood and timber. Now is your opportunity to secure productive farms; improved, with comfortable buildings, near railroad, schools, churches and friendly Yankee neighbors at $5 to $20 an acre. Illustrated list of 100 bargains, 1 to 1,000 acres, with reliable information of our soils, products, markets, climate, etc., FREE. E. A. STROUT, 607 Union Mutual Building, Portland, Me.

One of the best farms in Litchfield County; brick house; 14 rooms; barn room for 30 cows; 700 fruit trees; 2½ miles from Winsted; stock and tools. Lock Box 48, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Fine residence; stable; 70 acres land; price, $4,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wilton, Conn.—Fine residence and 70 acres land; price, $4,500; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE.

4% 4½% 5%
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages
128 BROADWAY.

OWNERS SEND ME PARTICULARS. CONSTANT DEMAND FOR RENTING PROPERTY.
CHAS. E. DUROSS, 155 WEST 14TH ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—QUEENS BOROUGH.

First-class two-story brick dwellings, just completed; all improvements; splendid location; Astoria Heights; ten minutes by trolley from East 34th St.; low price; easy terms. F. W. Bleckwenn & Son, 208 Lockwood St., Astoria, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SOME REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

Ala., Mobile Co., 40 a. and impts.
Ala., Coosa Co., 280 a. and impts.
Ark., Hempstead Co., 240 a. and impts.
Ark., St. Francis Co., 2,866 a. and impts.
Cal., Sacramento Co., 10 a. olive orchard.
Cal., near Cucamonga, 21 a. fruit ranch.
Cal., San Diego Co., 5 a. fruit ranch.
Cal., San Bernardino Co., 32 a. fruit ranch.
Cal., Stanislaus Co., 22 a. impd. fruit ranch.
Cal., Ontario, 9-r. res. and lot.
Can., Man., 480 a. and impts.
Can., Assa., 1,280 a. fine grain land.
Colo., Cheyenne Co., 480 a. eqpd. ranch.
Colo., Greeley, 1 bldg. lot.
Colorado Springs, modern res., E. High St.
Colo., Prowers Co., 40 a. and impts.
Denver, Bryn Mawr, 2 good bldg. lots.
Fla., Alachua Co., 10 a. hammock land.
Fla., Lake Co., 20 a. impd. orange grove.
Fla., De Soto Co., 40 a. impd. orange grove.
Fla., Sea Breeze, 10-r. res., partly furnished.
Fla., Baker Co., 85,000 a., mostly pine and cypress timber; fine town site.
Ill., Galesburg, cottage and lot.
Chicago, E. Washington Heights, 1 bldg. lot.
Chicago, Hayes sub-div. of Kelvyn Grove, 12 a. in bldg. lots.
S. Chicago, 4 bldg. lots, Whorton Ave.
Ind., Huntington Co., 140 a. and impts.
Kans., Falun, 15-r. hotel and 2 lots.
Me., Hancock Co., 300 a. granite land.
Me., Androscoggin Co., fine farm, 150 a.
Me., Richmond, 10-r. res. and 1 a.
Md., Trappe, fine country res., and 50 a.; also 10 a. in Bolingbroke Creek.
Mass., Newton Centre, mod. res. and lot.
Mass., Franklin Co., 60 and land.
Mass., Belchertown, 8-r. res. and 1 a.
Mass., Everett, double tenement and grounds.
Mex., Vera Cruz, 125 a. coffee, rubber, etc.
Mich., Bay City, 2 res. and lots.
Mich., Benton Harbor, chicken farm, consisting of 5 lots and impts.
Mich., Newaygo Co., 960 a. and impts.
Mich., Allegan Co., 100 a. and impts.
Mich., Leslie, brick store bldg. and lot.
Detroit, fine bldg. lot, Haigh Av.
Minn., Isanti Co., 160 a. and impts.
Minn., Blue Earth Co., 160 a. and impts.
Minn., Becker Co., 40 a. and impts.
Miss., near Gulfport, 162 a. and impts.
Mo., Ozark Co., 160 a. and impts.
Mo., St. Louis, 18 lots, 6th and 7th Sts.
Mo., Oregon Co., 121 a. timber land.
Mont., Dawson Co., 640 a. land.
Nebr., Frontier Co., 160 a. and impts.
Nebr., Holt Co., 184 a. and impts.
Nebr., Blaine Co., 160 a. land.
N. H., Grafton Co., 110 a. and impts.
N. H., Bradford, 10 lots, lake frontage.
N. J., Cape May Co., 55 a. and impts.
N. J., Lake Hopatcong, cottage and 5 a.
N. J., Hunterdon Co., 16 a. and impts.
N. J., Woodbridge, 2 bldg. lots.
N. J., Montclair, well-located bldg. lot.
N. J., Woodbridge, nr. N. Y.; res. and 10 a.
N. Mex., Albuquerque, 155 a. suburban land.
N. Mex., Alamogordo, furnished cottage.
N. Mex., San Juan Co., 120 a. and impts.
Brooklyn, Rugby, 3 good bldg. lots.
N. Y., Columbia Co., 97 a. and impts.
N. Y., Westerleigh, Prohibition Park, 1 lot.
N. Y., Oxford, 14-r. res. and lot.
N. Y., Columbia Co., 35 a. and impts.
N. Y., Albany Co., 85 a. and impts.
N. Y., Troy, res., cottage, lot, 5th Av.
N. Y., Whitehall, 12-r. res. and lot.
N. Y., Oneida Co., 120 a. land.
N. C., Iredell Co., 216 a. gold land.
N. D., Pembina Co., 160 a. and impts.
O., Coshocton Co., 140 a. and impts.
Okla., Enid, good store bldg. and lot.
Okla., near Lawton, 160 a. and impts.
Okla., Dewey Co., 160 a. and impts.
Pa., Juniata Co., 155 a. and impts.
Pa., Chester, 1 bldg. lot, 3d St.
Pa., Media, 8-r. res. and lot.
Pa., near Telford, fine impd. farm, 107 a.
Pa., Huntington Co., 120 a. and impts.
Sharon Hill, near Phila., mansion, 2 houses, store, ice house, and 10 a.
S. D., Walworth Co., 160 a. land.
Tenn., Robertson Co., 80 a. timber land.
Tenn., Unicoi Co., 5,800 a. timber and mineral land; Summer resort on property.
Tenn., Lincoln Co., 202 a. and impts.
Tenn., Hamilton Springs, res. and lot.
Tenn., Overton Co., 900 a. coal and timber land; fine prospects; good R. R. facilities.
Tex., Coryell Co., 2 farms, embracing 300 a.
Va., Culpepper Co., 80 a., impts. and impts.
Va., King and Queen Co., 515 a. and impts.
Va., Buchanan Co., 160 a. timber land.
Va., near Richmond, 1,237 a. and impts.
Wash., Pierce Co., 20 a. fruit farm.
Wis., Richland Co., 480 a. and impts.
Wyo., Carbon Co., 2 mining claims.
W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. BLDG., PHILA.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
Ark., Sebastian Co., 20 a. and impts.
Ark., Ouachita Co., 204 a. and impts.
Cal., Santa Cruz Co., 74 a. and impts.
Cal., Yolo Co., 80 a. oil land.
Can., N. W. T., 960 a. wheat land.
Cal., near Fair Oaks, 5 a. fruit land.
Del., Kent Co., 100 a. and impts.
Ga., Chattanooga Co., 60 a. and impts.
Ill., Hillsboro, 7 a., suitable for lots.
Ind., Gas City, res. and 3 lots.
Des Moines, 2 res. and grounds, Lyons St.
Ky., Franklin, 10 r. res. and lot.
Me., Gilead, modern hotel and lot.
Mass., Somerset, good res. and 1 a.
St. Martin's Is., Lake Huron, 300 a. and imp.
Mackinac Is., Lake Huron, 36 bldg. lots.
Minn., Cass Co., 240 a. timber land.
St. Paul, modern 9 r. res., W. Isabel St.
Mo., Crawford Co., 120 a. and impts.
Neb., Boone Co., 120 a. land.
N. H., Portsmouth Harbor, fine estate, comprising 23 a. in, and mainland, modern bldgs.
N. Y., Jamestown, 125 excellent bldg. lots.
N. Y., Pleasant Valley, cottage and lot.
Brooklyn, double flat bldg., Lexington Ave.
N. Y., L. I., Astoria, modern 10 r. res.
N. Y., Tonawanda, adj. Buffalo, 30 a. site.
N. Y., Oswego Co., 35 a. and impts.
O., near Lorain, 18¾ a. cultivated land.
Ore., Marion Co., 160 a. fine land.
Pa., near Pottstown, 56 a. and impts.
Pa., near Neshaminy Falls, 78 a. and impts.
Pa., Adams Co., 60 a. and impts.
Pa., Fredericksburg, res. and 2 lots.
Vt., Orange Co., 283 a. equipped farm.
Va., Basic City, 7 r. res. and lot.
Wash., Lincoln Co., 160 a. and impts.
Wis., Marinette, 4 houses, store, and dwell.
Wis., Langlade Co., 80 a. timber land.
W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. Bldg., Phila.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATED HOUSES
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
LOCATED AT
NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS
AT BARGAIN PRICES,
LOTS $350 AND UP.

A Most Beautiful, Healthful and Picturesque Home Site, 325 Feet Above the Tides, Commanding Gorgeous Views on All Sides.

Electric light; gas and water of an unexcelled quality installed in all houses. Sidewalks curbed and flagged. Primary and grammar school on the property, high school within 10 minutes.

NO MALARIA, NO MOSQUITOES.
NO FERRIES OR BRIDGE CRUSH.

Cost of living from 35 to 40 per cent. LESS than in New York City. 40 minutes to City Hall, via Sixth or Ninth Avenue El. or Grand Central. Trolley Lines direct to all points of the City.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOK AND PARTICULARS.
H. P. WHEELER,
11 East 42d Street, New York City.

SPECIAL OFFERS.
Ariz., Flagstaff, house and 2 lots.
Cal., Tehama Co., 41 a. fruit land.
Can., Yarrow, Alberta, 280 a. and impts.
Ill., Gibson City, res. and 3 lots.
Ill., Marion Co., 50 a. and impts.
Ill., Lee Co., 238 a. and impts.
Mass., Baldwinville, 11 r. res. and ½ a.
Mo., Sedalia, 11 r. res. and lot.
Mo., Madison Co., 120 a. land.
N. Y. City, L. I. City, store, bldg., 4 lots.
N. Y., Peekskill, 11 r. res. and lot.
O., Maineville, res., 2 lots and 10 a.
Wash., Olympia, 4 lots, Park Add.
Wis., Bridgecreek, 60 a. eqpd. dairy farm.
Wis., Adams Co., 160 a. and impts.
Light catering, ice cream and confectionery bus., Woburn, Mass. $2,500.
Modern Hotel, Springfield, Ill. $30,000.
Brewery, ice house, malt house and dwell., covering 5 lots, Dixon, Ill. $6,000.
Complete foundry and mch. shop, dwell., 2 a. and outbuildings, Harpersfield, N. Y. $4,500.
Furnished Hotel, Madison, Wis. $40,000.
W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. BLDG., PHILA.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Flatbush lots, $150, worth $500; closing estate; splendid neighborhood; easy payments. Edwards, Room 110, World Bldg.

Sackman St.—Two-family frame house; all improvements; will sell cheap. G., 105, Times.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Residence, 11 rooms, bath, modern improvements; rare bargain; near Caryl Station; price, $6,500. Boykin, 118 W. 134th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

3,500 Sq. Feet Sixth Ave. in 50's

What f. and c. property and cash can you offer for equity of $20,000 to $25,000 Sixth Av. property? Has big future.
H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d St.

ABOUT $5000.00 CASH
Added to equity in lot 16th St., near 8th Avenue, for flat or tenement South 125th Street.
ARTHUR S. COX and CO., 31 Pine Street.

Lot 30x100, price $7,500, will exchange for small house, Bronx, N. Y., Brooklyn. Boykin, 118 West 134th St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Belle Harbor Estate,
ROCKAWAY POINT,
LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

The finest seashore property on the Atlantic Coast, extending from the Ocean to Jamaica Bay. Restricted for private residences. Land graded. Macadamized streets and sidewalks. Sewers, gas, water, and electric lights.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

At present forty-five minutes from the Long Island Stations in New York and Brooklyn, but the tunnels, bridges and electric roads now under construction will soon reduce the time of travel and vastly increase the value of the property.

Full particulars by addressing or calling on Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1308, Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St., N. Y.; Telephone 7,749 Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

GO AND SEE—NOT LOTS, BUT
Acre Plots
Containing 21¾ Lots at
HEMPSTEAD GARDENS
$450 UPWARD
Title by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York.
TERMS: 10 PER CENT. CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS
Rebate of 10% Discount for Whole Cash.

Access: 45 min. from Long Island City or Brooklyn. Commutation less than 20 cents per day.

Wire agent and carriage will take you over property. Best visiting days Saturday and Sunday. Most desirable location for a country house. Apply to

THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
11 JOHN ST. (CORBIN BUILDING,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW YORK.

THE TUNNELS AND BRIDGES AND ELECTRIC ROAD WILL SOON LARGELY INCREASE THE VALUE OF THIS FINE PROPERTY AND REDUCE TIME OF TRAVEL.

$40 a Month Pays

Principal, interest, taxes, everything, on new, cozy, $4,500 house at Forest Parkway, (entrance to Forest Park, 600 acres;) highly restricted residential section, with paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, &c.; plot 40x100, with one similar size adjoining kept permanently as a green lawn. First floor: Foyer hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen. Second: 3 large sleeping rooms, with elegant bath; two good attic rooms. All handsomely decorated. Furnace, gas, water. 30 minutes from Broadway Ferry, 40 from the Bridge by Jamaica "L" trains to Shaw Ave. Station; 5c. fare.
E. A. MARTIN, Woodhaven, L. I.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME.

8 acres at Eastport, L. I., with over 1,500 feet of water front; good house, with all improvements, laundry, stable, dock, and boathouse; plenty of fruit and shade; everything in the best of condition. Price, $8,500; cost, $12,000.

T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

100 ACRE LAKE and 900 acres land, the most picturesque spot on Long Island; rare bargain. Particulars VERNON J. MILLER, 150 Nassau St.

10-ACRE FARMS, $250.
$25 down, balance $5 monthly; good, level soil; no buildings; large road front; big bargains; only three left. John T. Roe, owner, Patchogue.

Southampton, L. I.—Cottage containing 17 rooms, fronting on lake, to rent reasonably. Address Lock Box 8.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful cool Summer residence, surrounded by old shade trees, for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photos; a bargain if sold in this season. Apply to H. Wanders, 242 East 9th St.

Adirondack Mountain Camp, new, and new barn; everything in thorough repair; cottage is completely furnished; on one of the largest and most beautiful lakes; 40 miles from R. R.; good roads; daily stages; will sell at a sacrifice, $2,800.00. Address G. J. Benson, 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.

To Rent—LAKE PLACID, FURNISHED COTTAGE. Modern plumbing; eight rooms, bath, and two servant rooms; adjoining Stevens House; property overlooking both lakes. TERMS MODERATE for August and September. Apply George C. Hutchinson, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

$35,000, including furniture, horses, carriages, and immediate possession, buys loveliest home on bank of Hudson; place cost $100,000, and beautiful as a poet's dream. Photographs and particulars, Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $780; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

At Montclair (Upper Montclair Station) for sale, perfect home; house 10 rooms; best order, steam heat, electric and gas light; all improvements; lot 75x200; shade, fruit, lawn, garden, etc. Choice location; six minutes' walk to depot. Address Comfort, Box B 178 Times Office.

Two-family, 18 rooms, every improvement, $4,000; $300 cash, balance $28 monthly, including principal and interest; one-family, $1,900; $100 cash, $14 monthly; and others. Higgins, owner, 280 Sherman Av., Jersey City.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Ocean Grove.—To close estate; Winter and Summer house; 12 rooms and bath, tubs, double lot; piazzas; trees; near Fletcher Lake and ocean. G., Box 105 Times.

For Sale.—New 7-room house, city improvements, near station; fine location; $2,600; new house; Brinkerhoff St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Must sell elegant residence, Plainfield, N. J.; absolute bargain. Eastwood, 223 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone 1912 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St.; 'phone 290 Cort.

Wanted—Flats and private houses for select colored tenants to sell or manage; reference, bond; colored tenements a specialty. Cloyd L. Boykin, Real Estate, 118 West 134th St. Tel. 2138J, M'g'n'd.

Wanted—Flats and private houses for select colored tenants to sell or manage; reference, bond; colored tenements a specialty. Cloyd L. Boykin, Real Estate, 118 West 134th St. Tel. 2138J, M'g'n'd.

Wanted—High-class avenue apartment house in exchange for a five-story flat with small mortgage; will add cash. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

WANTED—CITY PROPERTIES TO SELL, RENT, MANAGE, &c. EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 COLUMBUS AV.

Wanted—Tenements, east side, below 23d St., showing good investment; cash customers. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted for Cash.—Lots, plots, old buildings or tenements; any part Manhattan Island. Chas. E. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Cash customer wants small flat or private; east side below 59th St. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Wanted—Flat or tenement, Manhattan or Bronx, for cash, cheap. John J. Brodbeck, 345 East 124th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable loft, 8 West 14th St.; plate front, 25x80; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Doctor's Office.—A large office, with window and entrance on the street, $1,800. The Seville, 117 West 58th St.

Entire 6-story building, No. 75 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Single and double stores, 6th Av., lease, low rent; immediate possession. Joshua Jones, 287 6th Av.

CHARLES F. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Park Place, Near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from February 1. Plass, 284 Broadway.

Factory loft, 50x75; light, heat, power, elevator; new, modern building. 638 West 54th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

78TH ST., 309 WEST—Four-and-one-half-story, American basement, 18.6 wide, newly decorated; rent, $2,000.

86TH ST., 309 WEST—Four-story and basement, high-stoop, 20 feet wide; rent, $2,000. Caretaker.

85TH ST., 162 WEST—Three-story and basement, 18.9 wide; rent, $1,600.

112TH ST., 325 WEST—Three-story and basement, 16.8 wide; rent, $900.

Apply to your own broker or to H. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

Madison Ave., near 34th.
Elegant 4-story and basement mansion, 27x90, covers entire lot; contains 25 rooms.
Ashforth & Co., 51 W. 42d St.

45th St., Near Broadway.
4-story residence for private family, $3,000. 3-stories, $1,800.
Ashforth & Co., 51 West 42d St.

36th St., near Park Ave.
4-story residence, from October 1.
Ashforth & Co., 51 W. 42d St.

A.—TO RENT, IN SCHERMERHORN BLOCK of private residences, two modern three-story, high-stoop Dwellings; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; rent, $900 and $1,100. Caretaker, No. 341 E. 68th St. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,151 3d Av., nr. 68th.

EAST 87TH STREET.
Private dwelling near Lexington Av. for rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Lexington Av., 805, Near 72d St.—Elegant 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; $1,200. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Telephone 1,286 Plaza.

Attractive modern house, Irving Place, in perfect order; latest improvements; rent, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive, large, three-story modern house, 814 West End Av.; rent, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For rent, 31 West 51st St., 3-story high-stoop. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Fine large colonial house on Lincoln Road, near Flatbush Av.; beautiful neighborhood; 17 rooms and two baths; $100 per month. Apply to McNulty & Fitzgerald, 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Bryant Park Studios.—Handsomely furnished studio apartment; two (2) rooms and bath; October 1. Apply to superintendent, 80 West 40th St.

Attractive apartments at Haffield House, 108 East 29th St., furnished or unfurnished; two and three rooms and bath; also studio.

Handsomely furnished suites, 4 rooms, 2 baths; special rate to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 125 West 45th.

Office and apartment, partly furnished, for dentist; fine neighborhood and low rent. Physician, 302 West 74th St.

Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; very reasonable; restaurant.

Hotel Margaret, 129-131 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St., Between Broadway and 6th Av.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 125 West 45th.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th St.; excellent cuisine.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—A few 3-room suites to lease to and after Oct. 1.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 125 W. 45th St.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms; bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

APARTMENTS TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

HAROLD,
N. W. Cor. Manhattan Ave. & 118th St., Near Morningside Park.

Handsome 4-5-6-room apartments; marble bathrooms; finished floors; hardwood finish, spacious entrance and reception room; elevator and hall service day and night; telephone in each apartment; steam; hot water, &c. Rents $35 to $45.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118TH TO 119TH STREET.
TWO MODERN BUILDINGS, APARTMENTS OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATHS.
RENTS, $45 to $95.
ONE 9-ROOM APARTMENT, $140.
H. C. COLEMAN, AGT.

HOLYOKE.
Apartments, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St. Apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

THE PALACIO,
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 69TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, suites of eight large rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. Superintendent.

FERNLEIGH HALL.
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 118th St.—Elegant single, heated, first flat; 7 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; $32, worth $40. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1,286 Plaza.

Corner apartments, 138 East 34th; two rooms, bath; latest improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive seven-room flats, 60 East 96th St.; rent, $45; steam. Quackenbush & Brice, 78 East 96th St.

Apartments in semi-public building; for bachelor or couple; bath, Dutch kitchen; artistic and unusual; excellent attendance. 226 West 58th St.

Unfurnished and furnished flats and apartments in good location; rents, $75 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms, bath; restaurant; reasonable prices.

Hotel Flanders, 133 West 47th St.—New apartment hotel; apartments now renting from Oct. 1st.

Single Apartment.—Seven large rooms; bath, steam, hot water, private neighborhood; rent, $50. 21 West 84th St.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 2 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms, bath; private hall; newly decorated; $37.50.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 48th St.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th.

1 to 4 rooms, bath; furnished. Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; restaurant; reasonable.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 2 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

Choice 3-room apartments; concessions to and after Oct. 1st. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 W. 45th.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished suites by the year; transients accommodated.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Few suites of 2 and 3 rooms, bath. Hotel Schuyler, 57-63 West 45th; excellent cuisine.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and two baths. Hotel Hamilton, 125 W. 45th St.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

EMERSON

S. E. Cor. 116th & Lenox Av.

Six large rooms and bath, } Rent $600 Per Annum.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Select families are respectfully requested to examine the above premises.

PAUL MAYER, AGENT, 2,566 BROADWAY, N. E. Cor. 96th St. Tel. 3,797—Riverside.

THE CORONET,

N. E. COR. 85TH ST. & 8TH AVE.

High grade apartments absolutely fireproof;

5, 6, AND 12 ROOMS; 2 AND 3 BATHS;

modern in every detail; cold storage, electricity, mail chutes, elevators and all conveniences; location accessible to all points.

JULIAN J. PETTIGREW Supt.

MILTONA

28 and 30 West 131st St.

Newly completed Apartment House. 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH. Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service. LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS. RENTS $35 TO $45.

MARJORIE & TERESA

241 TO 247 WEST 113TH ST. NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. RENTS $1,000–$1,100. 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, with every modern convenience; all night elevator service; telephone in each apartment. Must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER ON PREMISES. Telephone 3508 Morningside.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms; bath; excellent restaurant on premises.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

[illegible]

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th; references.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Furnished or unfurnished suites; special Summer rates; permanently or transient.

Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; reasonable rates; new apartment hotel.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—High-class apartment hotel; 2 and 3 rooms; fine cuisine; references.

Now Open.—Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th; furnished or unfurnished; 1, 2, 3, 5 room apartments.

Brooklyn.

Exceptional Chance.—Immediate possession; August [illegible] flats, 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $16 to $19; janitor on premises. [illegible] Grand Av., near Park Place.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE BRISTOL

NEW APARTMENT HOTEL

122-124 West 49th Street,

Adjacent Long Acre Square.

200 ROOMS AND 100 BATHS.

Divided in Suites of from one to five rooms. STRICTLY FIREPROOF. Every Up-to-Date Improvement.

AND UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF FREDERICK M. WARNER, FORMERLY OF THE LORRAINE, FIFTH AVENUE. SPECIAL TERMS TO OCTOBER 1st. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION INVITED.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST. One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,000, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant à la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—1 to 4 rooms and bath; nicely furnished; meals optional.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanently or transient.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th St.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

Handsome apartments, Hotel Winsonia, 44th St. and Broadway; 1 to 4 rooms and bath; furnished; meals optional.

Concessions made to and after Oct. 1st for three-room apartments. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.

Furnished and unfurnished suites; 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th; references.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., Near Broadway.—Furnished and unfurnished; 1 to 4 rooms; bath; restaurant connection.

Handsomely furnished suite, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rate to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.

Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th.—2 and 3 rooms, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine excellent; references essential.

1 to 4 rooms, bath, furnished, Hotel Winsonia, 44th St., near Broadway; reasonable prices; restaurant.

University Hotel, 106 W. 47th St.—Suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; American and European restaurant.

Near Broadway.—The Winsonia, 44th St.; furnished apartments, 1 to 4 rooms, bath; restaurant in connection.

Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.—Special Summer rates, furnished or unfurnished; permanently or transient.

Handsomely furnished suites, 3 rooms, 2 baths; special rates to Oct. 1st. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th.

University Hotel, 106 West 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites; American and European plans.

Superb apartments to lease, Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

Hotel Portland, 132-134 West 47th St.—1 to 5 rooms; handsomely furnished apartments.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

One 3-room doctor's suite to let at the Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th St.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV., 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

To sublet, handsomely furnished suites of 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St.

Hotel Stanley, 124-126 West 47th St.—Now open; apartments of 1 to 6 rooms; excellent cuisine.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; 3 AND 4 ROOMS AND BATH.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

University Hotel, 106-108 W. 47th St.—Furnished and unfurnished suites, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath.

Hotel Norfolk, 129-131 West 46th St.—A few apartments to lease; furnished or unfurnished.

Hotel Stanley, 124-126 West 47th St.—Now open; apartments of 1 to 6 rooms; excellent cuisine.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV.; NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.—Handsome apartments of 1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms.

The Schuyler Hotel, 57-63 West 45th St.—Few suites, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath; references.

1, 2, 3, and 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Hotel Belmont, 116-118 West 45th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows: North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at [illegible] will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. [illegible], will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany [illegible] A. M., Troy [illegible]

7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, Thousand Islands and Montreal Special.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

9:40 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo [illegible]

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:40 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 24½ via M. C.

1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga [illegible]

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED," 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturday and Sunday. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:30, Troy 7:00 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:[illegible] A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 5:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 26 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:45 P. M. Sunday at 9:30 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 149, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

[illegible] AM—For Saratoga, points to Albany.

†9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mts. Express.

†11:30 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

†12:45 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.

*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.

*2:15 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:25 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.

*3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.

*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chi.

†6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn Annex (1) at †9:15 A. M., (2) at †10:45 A. M., (3) at †12:10 P. M., (4) at †2:40 P. M.; leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †9:47 A. M., (2) at †11:20 A. M., (3) at †12:50 P. M., (4) at †3:25 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—[illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—[illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—[illegible] (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M. (1:00 P. M. Saturdays.)

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—[illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—[illegible] Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) [illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible]

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant; [illegible]

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	7:50AM	8:00AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	10:25AM	10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*1:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	*3:55PM	*4:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	4:55PM	5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*6:55PM	*7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve	*3:55pm.	*4:00pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*1:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lve. Franklin St.		Lve. W. 42d St.
†6:15 A. M.	Way Train	6:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M.	Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P. M.	Saturdays to Rockland	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:45 P. M.
†5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily.

Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 4:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—[illegible] Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station), [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 1 Fifth Avenue (corner 23d St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes [illegible]

Mauch Chunk Local	†7:10 AM	†7:10 AM
Buffalo Express	*8:55 AM	*9:10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11:55 AM	†12:10 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	†12:40 PM	†1:10 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3:40 PM	†4:10 PM
Easton Local	†5:10 PM	†5:10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6:10 PM	*6:40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*8:55 PM	*9:10 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 291, 434, 1354 and 1456 Broadway, 113 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BY SEA TO MAINE

ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,

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Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts.

An unsurpassed sea voyage of nearly eight hundred miles.

Send for illustrated descriptive booklet, mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China, and Philippine Islands.

Emp. of Japan..Aug. 17	R.M.S. Athenian..Sept. 21
R. M. S. Tartar.Aug. 24	Emp. of India....Oct. 5
Emp. of China..Sept. 7	Emp. of Japan...Nov. 2

Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia & New Zealand

Aorangi..........Aug. 21 | Moana..........Sept. 18

For rates and information apply at 353 & 1 B'way.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER CRUISE TO

Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F.

Fine Passenger Steamers Rosalind and Silvia

Sail from Pier 2, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., on following dates: July 25, Aug. 1, 12, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 16, 26; Oct. 3, 14, 24. Through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds. Apply for rates and further information.

BOWRING & CO., 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

New York.Aug.5, 10 AM	St.Louis.Aug.19, 10 AM
Phila....Aug.12, 10 AM	New York.Aug.26, 10AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland.Aug.1, 10AM	Finland..Aug.15, 10 AM
Zeeland..Aug.8, 10 AM	Vaderland.Aug.22, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and Londonderry.

Anchoria..Aug. 1, Noon	Astoria..Aug. 15, Noon
Furnessia..Aug. 8, Noon	Columbia.Aug. 22, 9 AM

First saloon, $50 to $100.

Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $30 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneap.Aug.1, 11:30AM	Mesaba..Aug. 15, 9 AM
Menominee..Aug.8, 9 AM	Minnetonka.Aug.22, 6 AM

Only first-class passengers carried.

FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO NAPLES—GENOA.

Citta di Milano.......................July 28

Cabin, $65 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.

Thirty-second Annual Series.

Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

24-HOUR OCEAN TRIP

New York—Boston, outside route,

$6.00 SAVANNAH LINE,

including meals and berth. Ship leaves Pier 35, North River, 4 P. M. Saturdays. Back in N. Y. by rail Monday in time for business. Full information 317 Broadway. Telephone, 415—Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 5d St., Hoboken.

Kaiser....Aug. 4, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Sep.8, 6:30AM
Kronprinz.Aug.11, 7 AM	K.Wm.II.Sep.22, 6:30PM
K.Wm.II.Aug.18, 7:30AM	Kaiser..Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Oct. 6, 4 PM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.

SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Friedrich.July 30, 10 AM	Luise.....Aug. 27, 1 PM
Barbarossa.Aug.6, 10AM	Friedrich..Sept. 3, 3 PM
Kurfuerst.Aug.13, Noon	Barbarossa, Sept 10, Noon
Bremen..Aug. 20, 1 PM	Kurfuerst.Sept.17, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn....Aug. 15, 11 AM	Hohens'n, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Aug.29, 11 AM	P. Irene, Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene, Sept. 12, 11 AM	Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 26, 11 AM	Hohens'n, Nov. 21, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Pretoria..Aug. 1, Noon	Bluecher...Aug. 20, 10AM
Moltke..Aug. 6, 10 AM	Pensl'v'a.Aug. 22, 1 PM
Waldersee.Aug. 8, 3 AM	A. Victoria.Aug.27, 10AM
P. Sigism'd, Aug. 15, 6AM	Patricia.Aug.29, 10:30AM

DENMARK

also RUSSIA, SWEDEN, etc.

Grand cruise during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER by the palatial steamer

Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Umbria..Aug. 1, 11 AM	Etruria.Aug. 15, 10 AM
Lucania..Aug. 8, 3 PM	Campania.Aug. 22, 3 PM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.

Carpathia..Aug. 4, 2PM | Aurania..Aug. 18, 1 PM

Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam........July 29	Ryndam........Aug. 19
Potsdam...........Aug. 5	Noordam.........Aug. 26
Statendam........Aug. 12	Rotterdam.......Sept. 2

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,

25 Union Square, New York.

'Phone 6060—18 St.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic.July 29, 9:30 AM	Teutonic..Aug. 5, Noon
Cymric..July 31, 11 AM	Arabic....Aug. 7, 2 PM
Armenian.Aug. 4, 6 AM	Germanic.Aug. 12, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE via Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Leave Pier 36, N. R., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3 P. M. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 40, N. R., 12 Midnight. Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, N. R., 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:30 A. M., returning, due New York 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 21, N. R. (near Market St.) Week days Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11 A. M. WM. G. PAYNE 2 P. M. (Saturdays 1 P. M.) Sundays 2 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 21, N. R.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS at all lines at 167, 261, 273, 1,185, 1,354 Broadway, 5 Park Place, 25 Union Square, 245 Columbus Avenue, 273 W. 125th Street, 153 E. 125th Street, New York; 4 Court, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, and at Piers.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) [illegible]

" Desbrosses St. Pier .... [illegible]

" West 22d St. .... [illegible]

" West 129th St. .... [illegible]

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. Music.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.), 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sandy Hook Route

From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings, Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 129th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat, (ONTEORA,) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.

Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

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For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturday, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturday at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE — ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone, 800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $2. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 6 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND

leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR BOATS

leave Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 8 A. M., FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR, $2.00 EXCURSION.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 25, (new,) daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,

72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan. Families desiring an ideal home and choice location can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private baths, &c.

We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

Transient families accommodated.

Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.

RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL ROLAND,

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Block from Central Park entrance.

FIREPROOF HOTEL.

Most conveniently located.

Single Rooms, $1 Per Day.

American Plan, $3 Per Day Upward.

200 Rooms, with Private Bath.

BEYOND COMPETITION.

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Fifty Rooms, with Private Bath	$1.50
Room, Dressing Room, and Private Bath	$2.00
Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath	$3.00
Parlor, Bedroom, Dressing Room, and Private Bath	$3.50

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Excellent Cuisine and Service.

Street Cars pass the door to and from all parts of the city.

Ten to twenty minutes from all depots and ferries. Booklet of "New York's Choicest Views" sent on application.

17th St., 116 East.—Near Union Square; large and small rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

19th St., 309 West.—Large and small rooms; superior table; ladies, $3.50; gentlemen, $5.

THE SAVAGE,

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; transients accommodated; references; telephone.

77th St., 231 West.—Neat, light, newly furnished rooms, with or without meals optional.

80th St., 55 West.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite, with board; Summer prices.

127th St., 228 West.—Large front room, furnished, with or without board; also single room; terms low; American family.

135th St., 242 and 244 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to let with or without board.

The Mary Fisher House, 2,456 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $5 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

9th Av., 148.—Clean rooms; hot and cold water; bath; nice entrance. Steen.

11th St., 249 West.—Hall room; all improvements; with private American family; gentlemen only.

23d St., 455 West.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite; also rear parlor; reference.

23d St., 361 West, (Formerly Langtry Residence.)—Southern family have nice cool rooms, parlors; baths; Summer prices.

39th St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms to gentlemen only; Summer prices; references exchanged.

40th St., 131 West.—Light rooms; all conveniences; reasonable.

73d St., 160 West.—Large front room and smaller south room for gentlemen; running water, bath, &c.

84th St., 44 East.—Large, lovely furnished airy room; private house; reference essential.

71st St., Central Park West.—A physician or dentist desiring an elegantly furnished parlor floor can be accommodated in strictly private family; best references given and required. 134 West 71st.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites, call on Hart A. Kaahe, 1,123 B'way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Valley Farm Cottage, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—Farm house; accommodates ten; a very pleasant location near the foothills of Mount McGregor and on the line of Hudson Valley R. R.; eight miles north of Saratoga Springs; excellent roads for driving and cycling; good table; fine lake near house. Mrs. J. Harvey Sweet, Wilton. Telephone, Sprott Farm, N. Y.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 30; adults $7 to $8; children $4; transient $1.50; free transportation; situated in Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given; upon request.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN FARM HOUSE.

Large rooms; good table; large grounds and shade; near railroad and Post Office; terms $6. Address CHAS. VAN VALKENBURG, Shandaken, Ulster County, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country residence; modern improvements; shady lawns, spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; SPECIAL RATES June and September; references. Mrs. E. E. LYND, Lyndwood, Pontoosuc, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE, LIBERTY, N. Y.

Private boarding house, with all modern improvements; electric lights, hot and cold water; baths, and all comforts; superior table. Particulars at P. O. Box 339 Liberty, N. Y. or 547 West 36th St., Manhattan.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE.—Pine Grove Cottage is located on high ground, at an altitude of 2,000 feet; accommodates 40 people; table supplied with the best fresh vegetables, milk, butter, meats, &c. $6.00 to $8.00 per week. F. B. Owen, Tusten, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Mountain Ridge, N. J.—Six or eight persons wanted for as many five new, large rooms, with board; rate $6 and $7 weekly; five minutes walk from Lackawanna Station; no mosquitoes; no better climate anywhere; good train service. MARY C. HILL.

House situated on a hill, western limits of the city; easy walking distance of the trolley; large, airy rooms; improvements in house. Address D. J. Horton, 65 Monhagen Av., Middletown, Orange Co., New York.

Highlands of the Hudson.—Board and well-furnished rooms at reasonable price; excellent table; bath; abundant shade; every comfort; trains or boats from New York. Address Box 115, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A few boarders wanted in private home near Stockbridge, Lenox, and Lee; fresh eggs, fruit, vegetables, &c.; three mails daily. For terms address Geo. R. Warren, (Berkshire Co.,) Tyringham, Mass.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation 1,900 feet; Summer home among mountains, river, woodland; two pianos, one organ; village ten minutes' walk; rates, $6, $7; circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

Boarders wanted; large house, good board; three minutes from C. R. R. of N. J. Depot, ten minutes from bay; good bathing and fishing; terms $5 per week for adults. Apply Mrs. E. Covert, Box 67, Keansburg, N. J.

Berkshire Hills.—Refined people desiring pleasant home, suburbs Pittsfield, excellent table, good service, reasonable price, can learn of such by addressing The Maples, Pittsfield, Mass. Box 1,261.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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AT THE SUMMER RESORTS FAVORED BY SOCIETY

July at Newport Not as Lively as in Former Seasons, but Outlook for August Is Promising—Yachting Parties at Narragansett Pier—Bar Harbor Quiet After the Visit of the British Squadron.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 25.—The polo games and fox hunts were started this week, but still the season is voted dull, and dull it is compared with what it will be in August. Even the dinners which are given nightly and are chronicled in the newspapers from day to day are not very elaborate affairs. This week, with no special guests, they have been rather tame, and no one seems to be spending any considerable amount of money on extras. Some of the most prominent entertainers of former years have not yet begun to give dinners, except small affairs for only a few intimate friends, but there is an arranging of dates for August, so that there will not be the usual crowding of dinner dances and other larger entertainments into the last two weeks of the month.

There is promise of much better things with the coming in of August, for then Mrs. Astor will commence her weekly dinners, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a series of dinners. There are all sorts of rumors about balls or dinner dances. Mrs. Astor, it is understood, will start the ball rolling with a dance at Beechwood on Monday, Aug. 10; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Twombly are arranging for something elaborate within the following week, and Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Mills have promised to give a dance before the season is over. Mrs. Brooks, whose daughter is to be married early in September, will give a series of dinners and a ball before the ceremony takes place. Just when these are to occur Mrs. Brooks is endeavoring to keep a secret, for a time at least. The latest announcement from Europe is that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have finally decided to come to Newport, arriving on Aug. 5, and Mrs. Vanderbilt is counted on to give something on an elaborate scale at Beaulieu before the season is over.

There seems to be a widespread feeling against the unpleasant notoriety which has been given by certain newspapers to the Newport entertainments, and an effort is being made in certain quarters to keep everything from the papers. All suffer alike, and so strong is the feeling on this score that a number of hostesses have given the strictest orders that nothing shall be given out about their prospective entertainments. In one instance a florist was cautioned against revealing any of the particulars, with a threat that if anything did get out the orders would be canceled. It is impossible to close the mouths of everybody, and sooner or later the truth is known, but in the meantime there have been guesses at dates and the character of the entertainments, and much confusion is caused thereby.

Polo and the fox hunts gave a little novelty to the season this week, but neither one attracts a widespread interest. The two are attractive to practically the same people, and the attendance of both participants and spectators is not large. The polo players are confined to a dozen or more young men, with the addition of P. F. Collier, who, although older in years, is still as young in spirit as any of them, and in this dozen are the Whitneys, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Arthur S. Burden, William E. Carter, Lawrence Waterbury, George H. Norman, Fred C. Havemeyer, Peter D. Martin, and Reginald Brooks, and the spectators are few, excepting the wives, sisters, and intimate friends of the players. The fox hunts attract a little wider circle, but neither of these sports is what they were ten or a dozen years ago, when they were a very prominent feature in Newport's Summer life.

The interest in lawn tennis continues unabated, and the courts at the Casino are daily thronged with players, and when a tournament is on there is apparently much interest shown by the others in society. For an hour the courts are thronged with the leaders in social life, and the Casino grounds present a very animated scene, but the crowd remains scarcely an hour, and when the hour of 12 is sounded there is a rapid scattering, as if too much time had already been spent in one place for the day. It is not to be presumed that the Summer residents have only that amount of time to give to this one pleasure, but it is the fad to remain only that length of time, and when that limit is reached something else must be sought. There is an hour also for visiting the bathing beach, and after that hour there is no crowd at that place, except the few who really wish to bathe for the pleasure and the good there is in it, and these go at any hour.

There are all sorts of rumors of changes in the ownership of Newport real estate, of those who are ready to sell and of others who are looking about for something to buy. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has tired of Newport, she is quoted as saying, and has placed her villa in the hands of the real estate agents. Mrs. Fish is evidently piqued at something this year, possibly the notoriety which has been given to her entertainments and the unwarranted advance notices of what she proposes to do during the Summer. She has good cause for such pique, for she has been the subject of some very unpleasant criticisms which have been based, not on what she proposed, but on what somebody said she proposed. An instance of this was the report published in several New York papers that she was to have a den of performing lions on her lawn as an afterpart to her dinner on Saturday night. The report was but the imagining of a very enterprising reporter who thought that she might have such an entertainment. Mrs. Fish is the leader in the movement to keep from the newspapers particulars of dinners and balls, and there are grounds for her feelings in this particular.

YACHTS PASS NARRAGANSETT.

Cottagers Get Good View of the Fleet of the New York Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 25.—A marine scene of surpassing beauty was afforded to cottagers and resorters at the Pier on Monday last, when the big white-winged yachts of the New York Yacht Club rounded Point Judith Light on their annual cruise from New London to Newport. Many drove to the Point in high carts and smart equipages, while others whirled over Ocean Road in their automobiles.

The scene was equally picturesque as viewed from the cottages along the rocks and ocean front. On Tuesday the yachts set sail from Newport Harbor, and the big white birds of passage could be clearly seen from the Pier as they gracefully sailed away for Vineyard Haven.

Yachting parties have been a popular diversion at the Pier this week. On Monday Willis Sharp Kilmer took a sailing party from the Pier to Saunderstown. Supper was served at the Wickford Inn. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner of Narragansett, Miss Ethel Lewis, the Rev. Dr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins.

Commodore Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, who annually cruises to Narragansett, sailed from Newport to the Pier on Tuesday with a jolly yachting party on board his yacht Margaret. Commodore Emerson and party were entertained at luncheon in the Grecian Gardens by W. S. G. Williams of Baltimore, who is summering here.

Edwin Gould took the Pier by surprise on Wednesday noon by riding over from Newport, via Jamestown and Saunderstown, on his bicycle. Mr. Gould piloted a party of six friends from Newport, who drove over to Narragansett in a three-seated carriage behind a dashing pair of bays. Mr. Gould entertained his party in the Grecian Gardens, after which the return to Newport was made.

Fog enveloped the bathing beach in a heavy mist on Wednesday morning, but despite the white shroud the shore and surf were dotted with merry bathers, and even the canoeists braved the rollers, though the fog was so dense that the patrolmen in the lifeboats could scarcely be discerned as they bobbed up and down in the breakers.

Tennis continues to be a popular diversion here, and the courts of the Gladstone and the Imperial are daily the scene of many a practice event, preparatory for the coming tourney. The Point Judith Country Club tennis tournament opens on Monday, and will probably continue for three days. Entries for the matches will close to-day.

This will be the first tennis tourney held at the Pier for several years.

Neville Paul Jodrell of London is the guest of Brander Matthews at Shinglenook cottage.

The children's dance at the Mathewson was one of the pretty events of Tuesday afternoon, and many of the young cottagers were in attendance.

The Thursday night subscription concert at the Mathewson was well attended by music lovers. The soloists were Pindon Robinson, Reed Miller, Mme. Rosa Linde, and Miss Nellie Wright of New York. The quartet from "Rigoletto" was a feature of the musicale, and was rendered by the singers with fine effect.

Arrivals at the GLADSTONE—John H. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Libby, Miss Libby, New York; G. L. Troop, Halifax, N. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. William Jube, Miss Jube, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Brookline, Mass.; J. N. Vance, W. M. Vance, West Virginia; John McCarthy, Boston.

IMPERIAL—F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; Baroness Touchress, A. Schumaker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Southack, Reginald Southack, Miss Florrie Butler, H. J. Hayne, W. H. Wheelock, New York; Mrs. G. E. Page, Philadelphia; George Brown, Washington; Miss Wickes, Miss Daniels, Baltimore; J. L. Davis, J. L. Mallinckrodt, St. Louis, Mo.

MATHEWSON—Mrs. J. P. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. William Hoagland, S. H. Callson, Robert M. M. Gillespie, Augustus Kits, F. W. Brunswick, F. P. Wright, Mrs. R. B. Lane, Richard H. Lane, New York; E. Adelaide Harrison, Miss Mary Harrison, Miss Cuthbert, Philadelphia; Dr. and Mrs. George Reuling, Baltimore; Miss Bunker, San Francisco.

MASSASOIT—Mrs. Edward Martin, Miss Martin, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Cary, Miss Gwendolen Cary, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wright, Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John McHenry, John McHenry, Jr., Baltimore.

GREENE'S INN—Mrs. W. H. Coe, E. R. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gladding, Miss Ballou, S. M. Nicholson, Henry Dunnell, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. O. Van De Water, Madison, N. J.

ATLANTIC—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Law, Miss Eugenia Law, Masters Edward and Bernard Law, Mary Law, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Chase, the Misses Chase, Waterbury, Conn.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 25.—There has been considerable doing here during the past week, in spite of the fact that there have been no large functions as yet, since the visit of the British squadron. People thus far have been content with small and quiet affairs, in order to get thoroughly rested for the more strenuous season which is soon to begin.

During the past week there have been a number of small dinner parties, afternoon teas, and small receptions. The Saturday afternoon ladies' putting contests began last Saturday afternoon, and will continue throughout the season. A large number of people assembled on the veranda of the clubhouse which overlooks the nine-hole putting green, and for the first time this season the Kebo Valley Club looked real gay. To-night the first dinner dance of the season was held at the clubhouse.

On next Wednesday Bar Harbor will have her first society wedding of the Summer. Miss Lucy Gurnee and Mr. Harry Thorndike will be married. The wedding will be a quiet one, as Miss Gurnee is in mourning.

William C. Whitney returned to the city the early part of the week.

Senator Hale of Maine has come to his Summer home, the Pines, at Ellsworth.

Miss Dorothy Whitney came last week to Corfield, where she will spend the Summer. Miss Randolph will be with her.

The swimming pool was formally opened on Friday with an elaborate reception. Mrs. Burton Harrison, Chairman of the ladies' committee, received, and was assisted by Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. George S. Hale, Mrs. William Lawrence, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. A. P. Peabody, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer. The committees in charge of the pool are: Executive Committee—A. Bleecker Banks, Edward B. Mears, and Herbert Jaques; House Committee—William Lawrence Green, Clement B. Newbold, Edward B. Mears, Philip Livingston, and J. Madison Taylor; Tennis Committee—Edgar Scott, Herbert M. Sears, Henry Lane Eno, and Horace Stokes.

The first dinner dance of the season was held at the Kebo Valley Club this evening. Dances will continue throughout the season.

T. Adamowski, one of the leaders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has come for the Summer.

David B. Ogden entertained a party of friends aboard his big steam yacht on Thursday, and John S. Kennedy had a party out on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. J. Emlen-Smith gave a delightful luncheon at the Kebo Valley Club Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. William Disston. The table was artistically decorated with pansies and wild roses, and at each plate was a tiny basket fan caught to a bunch of pansies. The guests were Mrs. Von Gaertner, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Aleponden, Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Disston, and Mrs. Fleitmann.

Col. E. W. Bass, who has been on a fishing trip with R. H. Young, has returned with a good string.

Mrs. A. B. Mayer of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. I. H. Silverman at Eden Brae, and will remain until Sept. 15.

Mrs. Nicholas L. Anderson of Washington is at the Geranium cottage, on Kebo Street, for the Summer.

The yacht Alvina, from Philadelphia, Capt. Berton, came into the Harbor Saturday, Mr. Griscom, the owner, and a party of friends are aboard, among them Senator Mark Hanna. The yacht belongs to the New York Yacht Club and is cruising along the coast.

Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus entertained informally at bridge on Friday in honor of Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Wadsworth. Last Saturday a bridge dinner of twelve was given at Bide-a-While.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Sr., Miss Caroline Matthews, and Albert Matthews of Boston, who have recently been the guests of Mrs. Jaynes at her cottage at Northeast Harbor, will sail for France the last of the month to be absent indefinitely. They expect to pass the Winter in the French Riviera. They have given up the town house which they have occupied for twenty-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, who have taken the Dutch cottage on Kebo Street, are enjoying a cruise on their yacht Noma.

Augustus Franson of New York came Thursday morning, and is at Bierks in the field.

Arthur Kemp of New York, who is in the harbor on his yacht Sea Fox, gave a small dinner at the Malvern Tuesday night. His guests were Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Wicks, Miss Baxter, Mr. Peters, Robert B. Potter, and John Bolt.

Arthur Kemp gave an enjoyable sail on his yacht Sea Fox to a party of friends Wednesday, with a luncheon at Northeast Harbor. In the party were Mrs. Tevis, Mrs. Wicks, Miss Baxter, Mr. Peters, Mr. Potter, Mr. Bolt. Lindall's orchestra accompanied the party.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Burnham and their daughter, Mrs. Worcester, who are summering at Sutton's Island, paid a short visit here this week, making the trip in their yacht Iduna.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth of New York are at the Biddle cottage for the Summer.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John M. Schofield gave a luncheon for Miss Sara Barney. The guests were the Misses Hubbard, the Misses Ripley, Miss Sturgis, Miss Lewis, Miss Shapley, Miss Newlands, Miss Porter, Miss Campbell, Miss Cuyler, and Miss Taylor.

The yacht Malay, with Mr. and Mrs. Weld of Boston and some friends aboard, was in the harbor this week, leaving for North Haven.

The Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey W. Goodrich of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. T. F. Bond of Caracas, Venezuela, are guests of the D. C. Blairs at Ban-y-Bryn. Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Blair gave a pleasant sail on the Creedmoor for them.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick are enjoying a ten day's visit to Murray Bay and Halifax, N. S.

Mr. Waldron Bates of Boston will spend the rest of the month in Bonaventure County, Canada, where he has gone on a fishing trip.

Mr. Courtlandt Palmer came this week, and is at Brook End with the Abbes.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Munro of New York came this week, and are at Cornersmeet for the Summer. With them are Mrs. B. F. Goodspeed, the Messrs. Goodspeed, and Miss Hume.

Mrs. Hugh Scott, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clement B. Newbold for some time, has taken the Wilkins cottage on Eagle Lake Road for the season.

J. Montgomery Sears came from Boston this week. He made the trip in his automobile, arriving in Ellsworth Wednesday. The machine is a powerfully built one of the Peerless make, and weighs 2,000 pounds. Owing to the ordinance passed by the town restricting the use of automobiles Mr. Sears will keep his motor car in Ellsworth for a time, so that it will be available for trips into the surrounding country.

Mrs. S. M. Ladd, Harry C. Ladd, and Miss May Ladd of St. Louis are at the Rodick cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eno and Miss Eno of New York are at the Fabian cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland of New York are at Balance Rock for the season. Mrs. McCosh of Princeton, N. J., is with them.

Walter Hatfield and Miss Grace Morris of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reed Hatfield for the Summer, at Thirvalia.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd of Pasadena, Cal., have arrived for the Summer. They came to the Ferry in their private car, and the Norumbega made a special trip to fetch them to Bar Harbor.

The Ameses of Boston have taken Atalantean, on Atlantic Avenue, for the Summer. Mrs. Ames and her four little ones arrived this week, and Mr. Ames will join them on his return from a cruise with the New York Yacht Club. Mrs. Ames is a delightful hostess and entertains a great deal.

That unique organization, the Pot and Kettle Club, has been open for some little time, but no large affair has been given there as yet, although several are booked. On the House Committee this year are John Harrison, Clement B. Newbold, and A. Y. Stewart. The dates of five dinners have been set and the caterer named for each.

Miss H. E. Struberg, Miss E. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, and Mrs. Stetson of Boston were among the arrivals at the Newport Monday.

Mrs. H. Morgan Hill and Miss Hill of Washington have come to the Malvern for the season.

A party of twenty-two midshipmen from the fleet in the harbor enjoyed dinner at the Newport Saturday. In the party was Cadet D. W. Bagley of the Indiana, who is a brother of Ensign Bagley, the first officer killed in the Spanish war.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Howland Jones of Boston are among the recent arrivals at the St. Sauveur.

Arthur H. Nichols of Boston has come to the St. Sauveur for the season.

Mrs. Richard Hatton of Washington came Monday and is at Lynam's.

Charles A. Peabody of New York is at the Malvern.

Miss Patten and Miss Josephine Patten of Washington are among the late comers at the Malvern.

The judges and track officials for the Bar Harbor Horse Show have been selected. A. C. Swasey of Bucksport, E. H. Greely of Ellsworth, and J. P. Bass of Bangor will judge the trotters and roadsters; H. K. Caner of Philadelphia the horses and ponies in harness; A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia the saddle and jumping horses, while Drs. L. Sherman Cleaves and A. W. Cleaves will be the veterinarians in attendance. The track officials will be A. C. Swasey, starter, as for a number of years; Dr. Guy P. Whiting of Washington, A. J. Cassatt and Capt. Thomas Bush of Lexington, judges of the running races; W. M. Roberts, C. H. Pinio, and A. C. Swasey, judges of the trotting races; W. M. Roberts, C. E. Whitmore, and Fred Leonard, timers; Alex. J. Grant, clerk of course; A. L. Stafford, superintendent.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt of New York has come, and is at Reverie Cove, of which charming place she has a several years' lease.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Minot Weld and family of Readville have come for the Summer, and are at the Peabody cottage in the Field.

J. Langdon Erving of New York is a late arrival at the Belmont.

Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine of Portsmouth, Va., wife of Lieut. McAlpine of the fleet, has come to the Newport for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart and Robert Stuart, Jr., of Poughkeepsie were at the Newport Friday en route to Seal Harbor, where they will be the guests of Bishop Mackay-Smith.

Miss Pennock of Philadelphia is a recent comer to the Newport.

The domestics of the W. C. Allison family of Philadelphia have come and are preparing Wasee-Lo-Wan for the occupancy of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have just left Paris, and will come at once to Bar Harbor upon their arrival on this side.

EXODUS FROM LENOX.

Cottagers Leaving for Annual Visits to Seaside Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 25.—With the approach of August many of the cottagers are leaving for their annual visit to the seashore. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have already gone to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven and family will leave Sunnycroft early next week for Newport, where they will spend the month of August, returning to Lenox for the Autumn months. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Schenck left on Tuesday for a month's stay at the seashore. They have been at their cottage here since early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, who have been guests at Elm Court for some time, will spend the month of August at Duck Harbor, Me.

D. Percy Griswold returned to Lenox Tuesday from a yachting trip on Long Island Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ellsworth have been spending the past week in New York and Saratoga, Mr. Ellsworth attending the automobile races in the latter place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Richardson of New York, who have been spending some time at the Curtis Hotel, have gone to the Adirondacks.

Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn gave a luncheon on Wednesday.

Miss Adele Kneeland gave a luncheon recently for Miss Bothwell of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are expected to arrive in Lenox about the first of August, coming here directly upon their arrival from Europe.

Miss Katharine Gandy is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams at Bel Air.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall and family of New York arrived at the Aspinwall this week.

The Executive Committee of the Lenox Horse Show Association has decided to have the horse show of next September held on what is known as the Clifford lot, on Kemble Street, about a mile north of Highlawn, where the previous shows have been held, and work will soon be begun in getting the grounds in readiness for that event.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris have returned to Lenox after a visit to friends in Connecticut.

The annual tournament of the Berkshire County Golf Association will be held on the Stockbridge links, beginning on Friday. It is expected there will be a large attendance from all the clubs in the association.

A large dance for the younger set was given Saturday evening by the Misses Sedgwick, at their cottage "The Nunnery," in Stockbridge, for Miss McCauley, who is the fiancée of Wolcott Tuckerman.

Mrs. Isagi and Miss Nora Isagi have gone on a three weeks' visit to Hamblin.

Mrs. John Swann, who has a beautiful country place in Stockbridge, has just had completed a private fish pond in the neighboring hill town of Monterey. It is about 400 feet long and 75 feet wide, with an average depth of 10 feet. The water is very clear, and rustic piers are built at frequent intervals for hiding places for the trout. A large farmhouse with barns and outbuildings will be erected on the property in the near future.

One of the largest land deals made in Southern Berkshire this season took place last week, when R. de P. Tytus of New York purchased three adjoining farms in the town of Tyringham, which will form a large estate of something like 400 acres. Mr. Tytus was much delighted with this part of Berkshire and proposes to develop the property just purchased, probably making of it a high-class horse breeding farm.

Another installment of fresh-air children arrived this week at St. Helen's Home, Interlaken, for a two weeks' stay. About 500 children are entertained here during the season.

NORTHEAST HARBOR DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., July 25.—Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Janeway of New York have arrived for the season and are at the Kimball cottage, next to the hotel. Their daughter, Miss Frances, and Miss Du Bois are with them.

Col. and Mrs. E. B. Robbins and Edward Blake Robbins, Jr., of Boston have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Frazier of Philadelphia have come for the season and are occupying Colonial cottage.

Mrs. T. H. Talmage of New York is at the Roberts cottage for the Summer.

Miss Margaret Gardiner, granddaughter of Bishop Doane, was operated upon last week for appendicitis. The operation was performed by Dr. McCosh of New York, assisted by Dr. Stuart Hart. Miss Gardiner is at present doing well.

One of the most prominent Summer residents here is President Daniel C. Gilman of Carnegie Institute, formerly President of Johns Hopkins University, who is an annual visitor. The venerable Bishop Doane is another yearly visitor. Northeast Harbor has been noted as the home of college Presidents, and among the most famous are ex-President Low of Columbia University, now Mayor of Greater New York, and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University.

A good-sized Baltimore colony is settled here, including Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spence, who are at Gray cottage; Mrs. John Gill and Miss Agnes Gill, who are at Seaward cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Schenck and family, who are at the Schenck cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Randolph, at the Randolph cottage.

Asticou, Northeast Harbor's suburb, so to speak, about a mile from the village, is in a prosperous condition. Among the cottagers here are Mr. and Mrs. Carroll S. Tyson and family of Philadelphia, Francis G. Peabody and family, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Piper of Baltimore, Miss Clara Williamson, Mrs. and Miss Lagurenne of Philadelphia, Robert Reutter and family of New York, Joseph H. Curtis and family of Boston, and Dr. Caspar Morris and family.

The resorts around Mount Desert Island are getting in swing for a successful season this year. The hotels are filling up well, the cottages are opening up well, and in every respect the Summer promises to be a very good one. Of course, as yet, entertaining has been carried on only in a desultory fashion, but with the coming of new cottagers and the advent of August the season will be as brisk as ever.

Some recent arrivals from New York are Mrs. F. H. Ballard, Miss Ballard, Mrs. F. H. Ballard, Jr., Mrs. George B. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Peloton, and George E. Spencer.

W. W. Spence of Baltimore is at the Seaward cottage for the season. He has as guests Mrs. John Gill and Miss Agnes Gill.

At the Glencove Hotel, Seal Harbor, late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stevenson, Miss W. D. Stevenson, A. E. Stevenson of New York, and S. C. Tobey of Providence, R. I.

R. F. Gilchrist has arrived for the season and is staying at Sutton's Island.

Mrs. Charles H. Ludington, Miss Ruggles, Townsend Ludington, and Wright Ludington of Bryn Mawr, Penn., are stopping at the Smith cottage, Seal Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Church of Boston, Mass., are recent arrivals at the Seaside Inn, Seal Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jackson Jeffries and Miss Florence Jeffries will also spend a part of the season here.

GRINDSTONE FILLING UP.

Special to The New York Times.

GRINDSTONE, Me., July 25.—Evidently Grindstone is at the threshold of a prosperous and busy season. Each year seems to add to the popularity of this quiet and unpretentious little resort, and each year witnesses the return of its old friends, many of whom in turn introduce guests to the beauties of the place, who return the following year, and so on in an endless chain.

The Inn has been open since the first of the month, and now has a large number of guests for the Summer. A new feature has been added to life there—in the afternoon teas which will be served on the piazza. An orchestra will play during the time of serving. Those registered for the season are Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dewitt Parshall, Master Douglass Parshall, Miss Lisette Parshall, Mrs. A. W. Soper, Miss Soper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, J. D. Prince, Jr., Grand Knauff, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Spedden, New York; Miss Cresswell, Miss E. P. Cresswell, E. H. McCullough, Mrs. M. G. Rosengarten, Miss Edith Steel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sylvester, the Misses Sylvester, E. H. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Butcher, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Comer, J. W. Schley, Savannah, Ga.; Miss M. E. Baker, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Wilson Godfrey, Mrs. O. Jackson, Miss Henderson, and Miss Charlotte Lane, of New York.

Mr. E. H. Trotter and his family are occupying the Johnson cottage, which Mr. Trotter has recently purchased.

Mrs. Henry Herbert Brown of Philadelphia has arrived for the season and is at the Cornerib.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wetherill of Philadelphia, and their daughter, Miss Wetherill, are at their cottage for the Summer. Their yacht, Kittewas, is in the harbor.

John Claflin will occupy the Landreth cottage this season. This is the Claflins' first visit to Grindstone.

The McCulloughs have taken the Taylor cottage for the season, and are expected to arrive soon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Philadelphia are at the Lennig cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bonsall Taylor of Philadelphia are at the Richmond cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Prince are occupying the Doremus cottage this season.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ridgeway of Philadelphia have come for the season, and also Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dixon, who are occupying the Cresswell cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss have their son, Robert Woods Bliss, with them this Summer. He has been recently appointed Consul at Venice. Mr. Bliss has spent the last three years in Porto Rico.

New arrivals at Grindstone this week are Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, who made most of their trip on their automobile. They 'mobiled from Boston to Rockland, took the Mount Desert to Southwest Harbor, and again traveled in their motor car to Grindstone. They were accompanied by Alec Wilbur of Grindstone.

It is expected that Mrs. George McFadden will spend August at Grindstone, after leaving her country seat at Rosemont. Mr. and Mrs. William Twells Tiers are also expected for August.

PROTEST AGAINST CEMETERY.

Citizens of Woodhaven, L. I., Object to Plan for Jewish Burial Ground.

The Ozone Park Citizens' Association has called an anti-cemetery mass meeting at the ball ground at Broadway and Walker Avenue, Woodhaven, for Wednesday, July 29. The Board of Aldermen recently passed a resolution permitting the Cemetery Association of Jewish Soldiers of the Spanish-American War to purchase twenty-two acres of land fronting the South Road at Woodhaven.

Mayor Low subsequently vetoed the resolution in compliance with the protests of the Ozone Park Citizens' Association, the President of the Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Water, Gas, and Electricity. The object of the mass meeting is to protest against the Aldermanic Board overriding the veto when the matter comes up again on July 31.

It is claimed by the opponents of the proposed cemeteries that they will menace the local and Brooklyn water supplies. It is alleged that the twenty-two-acre plot is too close to the Spring Creek pumping station, on Cedar Lane.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Moss; 11.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway.—The Rev. I. W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.

EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. Dr. John T. Benson of Bristol, England; 11 and 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George Hanson of London, England; 11.

SIXTEENTH, West 16th St.—The Rev. A. G. Burrows of Worcester, Mass.; 10:45 and 7:45.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Andrew Gillies; 11.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. R. J. Trevorrow; 11.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. W. B. Tower; 10:30 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp and the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin; 11 and 4:30.

CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Wendel Prime Keeler; 11.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of London; 11 and 4.

RUTGERS, Broadway, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Lewis Clark; 11.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. H. R. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.

TENT "GLAD TIDINGS," 8th Av. and 110th St.—The Rev. F. H. Jacobs and Dr. Nice of Salvation Army; 3, 4, and 8.

THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. William R. Bebb; 11.

WESTMINSTER, 212 West 23d St.—The Rev. Dr. De Witt M. Benham of Baltimore; 11.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 8, 11, and 4.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. W. E. C. Smith and the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr.; 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Steele; 11.

REFORMED.

COLLEGIATE (Marble), 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Alfred E. Myers; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, 2d Av. and 7th St.—The Rev. Charles J. Scudder; 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE, West End Av. and 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond; 11.

MADISON AVENUE, Madison Av. and 44th St.—Morning service at Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av. and 64th St.—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

FIRST, Madison Av. and 55th St.—The Rev. R. L. Rudolph and the Rev. Dr. Dager of Philadelphia; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Central Park West and 96th St.—11 and 8.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

STRANGERS, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Burr Martyn; 11 and 7:45.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parlor Suits.

$11.00, reg. $16.00, 3 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, damask.
14.50, reg. $21.00, 3 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, damask.
28.00, reg. $40.00, 3 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, velour.
26.00, reg. $48.00, 5 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, tapestry.
35.00, reg. $52.00, 5 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, damask.
52.00, reg. $74.00, 5 pcs., imt. mahog. frames, velour.
58.00, reg. $125.00, 3 pcs., mahogany frames, damask.
78.00, reg. $122.00, 5 pcs., mahogany frames, damask.
125.00, reg. $191.00, 3 pcs., mahogany frames, damask.
120.00, reg. $225.00, 3 pcs., overstuffed damask.
115.00, reg. $150.00, 3 pcs., gold frames, "
150.00, reg. $200.00, 3 pcs., " " "
165.00, reg. $225.00, 3 pcs., " " "
255.00, reg. $360.00, 3 pcs., " " "

Bureaus.

$21.00,	reg.	$28.00,	golden oak.
24.00	"	32.00	" "
27.00	"	39.00	" "
50.00	"	70.00	" "
21.00	"	28.00,	maple.
21.00	"	28.00	"
24.00	"	33.00	"
29.00	"	58.00	"
50.00	"	70.00	"
21.00	"	28.00,	mahogany.
29.00	"	45.00	"
36.00	"	50.00	"
54.00	"	70.00	"
58.00	"	77.00	"

$1.98 for 2.75 Dining Chairs—golden quartered oak, very neat colonial design, with fine cane seat.

$3.98 for 5.95 Chiffoniers—golden oak, 5 drawers, ornamented top, nicely finished.

$5.95 for 8.25 Chiffoniers—golden oak, bevel mirror, 5 drawers, nicely finished.

$5.00 for 9.50 Morris Chairs—golden oak or mahogany finished, very neat, frames highly polished, 2 patterns with reversible all hair velour cushions.

$12.75 for 17.00 China Closets—golden oak, bent glass ends, first class in every respect.

Now Comes The August Furniture Sale.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT

Our annual August Furniture sale will open to-morrow morning fortified by preparations that have not had an equal in our history.

Chiffoniers.

$12.50,	reg.	$17.50	golden oak.
18.00	"	23.00	" "
24.00	"	41.00	" "
29.00	"	38.00	" "
36.00	"	55.00	" "
22.00	"	29.00	mahogany.
28.00	"	38.00	"
33.00	"	45.00	"
45.00	"	60.00	"
52.00	"	69.00	"
24.00	"	33.00	maple.
29.00	"	38.00	"
70.00	"	[illegible]	"

Brass Bedsteads.

$19.75, reg. $20.00, 1½ inch bent top, 4 sizes.
27.50, reg. $36.00, 1½ inch bent top, fancy spindles, 4 sizes.
36.75, reg. $45.00, 2 inch bent top, knobs and ornamental spindles, 4 sizes.

China Closets.

$15.00,	reg.	$20.00,	golden oak.
25.50	"	34.00	" "
27.00	"	36.00	" "
37.50	"	50.00	" "
57.00	"	75.00	" "

Sideboards.

$21.00,	reg.	$28.00,	golden oak.
27.00	"	40.00	" "
29.00	"	42.00	" "
40.00	"	57.00	" "
75.00	"	110.00	" "
175.00	"	250.00	" "
40.00	"	58.00	Flemish oak.
40.00	"	60.00	" "
85.00	"	145.00	" "
65.00	"	100.00	mahogany.

Library Suits.

$150.00, reg. $202.00, 3 pcs., mahog. frames, velour.
175.00, reg. $225.00, 3 pcs., mahog. frames, velour.
198.00, reg. $275.00, 3 pcs., mahog. frames, velour.

Couches.

$15.00,	reg.	$22.00	couch,	velour.
16.00	"	27.00	"	tapestry.
16.00	"	24.00	"	velour.
20.00	"	30.00	"	"
25.00	"	45.00	"	tapestry.
30.00	"	40.00	"	velour.
38.00	"	54.00	"	leather.

While this sale will embrace all the opportunities of those of the past now so widely known, it will introduce innovations that will extend practical advantages of wider economical interest than ever before.

Furniture at 25% and 50% Less than Regular Prices,

which means lowest factory cost and even under cost price, may at first seem a proposition hard to reconcile with good business. But there are good reasons for such a sale at this time.

August is naturally the dullest business month, and yet fixed expenses for factory and store run on, which makes it wiser and cheaper to keep the employees occupied, the store and the factory wheels running and money coming in, even though to do so prices must be sacrificed.

It extends the unique and practical methods of our store; it distributes merchandise that because of worth advertises itself, and us; it acquaints the stranger with LOESER individualities, it builds up the store's future; it gives our customers prices never forgotten; it makes a dull month a busy one. These are facts.

As for this sale, we have made more extended preparations than ever—not only have we bought more but we have bought better. There is not an article in furniture that you won't find and find it to be of the most modern and up-to-date design and character, and at a lower price than ever.

Whenever possible, we have reduced prices on our regular stock to meet the extraordinary values of our special purchases, making it possible to meet your every furniture need in a larger way and to better advantage than any time in our history. You who know the Loeser furniture, its character and genuineness, will have some appreciation of the economies this sale really extends. To give you a practical grasp of the scope of the values, we append some of the articles—they are a few only, for the opportunities take in the whole stock.

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, July 26, 1903.

MANY MAKERS OF COMMENT IN FOREIGN PLAYHOUSES

Max Beerbohm Makes Discoveries Concerning America—"Is the Drama Going to the Dogs" in London—Production of a New Melodrama and Shakespearean Revivals, Features of a Week.

Mr. Max Beerbohm is the latest authority on American customs to give to the waiting world the results of his knowledge. That Mr. Beerbohm knows all about America that is worth knowing hardly any one will doubt, after reading this extract from a contribution to The Saturday Review, which had to do with the recent production in London of "The Hue and Cry After Cupid." Says Mr. Beerbohm:

"The most commonplace things must ever be the most significant. (This saying is itself a commonplace, and significant accordingly.) Our trite form of greeting springs from the very root of things. That we say invariably 'How are you?' is, analyzed, an admission that the most important element in human happiness is physical health. In every country the greeting is equivalent to ours, except in America. There the struggle for wealth is so fierce, the pace to it so swift, that they take it as a matter of course that no one is well. Every one there—every man, at least—is suffering from overstrained nerves. And I believe that when two male acquaintances hurry past each other on the street their greeting is a perfunctory 'What have you?'"

But why does Mr. Beerbohm stop here? Why does he not enlighten his English readers to the extent of adding that in money-loving America this trait he cites is so emphasized that when the sick man is convalescing his friends do not refer to him as "on the mend," but more appropriately phrase it as "on the make"?

Mr. Beerbohm, it may be added, is more genuinely amusing, however, when he confines himself to the matter in hand.

"The taint of prose," he writes, "disappeared when I came within sight of what I sought. Entranced, I sat down and gazed at it. Others were seated beside me, but I was unconscious of them. My eye travelled over the undulating sward to that little forest of old trees. Trees were there of many kinds—cypresses, alders, willows, beeches, poplars. I do not, in point of fact, know one tree from another by name. But for the sake of style and color, whether in thinking or in writing of them, I always hazard a guess at their names. Poplars, beeches, willows, alders, elms, (I wanted a monosyllable, but could not think of one just then,) cypresses—there they all were in their wistful and immemorial beauty, and over them all was the dim bloom of a Summer twilight, and all of them, without exception, were shuddering in the wind. I shuddered in sympathy. I went, involuntarily, further than they; I sneezed. What if Cloris had heard me? Even now perhaps she was gazing reproachfully at me through the leaves. I dared not meet her steadfast eyes. I looked away from her bower. Yonder was a little lake, fringed with bulrushes. Them I can swear to. On the surface of this little lake were swimming two swans. One of them suddenly dived his head under the water. I looked quickly away—too late! I sneezed not once but twice. I had already noticed in the water the reflection of the moon, and I thought that perhaps the moon might help to keep me in the right key till the shepherds and shepherdesses should appear. I looked steadfastly up at the moon. It was at the full. I repeated to myself that it was at the full. It reminded me of a harvest moon. Encouraged, I began to rehearse the epithets customarily applied to it. Honey-colored * * * melancholy, inconstant, chaste * * * cold—I sneezed not twice, but thrice. And at that moment, as by a miracle, three moons suddenly shone out from a bush—an oleander bush—on the right-hand of the overt auditorium. Simultaneously, from the other side, came the music of flutes and viols. The performance was going to begin. Yes, there was Cloris herself, coming from the shadow of the leaves, to mourn that matchless shepherd who was dead untimely. 'Hail, holy earth,' she cried, 'whose cold arms do embrace'—and the second line was lost to me through my own iambic sneezes. 'Thus I free myself from all ensuing heats and fires,' and again I succumbed, envying her power of imagination. There she stood, in the cold radiance of the quadruple moonlight, on the damp grass, in the almost whistling wind, vowing eternal maidenhood to the memory of a swain, who, if he was worthy the sacrifice, must have been mutely imploring her from heaven not to stay out there catching her death of cold. The three additional moons, by the way, were merely the limelight. On the evening of my visit the one ordinary moon would have been enough illumination; but Mr. Philip Carr was, of course, right not to have relied on it."

Is the drama going to the dogs?

"'It is comforting, and saves a deal of trouble, to 'know where one is'; and there can be no question of where one is with 'Love My Dog,' a farcical comedy by Alexander Yorke and Russell Vaun, which was produced on Thursday afternoon in aid of the House of Shelter, in Baggally Street, Burdett Road," says The Times. "When Lady Rover, in Act I., declared that she will stay in Paris all her life rather than submit her Ducky-Doo (a Japanese spaniel, if we are not mistaken,) to the indignity of six months' quarantine, and when, by what are frequently termed devious paths, a suggestion reaches her that if only another Dromio could be procured, some complicated process of juggling with the two might evade Mr. Walter Long's—no, Lord Muzzleton's regulations, we know that we are in the strictest circles of farcical comedy. Act II. will show the awful troubles that are to result from this breach of the law, and will end in a fearful tangle. Act III. will resolve it, and the curtain will fall on (inter alia) Ducky-Doo, unquarantined, in the arms of his adorer. And so they do. The possibility of writing an intelligible and readable account of the plot of a farcical comedy would almost amount to a proof that the play was not a good one of its kind; and the authors of the play in question have seen to it that that shall never be done. Dogs are lost, dogs are stolen, dogs stray, Lady Rover dons the white robe of a martyr and prepares for the scaffold or Black Maria, she trembles before the confectioner's man and goes on her knees to the clock-winder, and the brain whirls, as no doubt it was meant to whirl, at the thought of the terrible mess into which she has contrived to get the affairs of herself, her family, and her pets. Obviously a skilled hand has been at work, and has whipped up some not very promising material into a very creditable froth; and, though the dialogue offered nothing to carry away, it seemed sufficiently sparkling to be acceptable in the languor of a Summer afternoon."

"Jim" is the brief and enigmatic title of a drama produced for the first time at the Grand Theatre, Fulham. Its author, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, who explains his terseness by the sub-title "A Romance of Cockayne," has made plentiful use of slum life in London as a setting for a story of a lost child, a murder, and false suspicions. The action of the play assumes much past history, which is recounted rather verbosely in the first act, according to The Telegraph. "In brief, James Seton Gatlock had run away with the fiancée of his bosom friend, Roydon Carstairs. The villain, after the manner of villains, separated from his wife and flourished exceedingly. The wife, not to be outdone, deserted her child, while Roydon Carstairs went to Australia and the dogs. At this point the play begins. The villain, having made a will in favor of Carstairs, sees him, quarrels with him, knocks him down, and is stabbed in revenge by his own wife. Carstairs is thus happily provided with a fortune which, as the specimen of his life in the second act shows, is not superfluous. The second act introduces Jim, a flower girl, and a paper boy, who are Carstairs's fellow-lodgers in a suite of Drury Lane attics, wherein they entertain a coster and cook and eat kippers with much gusto. Suspicion of the murder falls on three or four innocent pairs of shoulders with many startling turns of fortune. Of these, if not the most thrilling, much the most amusing, and not the least dramatic, is afforded by the flower girl in her first evening dress eating her first dinner at the Savoy, whither Carstairs takes her from her attic the day after he receives the first fruits of his fortune. Now, this flower girl, by most astounding chance, is the abandoned child of Carstairs's false fiancée, and some effective scenes result alike from the mutual ignorance and discovery of the tie between mother and daughter, who both love the same man. With originality in the treatment of the story and comic scenes much superior to those in most plays of the kind, 'Jim' is at present hampered by a deplorable tendency in some of the characters to moralizing. The hero is the worst offender. With this defect removed 'Jim' should have a successful career in the provinces."

"Rather more than twenty years ago, on the 11th of October, 1882, 'Much Ado About Nothing' was given at the Lyceum in a manner which made the revival one of the most memorable productions of the modern stage," comments the critic of The Times. "It is impossible to forget the performance, and yet a little hard on Miss Ellen Terry that recollection of it should be so keen; for though she herself retains in a wonderful degree the spirit and vivacity which made her Beatrice so delightful, her surroundings at the Imperial are vastly different. The loss of the best of imaginable Benedicks, so long associated with the best of imaginable Beatrices, was irreparable, and very modest substitutes are found for Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. William Terriss, Miss Millward, and others who shared the glories of the Lyceum 'Much Ado.' The work was, moreover, the most beautifully put upon the stage. Miss Terry has, unhappily, confided the business of 'producing' the comedy to her son, Mr. Gordon Craig, and his eccentricities are not only ineffective, but at times simply ridiculous. A scene which recurs on four occasions is in Leonato's garden, with some stiff and formally clipped trees in the background, and the shadows of these trees, as occasionally also of the actors and actresses are, by reason of the scheme of lighting, thrown back upon the distant sky. The 'street' is a blank curtain, and when Borachio bids Conrade 'Stand thee close, then, under this penthouse, for it drizzles rain,' Conrade cannot do so, as there is no penthouse to stand under. Similarly, when Claudio has read the epitaph, and says, 'Hang thou there upon the tomb,' there is nothing upon which anything can be hung, and the Count has to go to the wing and pretend to hang something up behind the scenes. That the church should be illuminated by two beams from the roof is inevitable, for this is the chief of Mr. Gordon Craig's few stock devices; and, though not quite so grotesque as it was in 'The Vikings,' the arrangement of light still hides much of the expression of the players' features. [illegible] all this mock art and affected originality greatly injure the play.

"That Miss Terry should remain so very nearly what she was is the most agreeable feature of the revival. After the church scene, a storm of well-deserved applause showed how warmly her efforts were appreciated, and here Mr. Oscar Asche, as Benedick, merited his share of the commendation. It was, perhaps, not unreasonable that some doubt should have been felt as to whether he was quite the right man in the right place; for, skillfully as he has always done what he has been called upon to do, none of his representations has suggested capacity to play Benedick. His intelligence, however, carries him successfully through the ordeal."

Of another performance in which Miss Terry figured—the Actors' Association production of "The Merchant of Venice"—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Rarely of late years has a Shakespearean play included the services of so many theatrical favorites. Every character in 'The Merchant of Venice' was sustained by a well-known artist. Even the smallest parts were bracketed with familiar names. For instance, Mr. Lionel Brough came on as the Jailer, with nothing to say, and nothing to do except to beckon his prisoner Antonio; Messrs. Edward Terry and Seymour Hicks were Portia's servants, Stephano and Balthasar, and Mr. Dion Boucicault appeared as the Clerk of the Court. A score or so of popular players were content to remain in the background of the 'casket' and 'trial' scenes.

"This performance again brought together, as Sylock and Portia, respectively, Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, who to the present generation are identified with these characters. Sir Henry has never played the Jew with more vigor or subtlety.

"The purely comedy passages of Portia were given with such lightness of touch that it seemed impossible that Miss Terry could have achieved success in the part so far back as—well, as she did. Portia's mimicry of mankind, the assumed confidence and self-assertion of the advocate, and the mirth evoked by the trick with the rings possessed the brightness and spontaneity of youth. As an elocutionary effort, the delivery of the 'mercy' speech was again perfect. Every line told, and not a word was lost.

"The Bassanio of Mr. George Alexander was marked by manliness as well as fervor, and he admirably supported Miss Terry in the amusing misunderstanding in the final act."

"Uncle Dan'l," as Messrs. T. G. Warren and Ben Landeck have named their adaptation of Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," is in four acts, each containing two scenes. In the production, the first performance of which is now promised for Saturday, Aug. 1, Mr. Charles Cartwright will appear as Peggotty, Mr. Harry Nicholls as Micawber, Mr. Frank Cooper as Ham, Mr. Ben Webster as Steerforth, Mr. Robb Harwood as Uriah Heep, Mr. Barrington Foote as David, Miss Madge Lessing as Little Em'ly, Miss Nancy Price as Rose Dartle, and Miss Caroline Ewell as Mrs. Gummidge, of whom, it is said, she was the original stage representative some forty years ago.

A movement has been set on foot to obtain funds for the purpose of erecting a suitable headstone over the grave of Miss Kate Vaughan in South Africa.

"Irony apart," says The Standard, "the visit of six French companies to London in one and the same Summer seems to indicate a certain knowledge of French on the part of our theatregoing public. It may be doubted whether an equal acquaintance with English is possessed by our French friends; and those among a recent audience at the Garrick Theatre who wished to be enlightened on this point may be congratulated on having received valuable information through the medium of that exhilarating vaudeville, 'L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle.' The most effective farces (and the so-called 'vaudeville' under review is nothing else) are often those in which a slight framework incloses an abundance of comic details.

"The plot of 'L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle' is the moving story of the elopement from London to Paris of an English girl named Kitty (Miss Dorothy May) with Julien, a young Frenchman, (M. Mathillon,) of their pursuit by a father who understands no word of French, and of the employment by the indignant parents of an interpreter who is ignorant of the English language, and who gets himself replaced by another interpreter who does not know the facts of the case. A free use is made of the telephone—than which no more fertile source of equivoques and misunderstandings can well be imagined—and when, through one of the most amusing inventions of modern science, it has, at last, been discovered that Julien is a youth of the highest respectability, and that he is about to receive a lucrative appointment in a first-rate bank—then, a point of seriousness having been arrived at, the mirthful farce comes to an end. The parts of the irate father and of the enamored young man were thoroughly well played, and equally so were those of the interpreter and the Inspector; while Miss Dorothy May was lively, graceful, and altogether charming as the English girl, Kitty."

Mr. J. M. Barrie has just completed his new comedy and delivered the manuscript to Mr. Charles Frohman, by whom, in conjunction with Mr. Frank Curzon, the piece is to be produced at Wyndham's early in September. In it, as already stated, Mr. John Hare will make his reappearance before the London public. The play still lacks a title. The story which Mr. Barrie sets forth is modern, and extends over four acts, the scene being laid in and about London.

In the American performance of "The Admirable Crichton" the rôle of Lady Mary will, it has just been arranged, be played by Miss Sybil Carlisle, Mr. William Gillette appearing in the title part.

Within the next fortnight or thereabout Mr. Frank Curzon will produce at Wyndham's Mr. Hugh Morton's new three-act farce, "Glittering Gloria." The action of the piece takes place first at a jeweler's shop in Regent Street, next in a London flat, and finally in the lost luggage office at a metropolitan railway terminus.

In response to repeated calls for a speech Mr. Tree, at the close of his season at His Majesty's Theatre, said, among other things:

"My plans for the immediate future are possibly known to you. I shall open in the Autumn with a production of Shakespeare's 'Richard II.,' which I shall try to make as popular and attractive as the resources of this theatre will permit. I shall follow it by a play of Japanese life and manners, entitled 'The Darling of the Gods,' which has already appeared in America with enormous success, and which I firmly believe to be a work of great strength and interest, and absolutely alien in atmosphere and treatment to anything that has yet been seen upon our boards.

"One other labor I have marked out for my own undertaking in the year that is to come, and that is the foundation, in connection with this theatre, of a school of acting, which should supply what the press has for years described as 'a long-felt want.' To this I intend to devote a large portion of my own time and work, and on its modest beginnings I hope to lay the foundation stone of an academy of dramatic art, or should I perhaps say a 'board of trade.' The details of such a scheme naturally call for much care and deliberation, especially when it is aimed at making the movement practically self-supporting and independent of any public grant or private charity. I hope to be able to publish my scheme in the course of a few weeks, and to begin actual proceedings toward the end of this or the beginning of next year."

The Paris correspondent of The Telegraph writes:

"Of considerable interest is the following letter which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has written about her plans to a friend, who has communicated it to me:

"'I open my theatre with "La Légende du Cœur," by Jean Aicard, on Sept. 1. As for me, I shall make my rentrée afterward in "Plus que Reine," and then I shall bring out "Iris," which I shall play before Victorien Sardou's "Sorcière," and I promise that I shall do all that I can to secure the co-operation of Dion Boucicault. It is well understood that it will be played by M. de Max [illegible].'

"This letter, as I may explain, was written after it had been agreed with Mr. Pinero that the production in London of the French version of 'Iris,' which has been translated by the Vicomte Robert d'Humières, should be postponed owing to the material difficulties which stood in the way. Next year, however, the English public will have the desired opportunity, so that this disappointment is only of a temporary character. Special pains will, indeed, be taken to insure a brilliant success, so the delay will be rather an advantage than otherwise."

"Richard II.," as produced by Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's in September next, will be in three acts, each of three scenes, and will present two tableaus—one of Bolingbroke's entry into London, and the other of his coronation (as Henry IV.) in Westminster Abbey. The cast will include Mr. Richard Temple in the rôle of the Earl of Northumberland.

IN NEW YORK GARDENS.

What the Roof Shows Have to Offer Summer Amusement Seekers.

Last week was the most prosperous yet at the Paradise Roof Gardens, and the bill will be made all the more attractive this week by the addition of some new features. "Aga," the mysterious floating woman, will continue to puzzle the spectators for at least another week. On account of the great success of this feature it deserves still to be called the "headliner."

Victor's Royal Venetian Band is a new entry, and Agnes Mahr, the eccentric danseuse, is another. Edith Helena will sing again; Riccabona's horses will do tricks; the four Nightons will perform on the parallel and horizontal bars, and Gillette's dogs will do the same amusing clownish "stunts." The second edition of "Punch, Judy, and Co." with its seventy-five girls, is said to be even an improvement on the first. The new songs, "If I were Again a Baby," and "Maggie O'Donohue," and the shadow pantomime are as popular as they were last week. For the Sunday night concerts special features are added.

"Japan by Night," with the comic opera "Otoyo," will again be on top of the Madison Square Garden this week. W. F. Peters, who composed the music of the opera, has taken entire charge of the orchestra. Meriam Bruce took cold from singing in the open air and has been allowed a rest. Hobart Smock, who created the rôle of Arthur Roberts, has returned to it. To-night there will be a concert on the roof. The features will be the Boston Ladies' Orchestra, Bettina Girard, soprano; Nettie Reiter, cornet soloist; Harry Tomason, "Mayor of the Bowery," and Miss Minnie Middleton, soloist.

The floating roof garden aboard the steamer Grand Republic will have the usual attractive bill for this week. Harry B. Lester, Cole and Warner, Barr and Evans, the Ford Sisters, Nat Jerome, and May Ward will be the principal drawing cards.

George V. Hobart's skit on the yacht races, entitled "Lifting the Cup," will begin at the Crystal Gardens to-morrow night. It will take the place on the programme hitherto occupied by "The Dress Parade." "The Darling of the Gallery Gods," with Emma Carus and Junie McCree at the head of the cast, will remain in its usual prominent place. "New York Forever," a new song written by Nicholas Biddle, will be sung by Emma Carus. The English Pony Ballet has grown in favor with its every appearance, as have also Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses. The Orphan Band makes as much noise as ever.

Over the Pabst Hotel and the Majestic Theatre, Carl Reinecke still gives concerts in the delightfully cool Grand Circle Roof Garden. The popular price of 50 cents for a table seat is proving very successful. A number of special concerts have been arranged for the coming week. To-night the concert will include a cornet solo by Herr Lange, and a clarinet solo by E. Sheck. William Chamberlain will be the regular soloist for the first part of the week.

A double bill, made up of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," will be offered at the Terrace Garden this week. Sunday night's concert will be an up-to-date performance of "Pinafore." In the revival of "Trial by Jury" Douglas Flint will be the Judge and Sadie Harlon the Plaintiff. In the cast of "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be Villa Knox, Sadie Harlon, Amir Remley, George Tallman, and Harry Luckstone. For the Sunday night concert the costumes will be of the yachting variety. Villa Knox will be the Captain's daughter and John Henderson the Admiral.

A boom will be given to Duss's concerts this week by the appearance of Miss Blanche Towle as soloist. Miss Towle is prominent in Boston society and many persons from her home are expected to come to witness her metropolitan début. She will appear to-night.

THEATRICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Managers' Plans Outlined for the Coming Season—Many Productions Promised.

Klaw & Erlanger's plans for the theatrical season about to open have been completed and include productions which have been seen in past seasons and three new efforts.

The London Drury Lane production of "Ben-Hur" will open the reconstructed New York Theatre early in September, the plans for its rebuilding and new decoration leaving nothing of the interior of the old structure. The recent labor troubles delayed the work on this theatre considerably, but the management says it will be able to open it with but the loss of a week or so of time.

The company presenting "Ben-Hur," which originally produced this play at the Broadway Theatre four years ago, and which has since been touring the country, will begin its fifth season in South Bend, Ind., Sept 7. Up to this time "Ben-Hur" has only been seen in thirty-one cities in the United States. The tour of this organisation the coming season will include Far Western cities and the Pacific Coast.

The Rogers Brothers will open their sixth season under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger in John J. McNally's new vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in London," in Buffalo, Aug. 31. After a week in that city they will begin their annual New York engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 7.

N. C. Goodwin, who was to have opened in a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Oct. 12, will not appear at that house. It was planned that the Rogers Brothers should open the New Amsterdam Theatre, the playhouse that Klaw & Erlanger are building in Forty-second Street, the first week in September. Delays in the work rendered this impossible, and Mr. Goodwin surrendered his time at the Knickerbocker to the Rogers Brothers. Where he will play in New York has not yet been definitely settled.

Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott, in "The Light That Failed," adapted by George Fleming from Rudyard Kipling's novel, will begin their American tour in Buffalo, Sept. 28, coming to the Knickerbocker Theatre in November. They will be supported by their entire London company.

"Mr. Blue Beard," the Drury Lane spectacle, will begin its season at the Alvin Theatre in Pittsburg Sept. 21. This attraction will open the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago, which is now being built for Klaw & Erlanger's attractions, in October.

"Mother Goose," the Drury Lane spectacle of last Christmas, will be presented at the New Amsterdam Theatre late in December.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," which has already enjoyed two successful seasons in this country, will open its third tour Aug. 10, at Manhattan Beach, and after this engagement will be seen in the large cities where it has not yet been presented.

Jerome Sykes, in "The Billionaire," will open his second season Sept. 21, and will tour the larger cities throughout the country.

Onoto Watanna's popular novel, "A Japanese Nightingale," which has been dramatized by William Young, will be presented as a dramatic spectacle at Daly's Theatre in November. This promises to be one of the most elaborate efforts this firm has made. The scenery has been designed by artists in Japan and from these the scene painters are constructing the models. The costumes have also been designed in Japan and the greater part of them will be imported. The management announces that nothing that can in any way contribute to the completeness of this production will be omitted, no matter what the expense may be.

With the return from Europe of Mrs. Fiske about Aug. 1 will begin a notable season of activity at the Manhattan Theatre, where Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske has planned a season that promises several features of interest:

"The Earl of Pawtucket" will continue its run at the Manhattan up to the very time of the opening of the next regular dramatic season at that house, and in the meantime several enterprises in which Mr. Fiske is directly interested as a manager and associatively interested with those who make up the Independent Booking Agency will make the Manhattan headquarters for preliminaries to the season, during which most of them will be seen at this theatre.

Mrs. Fiske will early begin rehearsals of her company, which will present several players new to her organisation, in "Mary of Magdala," in which she will be seen during her brief engagement at the Manhattan, introductory to her extended tour of the country, reaching to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Fiske also will prepare for special representations during her engagement at the Manhattan of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," and in which she will be seen in a rôle that is believed to offer opportunities in line with the impersonations with which she is identified. "Hedda Gabler" will be performed by Mrs. Fiske only in New York, as said, at special representations during her engagement in "Mary of Magdala," which she will use exclusively on her tour, except that during her season in San Francisco she may be seen in other parts. The production of "Hedda Gabler" here, however, will be accompanied by another element of interest in the joining with it, in a double bill, of John Luther Long's one-act play, "Dolce," in which Mrs. Fiske never has been seen except on one occasion last season in Boston, where she appeared in it at a charity benefit during her engagement at the Tremont Theatre.

A production of novel interest at the Manhattan by Mr. Fiske will be that of the Spanish play by Angel Guimerá, one of Spain's foremost poet-dramatists, entitled "Marta of the Lowlands," which has been very successful in the Latin countries, and in which Miss Corona Riccardo will be featured in its first representation in English here. It will also put forward in prominent characters Mr. Guido Marburg, who first saw it in the City of Mexico, and who, with Wallace Gillpatrick, an American journalist there, translated it for this stage, Mr. N. Sheldon Lewis, and a carefully selected company. "Marta of the Lowlands" will be picturesquely set and dressed, its scenes affording, it is said, quaintly pictorial scope, and its costumes having been made at Mr. Fiske's order at the Hidalgo Theatre in the City of Mexico under direction of Escanera, a noted Catalonian costumer. The scenes of the play are laid in Catalonia.

The stage of the Manhattan will be occupied at every available hour aside from the time taken by the present performances upon it by the actors and companies who will later be seen in succession on those boards. Miss Henrietta Crosman will here prepare her revival of "As You Like It." Charles Richman, under the management of Messrs. Weber & Fields, will go through the immediate preliminaries to his début as a star in Victor Mapes's new play, "Captain Barrington," and Mr. James K. Hackett will rehearse and produce here his new play. Later in the season Mr. Martin Harvey will make his first appearance at the Manhattan under the joint management of Mr. Hackett and Mr. Fiske.

Miss Bridewell Sings in Covent Garden.

LONDON, July 25.—Carrie Bridewell, the American contralto, appeared at Covent Garden this week in "Rigoletto." Miss Bridewell was the leading contralto of the Grau opera company in New York last season.

St. Nicholas Garden Plans.

On account of the improvements being made at St. Nicholas Garden the opening has been put off until Saturday evening, Aug. 1. It was the intention of the management to try and get the garden ready for opening to-morrow night, but at the last moment it was decided to put it off a week, giving the carpenters and decorators plenty of time. The attraction for the opening week will consist of a vaudeville bill, headed by "The Great Lafayette." St. Nicholas Garden will be kept open all Summer and into the Fall. Preparations will be made to change St. Nicholas Garden into a Winter resort similar to the one in Berlin.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Earl of Pawtucket" is making up these days for its bad week not long ago and attracting large crowds. It will enjoy the distinction of a run in three Broadway Theatres in one year, for it is going to the Princess in September to continue its run indefinitely, after having been at the Madison Square and the Manhattan for many months. Lawrence D'Orsay remains the most powerful attraction about the comedy.

"The Wizard of Oz" is still at the Majestic. The two hundred and twenty-fifth performance at the Fifty-ninth Street house will be celebrated on the 3d of August. Little telescopic drinking cups will be distributed as souvenirs. The hot weather has no terrors for the lion, the scarecrow, the cow, and the tin woodman, despite the heaviness of their costumes.

"The Runaways" continues its run at the Casino. Fay Templeton is still there, and it is she, largely, that keeps the musical comedy as popular as it is. Her imitations of Marie Cahill, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and Lillian Russell are the features of every performance.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Pompeii, seven per week, are being destroyed at Manhattan Beach by the volcanic flames manufactured and guided in their destructive course by Pain and his subordinates. And the public still goes to be "swept by ocean breezes" and treated to a sight of an ancient city while yet on the outskirts of the newest of the new.

The high diver who leaps head foremost from the top of a pole 100 feet high into the mimic bay of Naples does the latest of the hair-raising tricks. One of the evenings this week will be called Jersey night, and large excursions will be sent from the land of mosquitoes. Aug. 14, "Lipton night," will see the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Irish cup hunter in full possession of the amphitheatre. And all the while "fiery swans propel themselves on the water, Punch and Judy, in fire, delight the juvenile element." The following description of one of the "new fireworks novelties" is furnished:

When the torch is first applied to the piece a bunch of honeysuckle, in accurate colors, burns, and a fiery bee flies across the grounds to the honeysuckles. The band plays the well-known air, "The Honeysuckle and the Bee," and suddenly, as the flowers burn away and disappear, the piece becomes the figure of a woman. Instantly the band strikes up "Good-bye, Dolly Gray." Later the piece becomes an American flag and the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The concerts given by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band are an attractive feature at Manhattan Beach.

Lew Dockstader's Minstrel Show closed its two weeks' run at Manhattan Beach last night.

AT CONEY ISLAND.

Bostock's animal show has lost none of its attractiveness for Coney visitors, and the lions, tigers, and other wild creatures still loudly welcome thousands of sightseers. New beasts and new tricks are being added every week, so that a second visit to the show will not be irksome.

Luna Park, with its myriads of light and delights, has its gates open to whoever wishes to enter, and the motto of the place is "All care abandon ye who enter here." It is the biggest and most spectacular affair at Coney Island.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The committee of the Wagner Monument in Berlin, to be unveiled next October, has had many trials and has met with many refusals from distinguished musicians to take part. These refusals come both from the ardent supporters and the opponents of Wagner. One of the latest to be heard from is Felix Mottl, who writes as follows:

"In view of information I have received from influential quarters as to the artistic arrangements planned by the Berlin Festival Committee on the occasion of the unveiling of the Wagner Memorial, I find myself under the necessity not only of declining your kind invitation to conduct a festival concert, but also of asking you to remove my name from the committee list. In the case of any one who has had the great fortune to form his perceptions of art and life under the influence of Richard Wagner, he will not think of glitter and show, but only of inward truth and honesty. He will contemplate everything from the point of view of his master. Now, as I know quite definitely what our master would have said to international concerts, music congresses, and the like, I must ask you to excuse my withdrawal from an association with which I am inwardly out of touch, and on which I could not exercise any influence. Even if we often in life find ourselves in the position of having to give way to compromises and concessions, there is one thing in which there must be strict earnestness, namely, love, veneration, and gratitude toward our greatest. To these feelings I contemplate sacrificing through the whole of my life, at that altar where the spirit of the master kindles the flame in the Festspielhaus at Baireuth, the great inimitable memorial which the Only One has for our good himself erected."

A deputation of the committee sought out Josef Joachim, the great violinist, well known as a strong opponent of the Wagnerian tendency in music, to secure his co-operation in the festival. Joachim explained his refusal with the remark that he passed at one time as the head of the anti-Wagnerites, and therefore could not very well appear at a festival in honor of Wagner. "Besides," he added, "I don't know whether my presence is desired by Frau Cosima Wagner." "Oh, you can rest assured as to that," was the answer of one of the committee; "she certainly will not be there." "All the more reason why I cannot come," rejoined Joachim, with a smile, and the interview came to an end. As an example of how the committee has been going to work it is said that Frau Wagner's invitation came with the address: "To Frau Kapellmeister Wagner."

Sonzogno, the Milanese music publisher, is planning a performance of Ponchielli's opera, "La Gioconda," in the court of the Doge's palace in Venice. The peculiar appropriateness of this consists in the fact that the scene of the first act of the opera is laid in the Doge's palace itself.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints a long interview with Mr. Sam Franko of this city, who is at present in Berlin, in which the conductor gives his views as to American music and musicians. Speaking of his American Symphony Orchestra, composed only of American-born musicians, he said: "The idea as such aroused hardly any interest. We succeeded not because we were Americans, and if we had not attempted to offer something special, nobody, through any consideration of nationality, would have paid any attention to us. The average American has no strong National feeling in the matter; he is no Chauvinist in the Old World meaning."

Mr. Franko's European visit is for the purpose of carrying on studies in the Berlin Royal Library, in connection with his productions of old and little known music. He is also going to consult Dr. Erich Prieger, an authority in the matter, in Heidelberg, concerning the performance of certain pieces of ancient music in manuscript. The Berliner Tageblatt notes that Mr. Gericke is also in Berlin. The Boston conductor had to deprive himself of his vacation in Maine to seek for a concertmeister and a first 'cellist in Europe.

The French tour of Longjumeau, which has been made famous by Adolphe Adam's once extremely popular opera, "Le Postillon de Longjumeau," celebrated last Friday the composer's hundredth birthday with a grand festival, in which the opera was produced with a special cast.

The posthumous opera, "Der Corregidor," of the late Hugo Wolf, the song composer, who died insane near Vienna, is going the round of the German opera houses. It has been produced in Mannheim, Graz, and Prag, is in preparation at Munich, and has now been accepted by the Vienna Opera House.

SONGS AND TRAINED ANIMALS FEATURES IN VAUDEVILLE

Prof. Techon Tells of the Difficulty of Educating Cats—Tramp Felines of the Street Learn More Rapidly Than Finely Bred Angoras.

One of the daintiest songs that has been heard in the vaudeville theatres lately is "The Belated Bee," which was sung by Kittie Wolfe at Keith's recently. The air is tuneful and catchy. These are the words:

A bee buzzed wearily on a rose,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
His frail wings ached, and tired were his toes,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
A gathering honey that Summer day,
And now he had lost his homeward way,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.

He'd worked so hard on the flowers gay
"A belated bee am I," said he,
"And I promised I'd be back to tea."
"Suppose," said the Rose, "that you stay with me,"
"Buzz, buzz, buzz," said the bee, "buzz," said the bee.

The scent of the rose his heart soon won,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
He thought flirting was such fun,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
But he soon had cause to think again,
For his mate came flying down the lane,
And she told him her mind in language plain,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.

"Where have you been all day?" said she,
"I've been gathering honey, my love," said he.
Said the Rose, "He has been quite safe with me."
Buzz, buzz, buzz, said the bee.

So back they flew to the family hive,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
Mrs. Bee was the first to arrive,
Buzz, buzz, buzz.
Mr. Bee had played that trick before,
So she kept him out and locked the door,
Then she said, "You shall live with me no more."
Buzz, buzz, buzz, said the bee.

"I'll go to the rose again," said he,
"For she is a fairer mate for me."
But the rose had just been plucked, you see,
Buzz, buzz, buzz, said the bee.

One of the features which vaudeville managers have come to rely upon as valuable in the making up of their bills is the act in which trained animals figure. In the course of the season visitors to the continuous houses have the opportunity to see numerous acts in which man's power over dumb brutes is illustrated. Trained birds, the "educated pig," performing seals and horses have all had a share in entertaining the public. One of the popular acts in the vaudeville houses at present is an aggregation of cats, trained by Prof. George Techow of Hamburg, who for many years served as animal trainer in the Hagenbeck establishment.

"It occurred to me," said the trainer recently, "that the person who could succeed in training a number of domestic cats to perform certain tricks would, as you say in America, make a hit, for until I gave my first performance in Hamburg no one had ever succeeded in teaching these animals. I realised that it would require an immense amount of patience and time, and that I was venturing upon virgin territory, as nothing had ever been written on the subject, and there was no one to whom I could go for advice, for the reason that the work had never been undertaken before.

"At that time Angora or Persian cats were all the rage in Europe, and it was my original intention to employ these handsome and attractive animals in preference to ordinary cats, but I discovered later that I had made a great mistake. I secured ten of the prettiest Angoras I could find, and for something over a year I tried patiently to teach them a few simple tricks, but without success. You see, even in their native country these cats have long been bred merely for the sake of their good looks. Consequently, they are lazy, and, as a result of inbreeding and generations spent in the homes of the rich, surrounded with highly artificial conditions, they have grown to be as stupid and inert as so many owls.

"Out of the ten Angoras with which I began my career as a cat trainer, and which I took special care in selecting, only one showed any intelligence, and I succeeded finally in teaching him to perform certain slow and simple feats.

"Experience taught me that if I expected to succeed in what I had undertaken I would have to confine my labors to cats picked up in the streets, ownerless felines, accustomed to shift for themselves. These I selected in preference to Angoras, which I sold for about a third of what I had paid for them.

"I further made it a point to secure street cats that had a bad reputation in the quarter where they prowled, cats that were adepts at stealing food from kitchens, butcher's shops, &c., for these I knew were unusually intelligent. When I had succeeded in getting together some fifteen such animals I began training with better results.

"For all that, the training of a cat is a very hard matter, and usually occupies not less than eight or ten years. Fear and punishment, which trainers rely on very largely in the training of other animals, are of small value in the handling of cats. The cat is a resentful animal, and rarely understands what the punishment is for, so that in training them one has to see to it that the rewards exceed the punishments fivefold. I can train twelve dogs to perform a number of tricks in the time it takes to teach a cat the simplest act."

One of the most astonishing acts of Prof. Techow's attraction is the tight rope turn, in which three cats perform.

"Any one would imagine," said Prof. Techow, "that walking a tight rope would be an easy matter for a cat, in view of the way they run along back fences and the like, but as a matter of fact it is very difficult, and you will hardly find one cat in a hundred capable of being trained or with the ability to perform the feat.

"One curious thing which I have discovered in this business is that the brains of cats are easily affected by anything that is rather difficult for them to perform. Formerly I had several cats that turned somersaults, but I had to abandon the act because it drove the animals crazy. All the cats that I had trained to this act died insane."

"I never know just what I'm going to do when on the stage, and I do anything that enters my head," said Elfie Fay recently. "One night—oh, dear, shall I ever forget that night? It was at the Casino in London, where I was being featured as 'The Belle of Avenue A' in 'The Whirl of the Town.' I was doing my specialty, and, incidentally, thoroughly enjoying myself, as I always do, when it suddenly occurred to me to tease one of the orchestra players—a solemn-looking man of austere countenance. I leaned over and plucked out several hairs, saying, 'He loves me, he loves me not,' &c. Suddenly I realised that I was singing without any orchestra accompaniment, for every one of the players was screaming with laughter. The man whose hairs I was plucking wore a toupee and I had disarranged it. Then I, too, simply yelled and hurriedly left the stage.

"All the apologies in the world could not atone for that. The manager fined me, and I sent that orchestra man about half a dozen different presents, which he returned to me. Finally, when I was leaving London, a long time after, I sent him a gold locket watch charm with a diamond set in it, and inside an engraved apology. As I left London, I don't know what he did with it, but I've never seen it or him since."

A unique collection of what she calls "personal literature" is the possession of Lillian Burkhart, who has been one of the most prominent actresses in vaudeville during the past six or seven seasons. This collection consists of fugitive lines of the paragraphs written by well-meaning but poorly equipped press agents and advertising writers concerning her and her performances. The gem of the collection, she thinks, is a line from a Pittsburg dead wall which is leased from year to year by the manager of the vaudeville theatre in which she plays there.

Instead of pasting the wall over with printed posters or lithographs each week, one of the scene painter's assistants is sent over every Saturday night to decorate it with an effective design in colors, with the names and "turns" of the performers for the new week told off in neat lettering. It seems that the regular press agent of the theatre had been ill or out of town during the week preceding Miss Burkhart's engagement there, and the wording for the wall was furnished by a stage hand with literary aspirations, who proudly called her attention to the following "billing":

"Miss Lillian Burkhart, the young, passé, and élite comedienne pathetique."

A Camden (N. J.) manager once billed her all over the town as "The Pet of New York's 400." The man who writes the matter for the house programmes in a theatre in the suburbs of Brooklyn described her as "the politest and daintiest of the rough soubrettes." An advertisement in a Worcester (Mass.) newspaper called her "the daintiest and most compelling of the ingenues." A newspaper in the same town, speaking of her performance in a "Passing Fancy," said that "her laughter was so infectious and her raillery and by-play so enervating that we should like much to see her in a longer play."

An Atlantic City correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper on one occasion sent his paper the information that the hit of the performance on one of the piers there had been made by "that fair disciple of Ysay, Lillian Burkhart, who is doing so much to make the violin popular with vaudeville audiences."

SKETCHES AND VAUDEVILLE.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the coming week Mrs. Odell Williams & Co. in "Big Sister's Beau" will head the bill. The "Watermelon Trust," composed of several colored singing and dancing comedians, will be a new feature. Reed's Boston bull terriers; Leslie Brothers, musical comedians; Russell and O'Connell, Irish comedians; Chinese Johnny Leach, character impersonator, and some twenty other new acts will complete the programme.

"Lord Chumley" will be the chief offering at Proctor's Fifth Avenue house. Wallace Erskine will be in the title rôle and Beatrice Morgan will be Eleanor. The vaudeville section of the bill includes the Chameroy Brothers, acrobatic comedians; Edith Richards, musician; Harry A. Brown, caricaturist; Reata Curtis, violinist; Quantrelli, dancer, and many others.

Charles Townsend's comedy, "The Old Coat," originally acted at the Bijou Theatre several years ago, will be the attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Margaret Drew, Frederick Bond, Sol Aiken, H. D. Hawley, and Joseph Green will be the principal members of the cast. Included in the vaudeville programme is Mary Madden, the monologist.

At the Fifty-eighth Street house "My Sweetheart" will be the chief attraction. Belle Gold and Joseph F. Willard will head the cast. Robert Cummings, Edna Archer Crawford, Charles Hawkins, and Rachel Blake are also in the cast. Edith Murray, the black-face singing and dancing soubrette, will be the chief main vaudeville attraction, with John E. D. Drew as a second.

For the Sunday concerts "A Pair of Boots" will be at the Twenty-third Street; Theodore Hamilton and company and "Whistling Tom" Browne at the Fifth Avenue; Gardner and Maddern and Crawford and Duff at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Louis Simon and company and Martine and Balmoe at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The Sunday concerts at all the houses last from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at night.

The honor of heading the bill at Keith's for the coming week is to be divided between Smith & Bryan, eccentric comedians, and the Lawrence Sisters. Kano, Welsh and Melrose, from Europe, will do some funny turns in grotesque acrobatic work, and the Parros Brothers will do some more serious "stunts" on the same order. Charles M. Ernest, monologist, and Rice and Cady, German comedians, will do their part toward making the bill attractive. Others are the Meredith Sisters, Zisks and King, in their burlesque magic; the Folly Trio, novelty entertainers; Elsie Bernard, the Gregsons, in songs and dances, and Wilbur Amos, juggler. The moving pictures will be retained for the benefit of the youngsters. Keith's theatre still continues cool owing to the artificial blowers kept in activity all the time.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" to-morrow night will begin a two weeks' run at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The company that will present the musical comedy is new to New York, though it has been ten weeks in Boston and several times in Philadelphia. After the engagement at Manhattan Beach the company will tour the country from coast to coast. John E. Henshaw, Toby Claude, and May Ten Broeck replace Thomas Seabrooke, Katie Barry, and Annie Yeamans in the three important rôles. Katherine Call, who rode a race in Barnum & Bailey's Circus, and Kitty Parks, who braved a caged lion at Atlantic City, will be the two little tea girls.

John C. Fisher announces the following engagements for the cast of "A Princess of Kensington," the comic opera from the Savoy Theatre, London: James T. Powers, Richie Ling, William Stevens, Stanley H. Ford, Walter S. Craven, John Taylor, Fred Huntley, Cecil Engelhard, Dora de Fillipe, Amelia Fields, Lillie Burchan, and Estelle Ward. The chorus will contain 125 voices and the band 25 pieces.

When Mrs. Langtry opens her season in the Savoy Theatre in September she will present "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," the play by Percy Fendall, of which she gave a successful presentation in Providence just before the end of her last tour. Since then a character satirical of the fad of physical culture has been introduced. Mrs. Langtry will give six performances in England before sailing. For the coming season Paul Arthur will be Mrs. Langtry's leading man.

The announcement of Wallace Munro that "only Southern ladies need apply" for places in George W. Cable's "The Cavalier" has met with anything but a cool answer. Mr. Munro reports that up to date 298 Southern girls have climbed the stairs of Daly's Theatre in quest of an engagement with "The Cavalier." Virginia alone has supplied 172 applicants. The only applicant from Texas succeeded in getting an engagement.

During the Southern tour of George Ober, "The Wrong Mr. Wright," by George H. Broadhurst will take precedence over all other of Broadhurst's comedies.

Prof. George Walter Dawson of the University of Pennsylvania and an authority on Italian gardens, has made the design for Olivia's Garden one of the most beautiful scenes in "Twelfth Night," which Viola Allen will present next season. Prof. Dawson drew in water color the garden, and the painting is now being done by Emmens.

Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh has been engaged for the part of Mrs. Byrd in "Hearts Courageous," in which Orrin Johnson will begin his starring tour. She was with Annie Russell in "The Girl and the Judge."

The Third Avenue Theatre, the home of melodrama, will again have "The Game of Life." The season will open Saturday, Aug. 1.

Rehearsals have been called for the Edward Harrigan's "Under Cover" company for Aug. 1 at the Murray Hill Theatre. There are thirty-four speaking parts in the play.

LUXURIOUS DISPLAY MARKS LIFE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Bathing Suit House Parties the Latest Fad and the Surf at Night a Popular Diversion—Efforts to Attract National Conventions—Late Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 25.—The rapid evolution of Atlantic City from a Summer annex of Philadelphia into a cosmopolitan resort was never more strikingly illustrated and emphasized than by the lavish display of luxury on the part of this year's cottagers and the guests at the big beach front hotels. In former years the Boardwalk was simply Chestnut Street transferred to the shore, but this year the Quakers are compelled to hunt for each other, and often their search is fruitless. The way in which this year's visitors are burning money is a revelation to the old-timers. The costumes worn in the hotels and on the beach and Boardwalk exceed in costliness and beauty anything ever seen. A New York matron, who is stopping at the largest and one of the most fashionable hotels on the beach front, made a calculation at dinner the other evening and estimated the value of the gowns and jewels in evidence at that time at over one million dollars. The same extravagance is visible in the cottage life of the city this year. This season the Philadelphia cottagers are in a minority, the most expensive houses having been taken by New Yorkers and wealthy Westerners. In fact, all of this year's display and extravagance is imputed to the example of the metropolitans. This is chiefly shown in the large stables that are maintained by the Summer residents. One wealthy New York brewer has a stable of twenty-seven blue-blooded driving and riding horses in addition to four automobiles and touring cars. This is the most extensive establishment in the city, but there are a number that maintain from six to twelve horses. And as for autos, their name is legion.

The city is threatened with a new fad, that of bathing-suit house-parties. It all came about through the terrific rain and electrical storm that swept the island on Wednesday night. A party of young people stopping at the Hotel Windsor had invited a number of friends who were guests of the Hotel Dunlop to join them in a card party and dance at the former hotel. At the hour of the appointment the rain was descending in torrents and gave promise of keeping up all night. The idea of keeping the appointment was about abandoned, when a pretty young girl suggested that they go in their bathing suits. The suggestion was greeted with shout of approval, and was telephoned to the waiting hosts at the Windsor. They adopted the suggestion with enthusiasm, and promised to await their coming in similar costumes. A suite of rooms was reserved for the party, and the programme was carried out with more enthusiasm and gayety than any similar function ever held in a local hotel. At the conclusion of the dance the entire party took a dip in the ocean under the watchful eyes of two life guards who were summoned for the occasion.

Night bathing parties were also introduced early in the week at the suggestion of Miss Estella Stewart of Washington. She had been told of the delights of moonlight bathing and protested that there was no need to wait for a moon. The myriad electric lights along the Boardwalk and on top of the beach front hotels illuminated the waves with more brilliant light than the moon could furnish, and Miss Stewart's bathing party was not only successful, but found scores of imitators during the week. Life guards are employed to accompany each party, and as their fee usually amounts to a five dollar bill they are enthusiastic advocates of the new fad.

The old suggestion to bring the National Conventions of the two great political parties to Atlantic City has taken tangible form. A number of local capitalists, backed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will soon begin the erection of an immense convention hall on property owned by the railroad company at the Inlet. This property is now occupied by the baseball grounds and the old Shoot the Chutes Park. The two properties will be thrown into one, giving ample room for the construction of one of the largest edifices in the country. The promoters, who really represent the entire body of citizens, feel confident that they can secure the conventions for Atlantic City for the double reason that the hotel facilities here are ample, and that the delegates and their thousands of followers would prefer to meet at a place swept by ocean breezes than in one of the hot cities of the country.

At the conclusion of the Horse Show last week there was a meeting in the Hotel Windsor of a number of lovers of fancy horse flesh for the purpose of forming an association for the construction of a half-mile track for exhibition purposes. The project was indorsed and ample capital was guaranteed. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who also indorsed the scheme and agreed to rent the Inlet property at a nominal sum. Then followed the convention hall suggestion, and it is now proposed to compromise by building the hall on the site of the parks and the track on a contiguous tract of meadow land.

Col. A. L. Towar, United States Army, is occupying quarters at the Beaumont.

Baron and Baroness Vietinghoff of Germany are located at the Hotel Windsor.

Capt. J. E. Holden, United States Navy, is at the Strand.

Col. J. W. Wadsworth, United States Army, is quartered at the Hotel Dunlop.

Capt. W. E. Allison, United States Army, is a guest at the Hotel Strand.

E. A. Morrison, United States Navy, is a visitor at the Brexton.

A. Schoeblin and J. H. Muheartherry of the Swiss Legation at Washington are registered at the Brighton.

J. M. Bimburger of New York is at the Rudolf Hotel.

Prominent New Yorkers registered at the leading hotels include:

COULTER HALL—Dr. L. Kiesberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Frankel and child, J. J. Cahn, C. R. Sulzberger, A. W. Woolff, and J. L. Swope.

DUNLOP—Dr. T. Feister, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Annie Jones, Miss Margaret Jones, T. W. Currill, Mrs. T. W. Currill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Butts, T. J. Patto, Edward W. Wender, A. Coleman, and A. C. McKnight.

DENNIS—Mrs. J. K. Simon, T. A. W. Johnson, Richard J. Butler, W. W. Smith, and W. D. Yager.

MADDON HALL—A. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, A. Scott, E. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richards, B. Cook, Mrs. B. Cook, Charles Cook, and M. Morier.

ELLSWORTH—William L. Sanders, S. Lichtenstein, Mrs. M. Lichtenstein, J. E. Schloss, Mrs. J. Cahn, Miss K. Cahn, Miss M. Meyer, J. Stoner, [illegible] Weston, [illegible] Rothschild, [illegible] Morgenstein, William Sander, and F. C. Bennett.

JACKSON—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams, F. F. Clarke, William Cursing, [illegible] Miller, A. Gelsen, [illegible] Underhill.

JEFFERSON—William Goldsmith, John Goldsmith, Mrs. Joseph Stein, [illegible] Stern, N. Golstein, Mrs. [illegible] Kraus, and B. S. Meyers.

RALEIGH—W. Cooper, W. Freeman, Miss M. Leach, G. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, [illegible] McRoben, and S. Thompson.

RUDOLF—[illegible]

ROYAL PALACE—Mrs. A. Meyers, Mrs. H. A. Weil, [illegible] Rosenberg, [illegible] Arnold, [illegible] Anderson, D. Haas, H. Harris, [illegible] Joseph, Miss A. Meyers, and Mrs. H. Weil.

TRAYMORE—George W. Walker, George Barclay, A. R. Jacobs, G. E. Jacobs, M. A. Jacobs, [illegible] Pleasant, Mrs. [illegible] Porter, Albert A. Woods, and Mrs. Albert A. Woods.

YOUNG'S HOTEL—[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dow, [illegible] McCarter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Hallandt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cond, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Belts, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Klatter, F. Palmer, Jr.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Webster, Mr. and Mrs. David Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kowenhoven, Gordon Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood, Edward F. Carroll, J. H. Naughton, A. H. Godfrey, Mrs. Warren James Allen, Joseph Eddleman.

ST. CHARLES—Mr. and Mrs. A. Stedman, F. E. McCaig, S. Yamamato, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Barrath.

HOTEL IROQUOIS—Miss Margaret E. Boyd, Mrs. F. M. Morrison, Miss Sara Prentice Lee, Miss Emma Payson Lee, Miss S. Dulacher, Les Corbean, B. Brooks A. Calder, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Jonas G. MacFadyean, Mrs. E. Millets, Mrs. A. H. Williams, Mrs. B. Kronenberg, Mr. B. Hart, M. Harris, Mrs. C. Karmon Smith, Mrs. Frances E. Fritchlevens, David Brown and wife, Frank Junnero and wife, Mrs. Alexander Calder, A. Calder and wife, L. Vincent and wife, Frank F. Morrell.

HORSE SHOW TALK AT LONG BRANCH

Sale of Boxes for That Event Breaks All Records—Entertainments at Hotels and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The Monmouth County Open-Air Horse Show at Hollywood for the season of 1903, which will be held for three days, is to be opened on next Thursday and will continue Friday and Saturday. That event at this resort is always considered the greatest of the Summer season. It is about the first that the Summer visitors make inquiries about after their arrival here. For a couple of weeks the chief topic of conversation has been the horse show, and every one whose fancy runs in that direction is getting in readiness for the event.

The officials of the association are getting the grounds in fine condition, and when the bugle blows on the opening day those who visit the show will have nothing to regret. At the annual sale of boxes, which was held a week ago, all past records were broken, which proves in itself the interest that the people are taking in the outdoor sport. Seventy-eight boxes were sold and more than $4,000 was realized.

Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil magnate, who owns the finest Summer residence on the New Jersey coast at Deal, took first choice and paid the highest price; his bid was $135. The second choice was bid up to $130. The box was taken by Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The remainder of the boxes disposed of at the sale were knocked down to the following persons: Adolph Lewisohn, $125; C. C. Mintzenheimer, $125; Mortimer L. Schiff, $115; Daniel Guggenheim, $110; Bernard L. Tlam, $110; S. S. Hirsch, $110; J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., $105; Mrs. J. J. O'Donohue, $105; Col. T. O'Donohue, $105; Craig Wadsworth, $110; Mrs. G. M. Pullman, $110; W. Lichtenstein, $110; S. R. Guggenheim, $110; Walter E. Hildreth, $105; Charles W. Smith, $100; Peter McDonald, $110; F. H. Cohen, $105; Frederick Lewisohn, $110; Charles T. Cook, $110; U. Hungerford, $115; Herman Carr, $100; F. Gerken, $105; Miles O'Brien, $105; M. Drummond, $105; J. J. Q'eyth, $105.

The officials have received and compiled all the entries for the show, and the list is by far the largest ever entered. Some of the best horses in the land will compete for the prizes next week.

The larger the entries the more pleasing it seems to be to the exhibitors, which include many prominent horse owners of this section and New York. Some of the most prominent of the exhibitors are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William E. Strong, Dr. W. E. Woodend, George Watson, G. Trowbridge Hollister, Dr. John L. Wentz, Mrs. John Gerken, Clarence C. Mintzenheimer, Reginald Vanderbilt, W. Strother Jones, William L. Beadleston, Charles T. Proctor, L. J. Knowles, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, W. Irving Brokaw.

The entries of Dr. John L. Wentz, which include the champions Lord Golden and Lord Brilliant, who took several blue ribbons at the recent Atlantic City show, will attract considerable attention at the Hollywood show. A number of the horses that are entered have already arrived upon the grounds at Hollywood and are in training for the event. Among them are Reginald Vanderbilt's entries, Mrs. Gerken's entries and the horses belonging to Dr. Wentz.

If the weather proves favorable, the officials promise that this show will be the best in the history of the association.

Women of the Norwood Park cottages are busily engaged making preparations for their charity garden party, which will take place at the Norwood Casino next Thursday evening. It will be for the benefit of the Stonywold Sanatorium. It promises to be a fine affair and will be one of the chief attractions that evening for cottagers in that vicinity. Among the prominent New York women who have interested themselves in the welfare of the sanatorium are Mrs. Albert Lewisohn, Mrs. A. M. Kridel, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Myron Schafer, Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mrs. Louis M. Josephthal, Mrs. J. G. Kennedy, and Mrs. Sylvan Bier.

Every pleasant evening Walter E. Hildreth, proprietor of the West End Hotel, entertains his guests on the lawn with a concert. Those who are fond of dancing enjoy themselves in the parlor of that hostelry.

The Hollywood Golf Club will hold a ladies' tournament on Wednesday, Aug. 5. It will be a scratch event. The eight best scores to qualify on eighteen holes. The Ladies' Cup for this tournament will be presented by Nathan Bijur.

On Aug. 15 the Vice President's Cup will be played for. This trophy will be presented by A. J. Rockendorfer, and the second prize will be given by the club. It will be a handicap tournament, with the eight best scores to qualify. Entries close Aug. 14. Sept. 5 and 7, probably the last event of the season, the Championship Cup will be played for, with every entry scratch, the eight best to qualify out of eighteen holes. Entries close Sept. 4.

Princess Frances von Auersperg has been a recent guest of Miss Jordan at Elberon.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck visited the West End Hotel one day this week.

At a euchre party at the Martin cottage on Sea View Avenue handsome prizes were awarded to the following players: Mrs. A. Martin won the women's first prize, and Miss Margaret Kennedy the second. The men's prizes were won by Herman Rodriguez and John Winter. Miss Winter and Miss Boice took the "booby" prizes.

Miss Pearl Ellis of Philadelphia is a guest at the Barry cottage on the Eatontown Boulevard, where she is being entertained by Miss Barry.

The Rev. and Mrs. John Handley, who have been at Detroit, Mich., for the past week, returned to Long Branch on Wednesday.

Mr. John M. Ward is a guest at the Hollywood Hotel.

Mrs. P. P. Kline, accompanied by her daughter Leah of Third Avenue, are making an extended tour through Pennsylvania.

Last night the guests at the Elberon Hotel were favored with a concert on the porch of the Casino, and to-night a cotillion was the evening's amusement.

Mr. John Hussey, Jr., the Secretary of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, who has been seriously ill at his home at North Long Branch for the past fortnight, is now slowly recovering.

At the Brighton Hotel the guests generally are afforded lots of amusement to while away their leisure hours during the evening. On Tuesday evening many of them journeyed to Port-au-Peck, where they participated in a clambake; Wednesday evening a military euchre was given by the proprietors, at which time handsome prizes were distributed; Thursday evening an auction party for the children took place; yesterday afternoon there was a tennis tournament, and to-night a full dress hop, with a cotillion served in the Palm Garden was the feature.

Mrs. Ettie Henderson of Jersey City, who is summering at her Cedar Avenue home, "The Rosedale," has been entertaining a number of her friends recently. Among them were Mrs. O'Brien, wife of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fred McDonald, New York; Elmer Crall, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ransom of Jersey City; George Burs and W. H. Henderson.

Mrs. Ettie Henderson left to-day with a party of friends for the Catskills. In the party were Miss Henderson, Mrs. Annie M. Patton, and Miss Boniface.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson of Canada, accompanied by her daughter Ruth, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Flagel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Van Note have returned from Richfield Springs. They are guests at the West cottage, on Atlantic Avenue.

Miss Abbie Strickland, daughter of the Rev. W. P. Strickland, is spending a few weeks as the guest of Miss Mona De Nyse of Branchport Avenue.

THRONGS ASSEMBLE AT ASBURY PARK

Preparations Under Way for the Children's Carnival and Annual Baby's Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 25.—If Asbury Park were to lose its natural beauties, including the beach, the beautiful drives, and the small but picturesque lakes which surround it, unlike many resorts, which, barren of natural advantages, have yet been made attractive by enterprise and art, it would have but little with which to entertain its Summer visitors.

The masters of ceremonies, who are the men deputised by the hotel proprietors to make the wheels go round, sigh vainly for an idea which shall distinguish them as the Moses among the park's entertainers. Gladly would they lead their brethren out of the dull desert, in which Saturday night hops and Friday morning euchres and Sunday night sacred concerts are the only oases; but that Moses has not yet arrived, and the hotel guests realize that the gay and diverting social functions to which they look forward are still in the promised land.

But the multitudes continue to pour into Asbury Park, and there was no exception to this rule or custom this week, when the arrivals were in excess of the corresponding week last year. The railroad officials say that traffic Asbury Parkward is 35 per cent. greater than it was last July, and that indications point to a phenomenal August business for the transportation companies and the hotels.

Bathing continues good, and the diversion is enjoyed daily by thousands. The beach, especially that portion north of Fourth Avenue, is in none too good a condition for enjoyable bathing, but this drawback is to be remedied at once by the construction of a more modern jetty system. This course was decided upon Thursday by the Beach Commissioners, who will build thirty jetties and beach formers at various points along the shore front. The work will be done under the supervision of Prof. Harris of Princeton University, who is an expert in this line.

Asbury Park's Lawn Tennis Club, which is composed of expert resident and visiting members, inaugurated its third annual tournament on its courts at Educational Hall this afternoon. The contests will not be concluded until Thursday next week. These include men's singles and doubles and men's consolation singles. Harry Watson of Ocean Grove is managing the tourney.

A series of canoe races for valuable trophies are scheduled for Aug. 14 and 15. The card provides for these events: A half-mile open, an eight-mile open, (standing,) a quarter-mile open, a tilting contest, a quarter-mile open for lady and gentleman, and a one-mile open. The races will be managed by the Deal Lake Boat Club, and will be paddled on Deal Lake. A number of well-known canoeists are now practicing for the tournament.

A commission composed of prominent business men and hotel managers are working night and day completing the plans for the forthcoming Children's Carnival, which is to conclude with the ever-popular baby parade, a function original with Asbury Park. The committeemen promise a number of new features. Announcement was made this week that the opening reception to Queen Titania, the ruler of fairyland, and the following coronation ball on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, will be held the same as last year. The hotel at which the ball will be given will be decided upon later, as will the selection of the Queen. The night following the reception and ball, Thursday, Aug. 27, a masked fête will be held, to be arranged by the masters of ceremonies at several of the leading hotels. Then will follow the grand march on the new ocean esplanade Friday afternoon, concluding with the baby parade. A feature of the second day's celebration will be the parade of the county firemen. It is also proposed to hold a marine carnival on Deal Lake during carnival week.

Russell E. Lawrence of New York has taken a cottage for the season on Munroe Avenue.

C. H. Crowley has joined the New York cottage colony on Second Avenue.

Nathan A. Ulman is a New Yorker spending the Summer with his family at a Third Avenue cottage.

M. Esberg of New York has moved into his Sixth Avenue Summer cottage.

E. Lehman of Newark was one of the first cottagers to arrive. He is located on Sixth Avenue, near the beach.

Charles H. Ross of New York is occupying the Martin cottage on Sixth Avenue. He brought with him his stable of roadsters.

Charles Spier, a traction magnate from Newark, has opened his Sixth Avenue Summer home.

I. Roth of Newark has leased and is occupying the Moorehead cottage on Eighth Avenue, one of the finest properties in the Park.

Mrs. Jacob Lissner of Newark has located for the outing period on Park Avenue.

Edward T. Jenkins of Brooklyn is located with his family in a modern cottage on Third Avenue.

A. C. Batchelder of New York is at the Ocean Hotel.

Dr. Robert McConnell of New York is stopping at the Leadley with Mrs. McConnell.

The Rev. Joseph Collie is a Wisconsin divine enjoying seaside pleasures at the Hicks.

C. A. Hodgeman is a New Yorker registered at the Coleman House. Stopping at the same hotel is Ramio Gomez, son of President Gomez of Nicaragua, S. A.

Dr. H. M. Prickett of New York is located at the Bristol with his family. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York City, was one of the visitors this week.

Recent arrivals from New York at the leading hotels include the following:

COLUMBIA—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mosier, E. C. Roberts, R. H. Cross, H. C. Reine, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ferguson, T. H. Folhemus, A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stevens, Mrs. W. B. Strange, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell, Miss M. Bell, [illegible] Davis, Miss Mabel Roy, [illegible] Dunlap, Mrs. Rudolf Sull, and Miss Sull.

VICTORIA—Dr. H. V. Weaver, Edward F. Buckley, Miss M. Lowery, Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Smith, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Kelly, [illegible] Fitz Simons, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cunningham, [illegible] and Willard Coleman.

THE HICKS—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barnwell, Beatrice Barnwell, Julius Frank, [illegible] Garrett, H. Herron, Thomas McCarty, [illegible] William Flanagan, [illegible] Mrs. S. Frank, and Mrs. E. Rosenbaum.

COLEMAN—W. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodall, Franklin K. Taft, N. S. Taft, [illegible] Johns, J. A. Cahill, Chester De Vande, Mrs. C. H. Reiner, A. W. Beardsley, Sterling W. Beardsley, O. R. Goodman, [illegible] Wetmore, J. C. Bliss, J. L. Howe, [illegible] Collins, [illegible] Vineburg, Jesse Vineburg, [illegible] Quackenbush, [illegible] Wetmore, C. D. Love, [illegible] Reade, [illegible] Mabey, and L. O. Glover.

YORKSHIRE—Mrs. M. E. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Williamson, J. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hamilton, Miss K. Lynch, J. J. Gifford, J. J. Gifford, Jr., Mrs. M. F. Howard, E. F. Ridge, Laura D. Wood, Joseph F. Smith, Charles A. Gill, Miss M. F. Howard, and J. W. Wiunt.

DEVONPORT INN—Mrs. H. Prescott Beach, George Beach, Prescott Beach, D. F. Pittenger, Josephine Barrett, Ellen Barrett, Lucy J. McGowen, Kate A. Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bell.

NEW YORK—J. C. Abt, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Wood, Mrs. John H. Wellwood, G. A. Brambley, N. H. Clark, H. C. Huelle, Madge Lansing, Mrs. J. A. Lawson, Miss F. N. Liggitt, Mrs. Frank D. Wilson, Mrs. J. Rays, E. B. Mares, J. C. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William Will, and Miss Greine Till.

GRAND AVENUE—[illegible] Lyman, [illegible] Dayton, [illegible] Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], W. D. Morgan, Helen Brady, May Mason, [illegible] Sharkey, George Morton, Miss [illegible], Rich, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Barclay, [illegible] Hartman, H. A. Mason, A. T. Allen, and W. B. Marris.

RAVENSWOOD INN—Robert Ogilvy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Strong, M. B. Strong, Mrs. Annie F. Marx, Isabel Mackswald, C. C. Old, R. J. Bowen, and Florence C. Harler.

WILLARD—Mrs. E. J. Brower, J. F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Daniels, Bina Noss, and Margaret J. Slather.

LEADLEY—James C. Field, J. S. Stowe, J. S. Black, Dr. H. M. McConnell, Miss A. Hollywhite, Mrs. W. H. Hooper, R. E. Reed, Mrs. A. M. Hammon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steuckart, Clarence Mackey, H. W. Rice, Miss L. E. Reed, Mrs. L. F. Watson, and Mrs. W. S. Watson.

ST. GEORGE—Isabel Gillespie, Clara Savestes, Agnes Fox, H. C. Swirl, W. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Van Orden, Lillian Van Urden, Clara Savestu, Agnes Fox, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fitsworth, Mrs. Fanny Cody, Mrs. Fred Morford, R. J. O'Brien, Jr., Mrs. R. O'Brien, M. J. O'Brien, Miss M. E. Levy, and N. D. Seamon.

OCEAN GROVE GATHERINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 25.—Special services have been held daily during the week, and the diversified character of the three distinct gatherings served to attract a multitude of new visitors. First on the programme was the convention of the Woman's Suffrage Society, held in the Temple on Monday and Tuesday. Well-known advocates of equal suffrage helped organize a local branch of the parent society. These progressive women were followed by the wearers of the White Ribbon, who conducted a School of Methods on Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. Emma Bourne of Newark had charge of the school, and the speakers included John G. Woolley of Chicago, who was candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket. The remainder of the week was given over to the National Temperance Society, which will also have charge of the services to-morrow, when the Rev. Dr. Reginald John Campbell of the City Temple, London, will preach both morning and evening.

This evening, in the Auditorium, the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and Orchestra, led by Tali Esen Morgan of New York, gave Rossini's masterpiece, "Stabat Mater," before a large audience. The solo work was performed by Effie Stewart, soprano; Marie Stillwell, contralto; Edward J. Johnson, tenor, and Julian Walker, basso. Monday evening next Mr. Morgan will give another of his "Walk and Talk" musical receptions in the Auditorium.

Next week the Sunshine Society and the Epworth League will hold their annual conferences in the Grove, to be followed, on August 4, by the Women's Home Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk is the President. On Saturday evening, Aug. 1, the oratorio "Elijah" will be sung by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and the New York Festival Chorus, six hundred voices in all. The singers from the metropolis will be brought here by special train.

Children's Sunday will be observed a week from to-morrow. The Auditorium will be decorated for the occasion, and a large chorus of children and a special chorus of 100 young ladies, wearing Grecian robes, will render special music. "The Coming of the King" is the title of the entertainment being prepared for the day by Musical Director Morgan and Evangelist Charles H. Yatman.

The Rev. William Patterson of Philadelphia, pastor of the Bethany Church in that city, was one of the visitors this week.

Dr. M. H. Rhodes of Brooklyn is registered at the New Philadelphia, where his daughter, Miss Edith Rhodes, is spending the Summer.

Capt. Frederick S. Jenks of Ossening, N. Y., has brought his family to the Waverly for an indefinite sojourn.

Dr. G. P. Paul of Troy was a week-end sojourner at the New Philadelphia.

Dr. G. W. Gulick of New York enjoyed an over-Sunday visit to the Alaska.

Dr. G. P. Coe of Jersey City is spending his annual vacation with his family at the Atlantic House.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Dunn of New York arrived this week for a brief rest by the sea.

The Rev. G. H. Winans of Brooklyn is registered at the Hotel Majestic.

The Rev. Dr. Don S. Colt of Baltimore spent a portion of the week at the Arlington.

The Rev. Hervey Wood of New York, Field Secretary of the National Temperance Society, and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart of New York, also connected with the same organization, were here this week and delivered addresses in the Temple.

ALLENHURST ARRIVALS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 25.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is to be dedicated to-morrow by Bishop John Scarborough of Trenton.

A subscription "hop" was the attraction this evening at The Dunes. The participants not only included the guests of the hotel, but a large number of cottagers from Allenhurst and Deal Beach.

Recent arrivals at the Curlew include Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Reynolds, Frances S. Peckill, and E. Richard Walters of New York; Mrs. H. Hutchinson of Brooklyn, and Mrs. A. E. Smith and family of Rahway, N. J.

Over-Sunday sojourners at The Dunes include Mrs. Alfred W. Attenberg, R. M. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ross, Miss Marion D. Ross, Rufus K. Shultz, Miss Annie G. Walsh, and John S. Spiers of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton of Brooklyn, and Miss Minnie M. Hauff of Paris, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson G. Wells, Miss Chanut, and Miss Helen Niebuhr of New York, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartow of Orange are registered at the Curlew.

Miss Marjorie Yauch of The Dunes entertained the Allenhurst Riding Club on Thursday.

Mrs. George G. Goble of Chicago arrived this week at The Dunes with her family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Hull, and Mrs. Henry F. Dames of Glen Ridge, N. J., and C. F. Lawton of East Orange are spending the Summer at the Curlew.

The annual fair and sale for the benefit of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church will be held in the beach pavilion on Thursday, Aug. 6. The proceeds will go toward paying for the new pipe organ which has recently been placed in the church.

YACHT CLUB FOR CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 25.—It has been a most active week socially, and although the height of the season is yet a fortnight away, the scenes about the place are like those of the preceding Summers. An inter-State tennis tournament was played here on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, the participants being prominent players from various States.

An organization which gives promise of being a prominent factor in the Summer life here is the Cape May Yacht Club, which was organized last week and which has among its members about forty of the most prominent of the Summer visitors who own yachts or launches and keep them in Cape May waters. There are probably about a couple of hundred of these craft, and it is expected that the membership of the club inside of another month will be greatly increased. The club proposes to build a ten-thousand-dollar clubhouse and to have it ready for use by next Summer.

Mrs. J. William Stoltz of Mount Vernon and the Misses Stoltz are at Congress Hall for the remainder of the Summer.

W. J. Yeager, manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre, and Miss Blanche Ring, the actress, are guests at Congress Hall.

Theodore C. Gibson, a Newark business man, is enjoying his Summer vacation here.

Mrs. G. W. Sturdivant of Centreville, Iowa, who as Miss Drake, daughter of ex-Senator Drake of Iowa, christened the battleship Iowa, is with a party of friends passing the Summer here. Her sister, Mrs. T. P. Shonts of Chicago, passes some time here.

Sumner I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the United States Life Saving Service, and M. D. O'Connell, Solicitor General of the Treasury Department, have been enjoying a few days' vacation here. Superintendent Kimball looked over the harbor being built by the Pittsburg syndicate and gave his approval of the plans.

Alfred Hodder, known as "Josiah Flynt," is among prominent visitors here.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania arrived yesterday, and will remain here for a few days.

Among New Yorkers who have recently arrived are:

John E. Austin, Mrs. J. M. Brooks, Annie Lully, David C. Brooks, E. J. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. M. J. Jones, Mrs. Annie Fricke, F. W. Miller, T. T. Baltsch, F. L. Bonneville, William Fricke, Mrs. Davis, Miss A. Davis, Miss C. Davis, Mrs. William M. Griffith, Alfred Hodder, C. G. Collins, Alfred Hadden, Mrs. M. Edgar Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Allen, Miss E. Allen, Mrs. J. H. Mason, F. W. Sackett, Mrs. J. Henry Mason, H. E. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, O. H. Florenden, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Mrs. Isaac Liessauden, F. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Firthman, C. R. Dart, R. Mead, Solomon Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Smith, John J. Ryan, Mrs. M. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Tomkinson, Florence Hudson, F. W. Clemens, E. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lewis, Master Kenneth Lewis, H. A. Moore, E. R. Mercereau, J. M. Grant, Edward R. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fisher, W. J. Knickerbocker, W. J. Yenger, Miss Elsie Ferguson, Philip Andrews, H. C. Turner, and R. Meade Smythe.

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J., July 25.—This Saturday was a great day at the Spring Lake Casino. All the experts in town were entered in the pool contests, a great many prizes being awarded in the different events. The evening was given up to a military hop and band concert, the army band from Sea Girt and the Spring Lake Casino orchestra furnishing music. Officers from the camp were invited.

Tuesday morning the first "dove" cotillion of the season was danced. The ballroom was decorated in green and white. Five favor figures were given, with many fancy ones. Thirty-four young women took part. The cotillion was led by Miss Bessie Runyon of New Brunswick, with Miss Westbrook. Tissue paper sun bonnets were among the most attractive of the favors. An old-fashioned Virginia reel was used in closing. Ices and other refreshments were served during the morning. Among the dancers were Mrs. Harry Blackwell, Miss Blackwell, Miss Carpenter, Miss Ivins, Miss Linburg, Miss Ridgeman, Miss Jackson, Miss Trippe, Miss Fisher, Miss Ross, Miss Trowbridge, Dorothy Greis, Miss Munman, Miss Greis, Miss Gay, Mrs. Emma Smith, Miss Weincoop, Miss Nelleon, Miss Donohue, Miss Kellogg, and the Misses Swain and Kirkbride.

Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hess of New York at the Breakers this week.

J. E. Williams, Samuel Small, Jr., and W. B. Billmeyer, who are making a trip on the coast in their touring car, spent a few days this week at the Breakers.

The Allaire gave two full-dress hops this week, Wednesday and Saturday, and a progressive euchre on Friday evening.

POINT PLEASANT PERSONALS.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 25.—Visitors at Point Pleasant seem to care more for informal than for formal entertainments, and outdoor parties take precedence over everything else, except when occasional storms create a boom for the shuffleboard and bowling alleys, billiards, and euchre and whist parties.

John Baches, Dr. H. T. Price, Horace Knight, and Leighton Franklin hold good scores in the bowling contests at the Point Pleasant Ocean Casino.

Dr. E. O. Houghton of Brooklyn won the cup in the last cup match of the golf club. Work on the Point Pleasant Golf Club house is completed. The inside has been ceiled, and it is a very cozy little place.

The Country Club had a mixed foursome contest for a cup on Saturday.

PATRONS OF PINE BLUFF INN are William T. Hall, William Faulkner, J. J. West, Joseph S. Whiteside, Mrs. J. Stuart Whiteside, John F. Kehler, William F. Quentill, Allen Burroughs, Arthur F. Grain, J. H. Terhune, J. Joseph Kiernan, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Townley, Mrs. E. G. Young, Miss Whitelaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tonson, Mrs. Kate Ree, Edna Tonson.

AT THE LEIGHTON are Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, Edward C. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Singer, Catharine Schuyman, Thomas L. Brown, Frederick Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Little, George D. Bolt, Fred J. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Arrison, Eugene W. Conklin, Edwin B. Conklin, N. F. Bissell.

CARROLLTON arrivals are Mrs. Joseph Hay, E. M. Harrison, Mrs. F. T. Hughes, Rupert Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. William Foley, Irene C. De Verona, Amy E. De Verona, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reeves, Gertrude Walsh, Miss Madden, James Madden.

SEA BRIGHT'S BOULEVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 25.—B. M. and J. F. Shanley of Newark, who had the contract for building the new stone road which connects Monmouth Beach with the Borough of Seabright, gave a dinner on Wednesday at Price's Hotel, at Pleasure Bay, to the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the members of the Township Committee, and a few other guests. The affair was in honor of the completion and acceptance of the new stone boulevard which now connects Long Branch with Monmouth Beach and Seabright—one of the best stretches of stone road to be found on the North Jersey coast. The boulevard is fifty feet in width and curbed the entire distance. The new boulevard cost $30,000. Every cottager along the line of the newly built road is rejoicing over the much-needed improvement.

The conference which was scheduled between the Board of Freeholders and the President of the Seabright and Highlands Turnpike Company, relative to the transfer of the old toll road to the county, has been deferred. The toll road has been an annoyance for many years to the Summer cottagers, and all Seabright was anxiously awaiting the result of the conference, thinking they had all paid their last toll money and that the road would be free to every one after the meeting. George H. Holmes, President of the Turnpike Company, sent a telegram, however, stating that it would be impossible for him to meet with the board. The toll road is making money very rapidly these days, and this is believed to be one of the reasons why the owners are not anxious to sell until the harvest is over.

The Rev. and Mrs. Fergus A. Dennis of Princeton are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. James J. Reed at Seabright.

Next Monday evening at Monmouth Beach Mrs. H. S. Manning, who is summering at that place, will be the hostess at a euchre that is to be given upon that evening, and Mrs. Ira Barrows, a Low Moor cottager, will be in possession of the club for one night next week.

Thursday was another day for music at Monmouth Beach. Nahan Franko of the Metropolitan Opera House gave one of a series of his concerts at the Country Club. The verandas of the club, where the concert was given, were filled with cottagers. For several seasons the Monmouth Beach people have enjoyed these concerts, and they continue to do so.

A song recital was given on Wednesday at the Summer residence of Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell at Low Moor by Mrs. Nathaniel Scammon-Jones, with Mrs. John Jay Knox presiding at the piano. These recitals are very popular among the Seabright and Monmouth Beach cottagers, and are always well attended.

The patronesses were Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice, Mrs. Henry S. Manning, Mrs. Raymond Losher, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mrs. Thomas F. Shaw, Mrs. Washington E. Conner, Mrs. Henry E. Terrill, Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. A. B. Preal, Mrs. J. W. Spalding, Mrs. Albert Symington, Mrs. T. B. Kent, Mrs. J. J. Manning, Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mrs. N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, Mrs. W. Hull Wickham, Mrs. Robert H. McCarter, Mrs. Henry S. Thornell, Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, Mrs. George W. Vanderhoef, Mrs. James Fargo, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. H. I. Judson, Mrs. Charles Kellogg, Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. W. T. Lawrence, Mrs. William Sheldon.

Property owners along the Rumson Road are looking forward to the building of a new stone road on the "Rumson." At a public meeting held recently at the Seabright Beach Club, William F. Havemeyer, who is President of the Rumson Association, presided, and the meeting was largely attended. State Commissioner H. I. Budd and Supervisor Meeker were in attendance when the matter was freely discussed and some action was taken. County Engineer William H. De Nyse presented a map showing the proposed improvement. The property owners decided that nothing short of a thirty-foot macadam road would fill the bill. Such a road will cost over $50,000.

DEAL BEACH DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 25.—Announcement was made this week that during the Horse Show at Hollywood next week the "Bull and Bear" coach, which makes daily trips between the Hathaway Inn at this place and Seabright, will stop at Hollywood on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and at the close of the daily exhibitions proceed to the Hathaway Inn for dinner. On Saturday, Aug. 1, the coach will stop at the Horse Show for the evening exhibition and then return to Seabright.

Golf has been the favorite out-door diversion this week. Every day, rain or shine, the model links of the Deal Beach Golf Club has been alive with players. To-day's programme included an approaching and putting contest and a team match between Deal and the Englewood Field Club. On Thursday of next week there is to be a driving contest and a handicap match for club members.

Samuel W. Harvey of Paterson, N. J., has taken a cottage on Hathaway Avenue.

E. Throcton Whitlock of New York is occupying a cottage for the Summer on Spier Avenue.

Mrs. S. E. Allen of New York handed in the lowest score Wednesday in the club handicap golf match.

F. Tennyson Neely of New York registered this week at the Hathaway Inn. Other late arrivals at this hotel include: W. M. Wadsworth, Miss F. P. Oxward, Mrs. A. Reymer, Robert T. Lyons, Miss Helen Talford, and E. C. Nermile of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bowman of Elmira, N. Y.; Charles M. Dow, Jr., of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Belding of Baltimore, and Samuel Small, Jr., and J. E. Williams of York, Penn.

S. D. Butman and B. F. Hall of New York are spending the Summer at the Deal Country Club.

The cottage colony of the Deal Country Club includes Mr. and Mrs. Anyon, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Allen of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hoffman, and F. Rubenstein of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lupton Child of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hillman and Elwood E. Johnson of Philadelphia are at the Hathaway Inn.

NO DULL TIMES AT AVON.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 25.—There is no reason why any visitor to Avon should have a dull moment, when so many pleasures are planned and provided to pass the time. This week's programme is a very full one. The days are filled with driving, fishing, and boating parties.

On Saturday the junior champions of Avon played baseball with a nine from Atlantic Highlands on the diamond near the inn.

On Friday night guests at each of the hotels attended the entertainment for the benefit of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, at Avon, which took place at the Asbury Park Auditorium.

At Avon Inn there were hops Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, a donkey party on Wednesday, and progressive euchre on Thursday.

Avon Inn entertainments for early in August are a cotillion, the Old Guard Ball, and minstrels.

The Oxford has had a number of informal dances and euchre parties this week. The Saturday night dance, including many cottage people and patrons of other hotels.

MILITARY LIFE AT SEA GIRT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—The week at Camp Franklin Murphy has been notable for the excellence of the battalion and regimental drill. The First Regiment of Newark is the pride of the New Jersey military and the First Troop the crack troop. The cavalry drills were especially fine.

Secretary of War Elihu Root was a visitor to the Sea Girt camp this week. On Wednesday night Gov. Murphy gave a dinner at the "White House" in his honor, and on Thursday Secretary Root and Gov. Murphy reviewed the regiment, the troop, and three companies of regulars, who are encamped at the Rifle Club House. The attendance of visitors at the evening dress parade from nearby resorts has been larger this week than at any time during the encampment of the First Brigade.

On Sunday night the Beach House patrons were entertained with an open air band concert by the regimental band. Monday night the Governor's Little White House was the scene of a fine concert.

MOVINGS FROM MORRISTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N.J., July 25.—Goings are the order of the day; there are no comings. People are leaving for seashore, mountain, and lake resorts, and it will be only a week or ten days until not a corporal's guard of the social colony will be in existence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harkness are now on their yacht Peerless, having left Wednesday, and for the next two weeks they will cruise around New York, making short trips up and down the coast. Early in August they will leave for a long trip on which they will be gone until the middle of September. They have not as yet decided where they will go on this trip. Last year it was up the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes to Duluth. This year it may be to the coast of Labrador and around Newfoundland. Their house on Madison Avenue will not be closed at all. The servants remain, to have everything in readiness for the return at any time.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen and son left Thursday for Long Pond in the Adirondacks, where they will remain until the middle of September.

For the yacht races at Newport next week Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy are planning quite a party. The party will gather on board their yacht Lasca early next week and will not return to the vicinity of New York until after the races. Later in the season Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy will have a party and take a cruise along the Maine Coast and up the Bay of Fundy.

Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin and children left the early part of this week for Winter Harbor, Me., where they will remain until after the 1st of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers will go to Watch Hill on July 31 and remain there until the middle of August. They were to have been with Mr. McCurdy's party on the Lasca, but at the last moment Mr. Tiers found that he would be unable to get away.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote have opened their cottage at Watch Hill and will not return to Morristown until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Letchford and family have joined the Watch Hill colony. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Smith of Farragut Place have opened their cottage at Cape Cod and will remain there during the Summer.

Miss Hattie Duychinck is visiting Mrs. George F. Cornell of South Street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., are on Mr. James's yacht Aloha, and will spend the month of August cruising along the coast and visiting the various Summer resorts, spending most of the time at Newport and Bar Harbor.

BERNARDSVILLE EVENTS.

Outdoor Sports Followed by Dances in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 25.—Golf has claimed the attention of a large number of the visitors this week—in fact, the Somerset County Golf Club, composed of prominent brokers and bankers of New York, has become the social centre of the resort. What hotel piazzas are in the evening to the visitors, the golf clubhouse has become through the day.

There has been much entertaining, and among the hostesses who have contributed to the pleasure of the cottagers by dinner and coaching parties are Mr. and Mrs. M. Rumtoll, Mr. and Mrs. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Naughton, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spaulding, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Callahan.

On Tuesday the invitation tennis tournament at Mrs. Herbert P. Frissell's private courts will begin. The following contestants will engage in [illegible] day and the two following: Miss D. Garcom, Miss K. Graham, Miss E. Lester, Miss B. M. Thursby, Miss A. Mellish, Miss O. D. Fischer, Miss V. Harrison, G. F. Howell, P. Campbell, W. Russell, W. M. Sherman, M. Milton, L. J. Thayer, G. B. Wheeler, and A. L. Lochmer.

On Monday Mrs. Franklin Felton will give a dinner dance, Mrs. M. MacGregor will give a musicale on Friday afternoon, and M. J. Underhill will give a coaching party on Saturday to Hopatcong to witness the yacht races.

The large ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kessel on Wednesday evening, at their house, Villa Crest, has been the chief event of the week in the social life of the resort. The dancing was done in the large coach house adjoining the mansion, and this was beautified by quantities of blossoms, with garlands of greens intermingled with festoons of tiny electric lights. A buffet supper was served on the grounds, which were aglow with Japanese lanterns. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. K. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. D. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. T. Steimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rockwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Burham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Faber, and Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hawthorne.

WEEK'S DOINGS AT HOPATCONG

Big Dinner and Dance Given by New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 25.—The heavy storm this week was a fertile subject of conversation, especially among the hotel guests, who, being directly on the shore of the lake, got the full benefit of wind, rain, and high surf. The principal society event of the week here, which took place on Tuesday evening, was the dinner and informal dance given by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fischer of New York at their cottage to eighty guests. This dinner was one of the largest ever given here. The guests were received at the entrance by Mrs. Fischer, assisted by her daughters, the Misses Lena, Helen, and Laura. The floral arrangements were elaborate and most artistically arranged by a New York florist. The smaller pavilion was turned into a lounging room, and was handsomely decorated with tapestries and large vases of American Beauty roses. In the grounds were cozy nooks formed of tall palms, through which glimmered many colored electric lights. Bright tents covered the lawn, and the scene as a whole for effectiveness has hardly been surpassed in Breslin Park.

The guests were seated as follows:

RED TABLE—Mrs. E. E. Hamilton, Miss S. Haskell, Mrs. E. W. Wright, Mrs. M. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Goodrich, Mr. and Miss M. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rankin of Washington, D. C.

WHITE TABLE—[illegible]

MAUVE TABLE—[illegible]

AMERICAN BEAUTY TABLE—[illegible]

One of the most pleasant of the smaller social gatherings was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson on Tuesday evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Douglas, [illegible]

The largest out-door affair of the week was the lawn party given by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sherman on Wednesday afternoon. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana, [illegible]

Among the party of New Yorkers who were entertained on a coaching trip to the Delaware Water Gap on Wednesday, given by Mr. and Mrs. Alford W. Dickerson, were Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Cushman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clafin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzgerald, and Miss R. C. Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Chapin of New York, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Biddle and Miss L. Kellogg, left on Thursday for a long automobile trip through the Adirondacks.

An enjoyable pink domino party was given on Thursday evening by Mrs. C. Hasbrook of New York at her cottage for her daughter, Miss Louise Hasbrook, who made her début on this occasion. The débutante, who wore a gown of white lace and silk, with garniture of pink rosebuds, was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Miss Grace Ellison. The house was decorated throughout in pink. The early part of the evening was devoted to games and contests of various kinds. An extremely novel feature of the entertainment was the grouping of the young women on the upper floor of the foyer hall, each having a silk ribbon fastened about her waist, the ends falling to the floor, when the men at a given signal pulled the ribbon nearest them and thus secured their partners for dinner. All were masked. Following the supper a cotillion was danced, Mr. W. Henderson leading with Miss Hasbrook. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. Millaird, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. H. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. M. Leviet, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. T. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hughes, Miss E. Bayard, Miss C. Barrow, Miss K. R. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kellogg, Miss H. Pearson, Miss F. Stoltz, Miss C. Manning, Miss D. Nichols, Miss M. Mateer, Miss F. B. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Graves, Miss E. Wootten, Miss A. Duncan, Miss E. M. Kinney, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss J. Ferguson, Miss C. Ryder, Miss B. E. Danforth, Miss S. M. Elliott, Miss C. Bentley, Miss D. Gilmour, Miss E. E. Livingston, Miss S. J. Kearny, Miss N. Pearson, Miss H. Chester, and Miss W. Garrison; G. Burns, E. Packard, W. A. Dawson, L. Richardson, J. Tyler, V. Blanchard, A. Leslie, P. Hollins, J. M. Wilkinson, D. Whitney, M. McKenna, L. Somers, and R. Thurston.

An enjoyable tea party was held at Mrs. C. D. Lawton's cottage on Wednesday afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. Harmon Kellogg, Mrs. David Hastings, Mrs. Charles Mahler, Mrs. Benjamin Atwood, Mrs. Herbert Quinlan, Mrs. James Klein, Mrs. Francis Schwartz, Mrs. Wilbur Collins, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mrs. Thomas Cushman, Mrs. William Dunham, Mrs. C. Lathrop, Mrs. E. Spencer, Mrs. H. Marston, Miss G. Drake, Miss W. F. Schenck, Miss E. H. Curtis, Miss J. S. Haugh, and Miss C. Mahoney.

Hopatcong is very proud of its baseball team, which is composed of the following undergraduates of Columbia who are summering here: Harold Weeks, Columbia's famous athlete; William A. Tilt, pitcher of the Columbia baseball team; Van Mourse, Edward Walsh, William Finch, Benjamin Tilt, Charles Fischer, Karl Bruling, and Lewis Bauer. This team challenges all other teams along the coast or mountains.

Mrs. Clarence Schermerhorn gave a large card party at her cottage on Wednesday evening. Among the winners of prizes were Miss M. Wharton, Miss B. Kasson, Miss D. Morris, Miss T. Carpenter, Mrs. B. Perkins, and Mrs. R. G. Coxten.

News of Thousand Islands, Lakes George and Champlain

Coming of Midsummer Causes Large Increase in Number of Visitors at These Resorts—Many Elaborate Social Functions at Frontenac and Elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS PARK, July 25.—With the arrival of the midsummer season at the Thousand Island has come the great influx of tourists and visitors, who, together with the Summer residents, have filled this whole region with life and activity. The river is thickly spotted with thousands of boats of every description. The luxurious yachts of the wealthy Summer residents are becoming so numerous now that one or two new ones are seen every day. Altogether, the Thousand Islands are now in the midst of their greatest activity of the year.

The society people are the busiest here, and are holding many elaborate dances, picnics and dinners. In these events, and especially those of the younger people, the cottage boys and girls are taking a leading part.

The big social event of the season at the Thousand Islands thus far was the tennis dance, or "white dance," held at the Hotel Frontenac Thursday evening, and attended by the young society people from all over the islands. The event was a function in connection with the tennis tournament which was to have been held this week, but had to be postponed until next week on account of a heavy rain Wednesday, which rendered the courts unfit for use. The entries in the tennis tournament include some prominent New York young people.

The baseball teams of the islands had some good games this week, and attracted large crowds of spectators. The Island League is now fully organized and started on its Summer schedule.

Among the new yachts at the Thousand Islands this season the finest is to be the Calumet, which has been built in Boston for C. G. Emery of New York, the millionaire owner of Calumet Island, and which is expected to arrive here soon.

The new yacht is 146 feet long and is understood to have cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. In beauty, luxuriousness, and speed she is expected to eclipse everything else of her class on the river. Mr. Emery is one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen on the St. Lawrence. He is also a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Little Ruth Garland of Oswego, the talented eleven-year-old pianist, who is a student in the music department of Syracuse University, gave a piano recital in the parlors of the Hotel Frontenac Wednesday evening, assisted by Kapp's orchestra.

The Liberty Hunting and Fishing Club, with thirty-five members, of Pittsburg, Penn., will stop at the islands Tuesday on their way to the Rideau Lakes, where they will spend two weeks.

Justice and Mrs. J. T. Marean of Brooklyn are at the Hotel Frontenac for the season.

C. L. Leonori, proprietor of the Hotel Leonori in New York, has leased a Summer home on Round Island for the season. J. C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is his guest for a few days.

John W. Sadler of Brooklyn caught a twelve-pound pickerel in Eel Bay last Wednesday morning.

A party of 700 pilgrims for the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, left Clayton Wednesday morning. They were collected from all Central and Northern New York.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Harlow of New York, who spend their Winters at the Waldorf-Astoria, are here for the Summer. They are at the Crossmon House.

Bishop Patrick Ludden of Syracuse, who has been a guest of John Dunfee on Round Island, returned home early this week. The Bishop spent many hours fishing while he was here, and, being an expert angler, had some fine catches.

Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Jacobus of New York are at the Hotel Frontenac for the Summer.

David Torrey Wells, a junior student in Cornell University last year, fell into the water from a boat landing last Sunday and was rescued with some difficulty by a friend, C. L. Grant.

United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas arrived at the Thousand Island House early this week and will spend the Summer there with his family.

A jolly party of twenty from the Thousand Island House went out for a fishing trip and shore dinner Monday as guests of Col. O. G. Staples in his yacht Nereid. Col. Staples entertained a party on a yachting trip Tuesday.

Surrogate Charles Davis of Ulster County, an expert fisherman, who has visited the St. Lawrence for many seasons, writes his friends here that he will arrive at the Hubbard House Aug. 4 to catch the big fish they have left for him.

Fifty New York members of the Epworth League, who have been attending the National Epworth League Convention in Detroit, spent three days at Thousand Island Park this week on their way home. They were at the Columbian Hotel. A party of 100 Philadelphia delegates from the same convention are expected to-morrow.

Following are the week's arrivals from New York at some of the larger hotels:

FRONTENAC—Dr. N. T. Beers, Jr., C. H. Tangeman, Mrs. Edwin C. Ray, Clement Ray, J. Fuller Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Page and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobby, J. C. Yager, M. P. Dobson, Walter H. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, W. D. Russell, Byron Brooks, E. Kirk Watson, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Simpson, Mrs. A. L. Smidt, Miss G. L. Smidt, A. C. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Squires, Mrs. A. C. Westlake, Miss Westlake, Harold Townsend, Miss Bertha Ruffner, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marean, A. C. Stratford, Mrs. George Stratford.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. E. Allen, Mrs. John Beattie, Miss Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. William Presse, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sperborg, Miss Margaret Barnes, Miss Edna M. Barnes, Edwin E. Clark, A. T. Mayer and family, F. A. G. Schultze and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. L. H. Roberts, Miss M. E. Roberts, Miss Rutherford, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Blum, Miss Emma Oldendorff, Mrs. J. B. Breese, Miss E. M. Breese, Miss M. O. Breese, J. B. Breese, Jr., Miss Beddy.

COLUMBIAN—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Millington, Miss G. E. Norman, Miss Millington, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vail, the Misses Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Neil S. Scott, the Misses Scott, Miss Mary E. Briggs, William A. Little, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williamson, Miss Cottiam, Miss Sampson, Harry L. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Benedict, Charles P. Moren, C. L. Grant, D. Torrey Wells, Bert L. Orabes, Miss Jessup, Miss E. B. Ernst.

HUBBARD HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Martin, G. K. Bradfield, G. L. Bledgett, Miss E. E. Gaizabout, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Haldane, Miss Haldane, Miss Agnes Haldane, Mrs. J. B. Greenman, Miss Greenman, Dr. A. H. Wakefield, Miss K. B. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Bowen, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Fannie Friedman, Miss Sadie Friedman, Henry Hale, Jr., L. F. Rothschild, N. Seeley, Mrs. Clare Harrison, Morris Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hagadorn, J. F. McGovern, F. Schang, Dr. and Mrs. W. Allen, Kenneth Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Allen, and De Forest Candee.

CROSSMAN HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stewart, Miss Edith Haig, Mrs. L. Wallace, H. S. Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sandford, W. I. Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. Beaumont, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Conner, John L. Sullivan Smith, Mrs. R. W. Whitehead, G. G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Brown, Nelson Wood, and Henry C. Kelly and family.

NOTES FROM LAKE GEORGE.

Programme for Convention of New York Historical Association.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 25.—The annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association will be held Tuesday, Aug. 25, at this place. There will be two sessions, the first at 10 o'clock, followed by the business meeting and election of Trustees at 11 o'clock, and the second at 2:30 o'clock. Papers will be read as follows: At the morning session, the general topic being "The Mohawk Valley," "The Iroquois Confederacy," Sherman Williams, Pg. D., of Glens Falls; "General Herkimer," Eugene W. Lytle, Ph. D., of Albany; "Father Jogues," the Rev. John W. Dolan, A. M., of Johnstown; "Joseph Brandt," the Hon. George W. Smith of Herkimer; "Sir William Johnson," Jeremiah Keck of Johnstown.

At the afternoon session ex-State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo will deliver the President's address, which will be followed by the annual address by James Breck Perkins, LL. D., of Rochester, whose subject is "France in the American Revolution." The annual meeting of the Trustees will follow.

Much interest is being felt in the success of the Lake George Holiday House for working girls, made possible by the gift of the Cooleyside property to Mrs. Spencer G. Trask by Mr. Trask and George Foster Peabody. The house was opened July 3, and has been filled ever since. As the Girls' Friendly Society of Troy took an active interest in the furnishing of the house, they were given the first opportunity of enjoying its pleasures, and they made the most of them. They have been spending their vacations cruising the lake in the gasoline launch belonging to the house, in fishing, climbing Prospect Mountain, cycling, and all the other lakeside sports.

The surroundings of Holiday House are in keeping with the interior arrangements, which are entirely new. The grounds are well shaded by stately and widespreading trees, and the lawns are like velvet. Croquet and tennis courts have been laid out; a new dock and bath house have been erected, and an electric light plant installed. Besides the launch there is a large fleet of new rowboats. All of these privileges, including board, are at the disposal of the girls for $3.50 a week, which barely if quite pays the running expenses. This rate makes possible a vacation to many who otherwise would go without one.

Gen. Sickles of New York, now in the eighties, is a recent arrival at the Sagamore. With him are his daughter, Mrs. John W. French, and granddaughter, Miss French.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Lloyd Green of Poughkeepsie, now in camp at Camp Andrews, have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Winchester and daughter, Dorothy, of Boston; Mrs. Lewis Beach of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Clarence J. Luce of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal C. Peabody have entertained at their cottage, Wikiosco, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert N. Smith and Mrs. Frank J. Tyler of Boston; Mrs. Horace Sill, Mrs. G. H. Robins, and Miss Helen Robins of Plainfield, N. J.

HAPPENINGS AT HAGUE.

Special to The New-York Times.

HAGUE-ON-LAKE GEORGE, July 25.—Col. and Mrs. William D. Moon have returned from New York and now expect to remain here for the rest of the season at Staunterer's Rest. They recently entertained Mr. Dolph, the artist; Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. Roy Hopper of Gen. Chaffee's staff, Governors Island; Acton Davies, and Mrs. Claudia Overton of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Day recently entertained at luncheon at Glen Day in honor of Fletcher Cowen, their guest.

Mrs. Mora Vynne gave a dinner party the other evening in honor of Mrs. Frank Lawton of Governors Island.

Mrs. May Isabel Fish has taken Pagoda Point for the Summer, where she purposes doing much literary work.

Col. and Mrs. J. C. Lee are entertaining at their cottage Col. and Mrs. Steven Mills and children, and Miss Pennington.

Recent hotel arrivals include:

Trout House—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Pickens, Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Kent, Edgar James, Florence E. Van Vliet, Miss E. St. C. Morgan, E. A. Sheldon, Herbert Wheeler, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davenport, E. Norman Ford, Brooklyn; J. L. McLendon, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. John Bartley, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bartley, Jersey City.

Iroquois Hotel—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hecker, New York; Robert Frost, Gertrude Frost, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Brush, Brooklyn.

Island Harbor House—John I. Howe, Jr., and family, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, Miss Carr, Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bryant, Cincinnati; Miss Broughton Ardley, Mrs. A. D. Turner, Philadelphia.

AT BLUFF POINT.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 25.—Rain, rain, rain, has played havoc with golf this week, giving ping pong, bridge whist, and kindred indoor pastimes their first real innings.

Tuesday evening the white ballroom of the Hotel Champlain was festive with fifty couples competing in progressive hearts for handsome cut glass and silver filagree prizes. The lady winners of the first, second, and third prizes were Mrs. F. T. Leigh, Brooklyn; Miss Rogers, New York, and Mrs. D. O. Wickham, Philadelphia, while Messrs. H. N. Reynolds, W. P. Wadsworth of New York, and R. W. Steele, Philadelphia, captured the gentlemen's prizes.

C. E. Doyle, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who with his family and Mrs. R. W. Gillett is making a tour of the Adirondacks, were for several days guests of Hotel Champlain.

Mr. John Delhaunty continues master of Bachelor Hall, one of Champlain's most attractive cottages.

Mrs. and Miss Barnes of New York are among those who frequent the orchestra concerts. Miss Barnes's brother will join the party next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Painter of Baltimore are among the late arrivals.

Judge Wadrick D. Ely of Deedham, Mass., is taking in the Adirondack region from Hotel Champlain.

Mr. Joseph Parker and secretary of New York are here for the Summer.

The custom inaugurated last season by Manager Brown of sending out flowers to the rooms of lady guests before the dinner hour was revived this week. Every evening the dining room has blossomed in spots, each woman in turn wearing her favorite blossom so far as the management could divine it.

Miss Mix, one of the Oranges skilled golfers, is making admirable scores.

Names of contestants for the inauguration handicap tournament, thirty-six holes, for the Hotel Champlain Cup, are being registered. The tournament begins Aug. 1. Best net score for thirty-six holes wins the cup, which has been successively held since 1898 by C. E. Johnson, Dr. C. C. Schuyler, S. Vilas Beckwith, H. B. Canby, and Dr. Robert S. Adams.

Wednesday and Saturday night hops brought many dancers from the United States barracks and Plattsburg.

Recent New York arrivals include Mrs. Theodore L. Frothingham, Alfred Becks, Charles Scheuer, Joseph Kahn, H. M. Williams, L. L. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tauskey, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilkins, William F. McPherson, W. J. Kennedy, Benjamin Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, C. E. Johnson, J. E. Middle, Bernard Frank, Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds, O. H. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hackstaff, William G. Hackstaff, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Conley, Mr. and the Misses MacGrellish, Joseph Meyer and wife, H. A. Trumm, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Anderson, Miss R. M. Davies, Alexander Davies, Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Smith, A. Maynard and family, G. E. Bruey and wife, Miss Roach, J. A. Sims and wife, Fred H. Scofield, J. T. Kelly, Miss Jean Rutherford, Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Baylis, Miss Helen and Adele Baylis, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

DOINGS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, July 25.—The straw ride and the progressive euchre parties held by the guests of the various hotels, which are usually followed by dances at some wayside inn in the mountains, are being well patronized.

At the Halcyon Hotel there are many New York people sojourning this Summer. One of the largest progressive euchre parties ever held in Sullivan County took place there this week. The hotel lawns were illuminated and after the card games dancing was indulged in. The following New Yorkers were present: Detective Sergt. William Fogarty, Assistant District Attorney Donohue, Mrs. Anna G. Horne, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. William Dougherty, Miss Alice Tuerly, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Neubauer, Miss Magan, James Magan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stein, Robert Staltford, Mr. and Mrs. William Toumey, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fegelis, Miss Margaret Oehmen, Joseph Smith, Miss Bertie Valentine, Luke O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. William Barr, Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Miss Mamie Campbell, Joseph Sullivan, Miss Mamie Sullivan, Misses May and Sadie Schenck, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Keogh, Edward Simpson, Miss Bella Farrell, John Moran, Miss Sabine Sullivan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Cashman, William Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Coyle, Mrs. William Plunkitt, Miss Dorothy Harris, and James E. Hayes.

The first prize, a diamond ring, was won by Mrs. O'Rourke, while Mrs. William Fogarty received a gold watch. Mr. Keogh won the first gentleman's prize.

Miss Katherine Gallagher of New York entertained at her cottage during the week Miss Katherine Smith, Miss Gleason, and the Misses Scannell of Baltimore.

At the Country Club Henry Hensebell, a guest at the Liberty House, won the silver cup at the clay pigeon shooting match.

Arrivals at Lake Ophelia include the Misses Florence and Ray Hilliker, G. E. Taylor, Senator Joseph Forges, Alderman John Oakley, A. W. Taylor, J. Selig, Michael Marks, Lawrence Mulligan, W. J. Coughlin, and S. M. Alexander.

The Pinney House, one of the most popular hotels in Sullivan County, is entertaining many Harlemites. Master Joseph Callahan, who is sojourning there, won the pony cart at the fair held at the Catholic Church in Liberty. Miss Katherine Garvey won the progressive euchre party prize, while Miss May Kehoe and Miss May Callahan were voted to be the most popular young ladies in Liberty.

The arrivals include James Kehoe, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. John Cuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Callahan, and Miss Estelle Rosenberg.

At her Summer cottage on Swan Lake Miss Mayette Devanney the past week entertained John Gleason, Miss Pollock, and Miss Sweeney.

Congressman Edward Waldron of Indiana won the first prize in the golf championship at the Country Club.

Miss B. Levy won the first woman's prize in the progressive euchre party.

At the Liberty Opera House Harry Webb gave a vocal and instrumental concert which attracted a large audience.

The Liberty Park Driving Association matinée trotting races are held on every Wednesday now instead of Saturday.

Miss M. Louise Douglas won the Wawonda tennis prize. The arrivals at this hotel include Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henderson, B. A. Maryon, F. C. Bates, Mrs. W. J. Brett, Miss Fitzsimons, Miss Alice Jessop, Miss Pecknett, Miss Kavanagh, and Mr. Dexter.

Ye Lancashire Inn, which entertains so many people from the West Indies, is so picturesquely located that its evening hops are the most popular in Liberty. Miss Ponce De Leon won the first prize in the euchre party this week, while Miss Adelaide Manrigue won the tennis prize. Every evening at the hotel dancing, card parties, and musicales are held. The arrivals include Mrs. M. J. Morales, Herbert A. Blumenthal, E. R. Seabury, S. A. Jackson, Dr. Louis A. Baruit, James Gibney, J. W. Hegeman, Miss Consuelo Carrillo, and Miss Mercy Carrillo.

At Swan Lake, at Stevensville, an aquatic carnival was held this week, and was one of the most successful ever held in Sullivan County. The shore of the lake was beautifully illuminated, and the naphtha launches and sailing and row boats presented a beautiful sight. The Venetian gonodia which carried an orchestra consisting of mandolin and guitar players, was awarded the first prize. The gonodia's owners were Miss Mamie Sullivan and Miss Alice Tuerly.

The Burns cottage, on Champlain Avenue, is entertaining many guests.

The cottage owned by Mrs. Weston is to be raffled this week at the new Liberty House for the benefit of St. John's Guild of New York City.

WITH ADIRONDACK CAMPERS

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 25.—Watching the sailing races of the St. Regis Yacht Club, which are held on the Upper St. Regis Lake, is a source of amusement that has come to be patronized by all the fashionable people in camp on the St. Regis Lake and those visiting at Paul Smith's Hotel. Upon the days of the races, Wednesday and Saturday, launch parties are the order of the day, and a large fleet follows the yachts over the course. On Saturday the weather was delightful and entirely favorable to the races, in which twelve boats participated, including those sailed by William B. Rauch, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Francis Louis Slade, George H. Earle, Walter Ferguson, Hayward McAlpin, and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Jr. The event was open to all classes of sailboats, and several catboats entered, although the majority of the boats were of the idem class. Dr. Trudeau's catboat, the Defiance, won the race, and, indeed, it conducted itself in a manner to convince one that it will take a remarkably fleet boat to defeat her. Boats are yet to be started by Ogden Mills Reid, who is expected within a few days. Mr. Reid has a new catboat, which has not been tried out here. Among the launches which followed the races are those of Mrs. John Skelton Williams, David H. King, containing the Misses King and friends; Mrs. William L. Johnson, containing the Misses Johnson, Mrs. M. B. Barber, and Mrs. C. H. Paine; Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Harry H. Benedict and friends, Hobart Moore and friends, Commodore and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lothrop, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Durkee, Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Mrs. William T. Carter and friends, Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson.

The races of the St. Regis Yacht Club attract much attention, but the rivalry between owners of launches on the St. Regis lakes is also a feature of Summer life here. Judge William K. Townsend of New York, formerly of New Haven, has an ambition to possess the fastest launch afloat on the St. Regis waters, and will at once replace the six-horse power motor he has in his boat at present with one double the size. Judge Townsend is already credited with having the fastest launch, although the racer owned by George H. Earle of Philadelphia and the French boat brought here this Spring by Walter Ferguson are speedy craft.

Judge and Mrs. Townsend are entertaining Judge Wallace of New York at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Agnew of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Louis Slade at their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Ogden Mills Reid reached the Reid camp, Camp Wildair, on the Upper St. Regis Lake, Friday. They will remain in camp throughout the season, it is expected, and, as has been customary with them, they will entertain much at their mountain retreat.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New York are entertaining Miss Jessie Mann, Kenneth Robinson, Dr. William C. Lust, and Philip Burkett of New York, and Earl Fairfax, who is a member of the Fairfax family of Virginia.

Miss Helen Roosevelt, daughter of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, and her fiancé, Theodore Douglas Robinson, who is a nephew of President Roosevelt, arrived this week at the Coates camp, which is the home this season of Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, sister of the President. Miss Katharine Cowles is also visiting her mother.

William G. Rockefeller, son of William Rockefeller, and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, was at Paul Smith's Hotel Sunday, en route to the Rockefeller park at Bay Pond. Mr. Rockefeller has been fishing in the Restigouche country in Canada for a month, and returns much benefited by the trip.

Henry T. Alley, Walter S. Alley, and Arthur P. Ripley of New York, and Charles C. Alley of Petersburg, Va., arrived at Paul Smith's this week, and are staying at the Alley cottage. Saturday night Mrs. Henry T. Alley entertained several friends at a dinner party in honor of her birthday anniversary. Among those present in addition to the members of the family were Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson and T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., of New York.

Mrs. Charles F. Sprague of Boston has leased the camp of Mrs. George I. Myers of New York, on the Upper St. Regis Lake, for the Summer.

The Rev. and Mrs. Morgan Dix and Miss Katharine Dix of New York are among the recent arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel, where they will make an extended visit.

Hamilton Fish and daughters arrived at Paul Smith's Hotel this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson R. Flower, who have been at their country place at Watertown during the unveiling of the Flower monument, returned to Paul Smith's Hotel on Tuesday, and will remain through the season at their cottage on the Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demorest, Miss Demorest, Master Demorest, Mrs. A. C. Dexter, and Miss Cook of New York, who are passing the season at Loon Lake, drove to Paul Smith's Hotel Saturday, where they had dinner, after which they made a tour of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes in a launch.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burke, Master Jefferson Burke, and Miss Loretta Burke of New York, who are at Rainbow Lake this Summer, make frequent trips to Paul Smith's.

Among the late arrivals at Paul Smith's Hotel are the following: W. J. Kennedy, Eleanor Marie Contenin, Elsie F. Contenin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Schroeder, Mrs. L. H. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Miss Ettinge, Hugh H. Baxter, Joseph W. Welsh, Wallace F. Peck, Lawrence F. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Taylor, Mrs. G. Holmes, Howard Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, T. Chesley Richardson, Jr., Judge John R. Emmory, Miss Alleta Emmory, E. H. Little, H. Chaplin, Huntington W. Wickham, Mrs. J. N. Hayward, Miss Hayward, Mrs. E. H. Rogers, Miss E. S. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Youngman, New York.

SPORTS AT LAKE PLACID.

Tennis and Golf Tournaments Occupying the Attention of Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 25.—The season on the Whiteface golf course opened with a secret handicap, which kept all the players in doubt over the result until the handicaps were announced at the conclusion of the playing. It was then determined that Miss Moller of New York was the winner, as her net score of 74 was the lowest. Her gross score was 110. Among the other leading scores were those of D. C. Vaughan, who had a gross score of 92 and net score of 78; H. Stewart Hollis, gross 84, and net 79; Clara H. Fay, gross 110 and net 80; Edwin H. Lee, gross 91, net 81; George Malcolm, scratch, 90. Some of the other players at Whiteface are N. Huggins, Hugh Miller, T. B. Rice, W. S. Supplee, Louis Stuercke, James Farrelly, J. C. McEntire, P. R. Wright, and A. Lloyd Wilkins.

On Saturday a handicap subscription golf tournament was held at the Whiteface course, in which prizes were awarded to the players who had the lowest net score and the lowest gross score. The lowest net score was made by Miss Beatrice Malcolm of New York, and the best gross score by H. Stewart Hollis of New York.

Miss Lila A. Stewart of New York, who has apartments at the Hotel Grand View, Lake Placid, this Summer, is at work in the interest of a kirmess, in which patrons of the hotels and clubs at Lake Placid shall participate. It is planned to have the affair take place in August, and it will be for the benefit of the new Stony Wold Sanitarium at Lake Kushaqua, which will be opened on Aug. 15.

One of the happiest entertainments given at Lake Placid in some time was the burlesque on Shakespeare's Julius Caesar at the Lake Placid Club on Wednesday evening. It was under the direction of Miss Ethel Freeman, and was presented entirely by young women who vie with the young men at the Lake Placid Club for honors as entertainers. The young men had a minstrel show recently, and the burlesque was intended to win the favor of the club members and attract attention from the success of the minstrel show.

A lawn tennis tournament is in progress at the Lake Placid Club. The players engaged in it are: William McCaroll, H. H. Bradley, D. P. Eells, Jr., H. C. Davidson, R. C. Barrett, P. D. Caskey, J. H. Jackson, C. S. Vrooman, and S. Martin.

H. H. Salmon of Brooklyn has joined Mrs. Salmon at the Grand View. Mrs. James E. Newcomb, Miss G. H. Huntington, and Mrs. H. B. Holmes of New York have apartments at the Grand View. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Story, Clinton Story, and Gladys Story of Freeport, L. I., are at the Grand View for the season. Among other recent arrivals at the Grand View are: Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Leip and Miss Leip, Allentown, Penn.; D. C. Young and P. E. Young, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. K. Davis, Miss Dorothy Davis, and F. A. W. Davis, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Stayart and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mallon, Chicago; Miss Prue O'Connor and Miss O'Connor, Merrill, Mass.

Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois, ex-Superintendent of Public Schools in this State, accompanied by Mrs. Draper, Miss Draper, and Miss Gere of Champaign, Ill., are at the Lake Placid Club.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hyde, Miss Alice E. Hyde, and Miss Edyth M. Hyde of Brooklyn are among the recent arrivals at the Lake Placid Club. Among other prominent arrivals there this week are the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Martin, New York; Mrs. Sylvester Post, Miss Florence Post, Montclair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Clapp, East Orange, N. J.; F. A. Kuntzsche, Collector of Internal Revenue at Syracuse, and Mrs. Kuntzsche; Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Mead, Miss Mildred Mead and Stuart A. Mead, Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. A. B. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Capelle, the Misses Capelle, Mrs. Job H. Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Frances Jackson, and Job H. Jackson, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Racine, Wis.; Dr. N. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha, Wis.; Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Miss M. E. Pratt, Philip Ely Robinson, Master Alexander C. Robinson, third, Master John Noel Robinson, and Master David Robinson, Sewickley, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Neergaard and daughter, Miss Jessie Neergaard of Brooklyn, are visiting at North Gate, the cottage of Col. William C. Beecher at the Lake Placid Club. Mrs. Neergaard is a sister of Mrs. Beecher.

OLD FORGE ARRIVALS.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Judson Nichols of New York are occupying their new cottage on Fourth Lake.

Mrs. Soper, widow of Col. James Soper, arrived this week and joined her son at the Soper camp on First Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Franklin and family of Brooklyn are spending the Summer at the Franklin cottage on Fourth Lake.

Camp Kil-Kare on Fourth Lake has been leased for the season by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alling of Rochester.

Lieut. B. C. Dent, U. S. N.; L. B. Jones, U. S. N.; Mrs. B. C. Dent, and James Risk of New York are at Rocky Point Inn, on Fourth Lake.

Edwin C. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hotchkiss, Harriet A. Murray, Mrs. C. S. Webbe, and William Webbe of New York are at Wood's Camp.

GOLF AT AMPERSAND.

Two Silver Loving Cups Offered as Prizes for Club Members.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 25.—The interest in golf at the Ampersand received considerable impetus this week through the generosity of William B. Dowd and Dr. W. E. Woodend of New York, each of whom has presented a silver loving cup to be played for by the members of the Ampersand Golf Club. Mr. Dowd and Dr. Woodend are both enthusiastic players, and will spend most of the season at the Ampersand. W. L. Marsh and Otis L. Williams have been selected Greens Committee at the Ampersand Club, and are arranging the programme for the season. Team matches will be made with the representatives of the Stevens House and the Lake Placid Club. Mr. Williams has established the record for the season at the Ampersand course, which is seventy-nine for eighteen holes. W. L. Marsh and son, W. Young Marsh, of Morristown, N. J., who are at the Ampersand for the season, are also among the leading golf players, and will participate in the tournaments.

Mrs. N. M. Atkinson, Miss Madeleine Atkinson, and Gerald S. Dalton of New York have been visiting the Ampersand as a feature of their trip to the St. Lawrence River and to Montreal. They expect to return to the Ampersand later in the season for a more extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Palmer of Chicago have been visiting at the Ampersand. Mr. Palmer is a son of the late Potter Palmer.

Mrs. L. St. Clair Colby of Orange, N. J., is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. P. Meswin, at her Summer home, Lakeside cottage.

Mrs. John W. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Miss Ellsworth, and Miss Josephine G. Ellsworth, all of New York, are at the Ampersand for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farnam of New York, who have been making a tour of the world, are among the recent arrivals at the Ampersand, where they will occupy Hillcrest cottage for the season.

John Montieth of Philadelphia is visiting J. W. Trimble of Philadelphia at the Ampersand.

Robert D. Work, Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Work, and Miss A. Estelle Murray of Philadelphia are occupying the Wigwam, one of the cottages at the Ampersand.

There will be planted in the waters adjacent to the lower Saranac Lake about 50,000 fry and fingerlings, the total number asked for in applications this month. McKenzie and Colby Ponds are receiving both lake and brook trout, while Moody Brook is receiving a considerable number of brook trout.

Brook and lake trout fishing have been particularly good for the last ten days, during which there have been some refreshing rains. Bass fishing has also been good, and Sidney S. Chisholm of Chicago, who is at the Algonquin, got several fine fellows.

Among the recent arrivals at the Algonquin are Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, A. K. Downes, Mrs. H. Willard and party, L. M. Werner, C. J. Werner, E. F. Schermerhorn, Mrs. E. C. De Witt, C. J. Gray, and George A. Hawkins, New York.

CAMP LIFE AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 25.—Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has joined Mrs. Morton and Miss Morton at the new Morton camp, on Eagle Island, in the Upper Saranac Lake. The Morton camp is connected with the outside world by its individual telephone and telegraph wires, which are carried in cables laid through the waters of the lake to the island. Another feature is an electric plant, which furnishes light for the buildings and supplies many large lamps along the boat landing.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne of New York are expected at the camp formerly occupied by the Mortons on the Upper Saranac Lake on Aug. 1.

Robert Dunn Douglas of New York, who last season built a new camp on the Upper Saranac Lake, near the Saranac Club, where he made many more improvements this Spring, including the erection of a handsome boathouse, arrived in camp this week. At the Douglas camp are also Miss Frieda Hess, the Misses Douglas, and Miss Julia Neilson of Orange, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. George Rue Lockwood and the members of their family are in camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Emmett Holt of New York, who are now in Europe, are expected at their Panther Point camp about Aug. 1.

Mrs. A. G. Wood and Miss Wood of Philadelphia are in camp on the Upper Saranac Lake.

Mrs. John Tod and Mrs. J. R. Sheffield of New York are occupying a camp at Saranac Inn. Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Luckey of New York and the members of their family are occupying Dr. Ward's cottage at Saranac Inn.

Miss Nash, Miss Hoe, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Carter of New York, who are at camps on the Upper St. Regis Lake, visited Saranac Inn this week on a coaching trip.

Among the late arrivals at Saranac Inn are the following from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram E. Dewing, Miss C. R. Stillman, Mrs. Lewis German, Miss Lenore German, Samuel J. Henderson, Mrs. Brace and Miss Brace, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McArdle, William R. Osborn, John A. Donald, H. D. Dickinson, A. A. Kirkpatrick, P. Tyndon Dodge, and F. P. Dodge.

Henry Fraser Harris of Philadelphia is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, at Saranac Inn.

Dr. J. F. Munn of New York, who with Mrs. Munn is spending the Summer at The Wawbeek on the Upper Saranac Lake, has had excellent success while fishing in the waters of the Raquette River, where bass are plentiful.

Among the late arrivals at The Wawbeek are William Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bayliss, Dr. and Mrs. John P. Munn, Miss Aristine Munn, the Misses Burkham, Miss Anderson, Dr. O. S. Wightman, T. F. Hickey, Miss Marion Poor, and E. B. Poor, Jr., of New York.

NEWS OF RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Activity on the Golf Links Followed by Many Evening Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 25.—This week saw the beginning of the concert season, which insures three or four musicales weekly, in addition to extra musical events, and in the formal opening of the Waiontha Golf Club on Monday afternoon. This had been scheduled for Saturday, when the rain necessitated a postponement, but on the second day, society, which was out in full force, and the cottagers from nearby, who drove in, joined to make the affair one of the most successful, socially, thus far this season. Mrs. Singleton Peabody Outhwaite and Mrs. E. M. Cole poured tea, and the music furnished by the Richfield Springs Band enlivened the occasion.

In the ladies' approaching and putting contest Miss Emery, Miss Pauline Swift, and Mrs. Charles C. Ransom carried off the honors, and for the men Wilmot Cole, B. Urquhart Livingston, and Oliver Drake Smith distinguished themselves. The ladies' prize was captured by Miss Emery, Miss Swift secured second, and Miss Shields third, and the card of Mr. Livingston, Jr., showed the best score for the men, while Mr. Cole and Mr. Smith won second and third honors. Other contestants were Miss Orr and the Messrs. S. P. Outhwaite, J. M. Van Note, G. W. Beattie, George Peabody and Dr. C. C. Ransom.

The Earlington musicales are drawing the usual interested audience from the hotels and cottages.

At the Tuller concerts, which are also delightful affairs, are appearing Miss E. Louise Hinds, the reader, and Miss Florence De Vere Boece and Miss Pauline Swift, vocal soloists. An informal hop now follows these Friday evening affairs.

One of the pleasant events of the week was the tea given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Martin E. Greene, a guest at the Cary cottage, in honor of her niece, Miss Frances Davidge, who has been her guest and who leaves soon for a European trip.

On Thursday evening Miss Henry, another guest at the Cary cottage, entertained at whist in honor of Miss Davidge.

E. Ellsworth Giles, formerly of New York, now of Pittsburg, Penn., is staying at the Earlington for a time, from which he will go into camp at Otsego Lake.

Mrs. John A. Shields is entertaining at the Kendallwood her daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Edick and daughter, and Miss Marion Raymond of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Higman, Miss Mary Higman, Miss Gertrude Higman, and Mr. John Higman are among New Yorkers who have arrived at the Earlington for a visit of some length.

Mr. Walter Wood of Philadelphia is an annual visitor who is again at the Earlington.

Miss Vroom of Trenton, N. J., has returned to the Tunnicliffe cottage, where she spent the Winter months. She was accompanied by Miss Dickinson and Dr. William Elmer, also of Trenton.

F. Clark Durant of Philadelphia stopped on his trip to the Adirondacks for ten days at the Kendallwood, with his sister, Mrs. Pearsall.

Judge John Croak of Staten Island is at the Berkeley-Waiontha, where he arrived during the week.

H. L. Sellick of New York has come to the Earlington to remain for some time.

Dr. Chalmers is one of the New York physicians at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Haan, Miss Helen Haan, Miss Olga Haan, and Miss Hortense Haan arrived from New York and registered at the Earlington on Wednesday.

Among the arrivals of the week at the Robinwood cottage are Mrs. E. S. Cassing and Mrs. H. C. Shannon of New York.

GOLF AT PAWLING.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWLING, N. Y., July 25.—The beautiful golf course of the Dutcher House has been the scene of many interesting matches during the past week. The course was in fine shape for the team match on Thursday between the Van Courtlandt and the Dutcher House teams. The contest was close, and resulted in a victory for the Dutcher House team by a score of 8 to 6.

The weekly handicap tournament for a silver cup, presented by the Dutcher House, was won by J. C. Taylor, the Captain of the team.

The cards were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. C. Taylor	77	0	77
Dr. W. K. Shepard	82	0	82
F. N. Adams	87	5	82
H. A. Holmes, Jr.	87	5	82
C. L. Marshall	83	0	83
J. G. Dutcher	Withdrew.		
F. T. Deshon	Withdrew.		
—— Vinton	Withdrew.		

Bowling and euchre parties are among the many diversions for the evenings at the Dutcher House.

Miss Helen Finch is the guest of Miss Mildred Warner.

The sermon on Sunday morning by the Rev. J. H. Sheppard was enjoyed by a large congregation.

The recent arrivals at the Dutcher House are Henry Booth, G. M. Patten, and G. E. Smith, Poughkeepsie; E. T. Welling, James O. Hicks, P. F. Gelmorton, F. N. Adams, F. H. Thompson, Mrs. Sareto, F. S. White, James L. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kimble, Mrs. G. W. Mitchell, Miss Mary Aken, D. M. Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baumgard, Reuben Allerton, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hanse, New York.

CATSKILL RESORTS REPORT UNUSUALLY GOOD SEASON

Many New Yorkers Among the Visitors to Villages in the Mountains—How the Holiday Seekers Amuse Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 25.—The warm weather of this week has driven the throng from New York to the Catskills and the village of Catskill has fared well in the number of people who have selected it as an ideal Summer resort.

F. N. Du Bois of New York is at his Summer home here. Mr. Du Bois is an enthusiastic automobilist and has his car here.

P. J. Buchenburger and family of Brooklyn are at Eagle Nest, their Summer residence, at Hamburg.

Mrs. Robert Benson and family of New York are occupying the Wilcoxsen residence on William Street.

H. D. Van Orden and family of Brooklyn are occupying their Summer home on the west side.

The Rev. M. Blumenthal, Miss Blumenthal, and Miss Adela Well of New York are the guests of William H. Dodge.

Mrs. Charles Pritchard and son, Miss E. K. Denison, Mrs. Blauvelt, and Miss Adelaide Blauvelt of New York are at Bonnie View, Jefferson Heights.

Mrs. M. T. Drennan, William Drennan, the Misses Drennan, Miss L. Hamilton, Miss V. Trimble, Charles Chambers, Fred Schwarz, Bert Wilkinson, Miss Belle Marks, Mrs. C. Paine, Mrs. M. Mullins, and Mrs. Elton Cowan of New York are at the Prospect Park Hotel.

Harold B. Dennis, Mrs. Janet C. Macdonald, Miss Marion Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Overbaugh, Howard W. Bell, George P. Hill, W. N. Reynolds, Alfred Schwab, Miss Ida Schwab, H. V. Volkening, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gardiner, the Misses Gardiner, and W. P. Laidlaw of New York are at the Grant House.

Other arrivals at the hotels are as follows:

SALISBURY HOUSE—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Battle, Mrs. D. Phillips and family, Mrs. William Sheridan, Mrs. Fannie Fitz, Samuel Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Beyer and son of New York.

SUMMIT HILL HOUSE—Paul L. Mottley, William G. Wirth, Courtney Conklin, Miss Louise Foley, H. Colwell, Col. N. Pike, J. T. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shaw, W. G. Howard, J. F. Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Davidson and family of New York.

GREEN LAKE HOMESTEAD—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maxer and family, Thomas McCluskey and family, Mrs. William Faustin, Miss Faustin, Miss L. Ferrell, Miss Perrell, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gray and family, J. G. Coveny, Mrs. S. A. Ruddy, the Misses Fox, J. S. Willis, and Miss Willis of New York.

HOLCOMB HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. B. Brown and family, Miss Anna M. Myer, A. E. Leffer, Miss A. M. Wyckoff, J. E. Schmitz, H. Griffins, and Mrs. A. Person and son of New York.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE—Mrs. George C. Herrel, Mrs. P. Smith, and Jesse Newman of New York; Mrs. George Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. William Ridgway, Mrs. D. H. Garrison, Miss Mary J. O'Brien, John B. Cullis, W. S. Whalehan, A. L. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Myar, Jr., and Hermann Unger of Brooklyn.

ROCKWOOD—Mrs. William Phillips, George Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien and family, Mrs. M. E. Bishop, Miss Millicent Bishop, Thomas C. McCue, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blake and family, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Fahey of New York.

EVERGREEN GROVE—Miss Helena B. Regan, J. Vincent Regan, Harry A. Blester, Thomas Moore and family, Mrs. James Myers and son, and Mrs. William Myers of New York.

GLEN BROOK HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laird, Thomas Foley, Mrs. D. Mitchell, Mrs. P. D. Murphy and son, Miss L. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. August Webber, Mrs. S. Dalton, Miss Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Austin, and Miss Ida Case of New York.

ROUND TOP FARM HOUSE—Joseph McCann, Miss Mary Gels, Miss Lizzie Hermans, Miss E. Hermans of New York, Mrs. James Waters, Miss Elizabeth Waters, Miss Edith Waters of Brooklyn.

EDGEWOOD FALLS FARM—Heber Dunham, the Rev. and Mrs. B. Mim, Miss Norah Cahill, Mrs. Thomas Bowes, Miss V. Costello, Mr. and Mrs. John McCloskey and family of New York.

WALTERS HOTEL—Lewis O. Hoag, Miss Belle Anderson, Miss Anna Monahan, G. J. Studois, W. J. Mullins, T. T. Mullins of New York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenthal, Miss Rose Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Brown, Miss M. Steinway, Miss Alma Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Pollack, Mr. and Mrs. E. Michaelis, Mrs. M. E. Feldman, M. Goldberg, Miss J. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lowenthal of New York.

THE KAATERSKILL HOTEL now has 450 guests, among the late arrivals from New York being J. Levi, Mrs. Emily Chamberlain, Miss Jordan, D. McGin, Mrs. Daniel W. Hermann, Isador Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lauterbach, Mrs. Ernest H. Grumsfeld and son, the Misses Altmyer, D. Obendorf, and A. Obendorf.

SUNSET PARK INN, where the tennis court has been completed, has among this week's arrivals Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Smith, Miss S. E. Harris, Dr. A. W. Palmer, Mrs. J. T. Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaylord of New York.

THE ANTLERS—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Simon, Miss Bessie Simon, Miss Carrie Simon, Miss B. Kahn, William Kahn, Dr. Henry J. Wolf, I. De Keyser and family, I. M. Fauner, Mrs. S. L. Joseph and family, and Mitchell Levy of New York.

LOXHURST—Mr. and Mrs. S. [illegible] Randall, L. F. Randall, Mrs. L. Sanger, Miss M. E. Fairbanks, W. H. Fowler, Jr., Miss E. A. Marsden, Miss B. Weinfritz, Mrs. William R. Hooper, and Mrs. F. B. Mabbett of New York.

SANTA CRUZ LODGE—Mrs. E. K. Jabbour, A. G. Jabbour of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Wester, Miss Martha Weightman, Leonard T. Beale of Philadelphia, and Le Roy M. Lyon of Cranford, N. J.

SQUIRREL INN—Miss Margaret Blake Robinson, Miss E. C. Schoonmaker, Miss Marjorie Bangs, Mrs. J. R. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss Mary J. McCoy, Miss Helen McCoy, Miss Gertrude Pettigrew, J. L. Bannister, and Mrs. Warren Crane of New York.

Tannersville arrivals include:

HOTEL MARTIN—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Deniel, Miss Deniel, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Cary, Philip Liensch, Miss Henrietta Rinaldo, and Mrs. M. Haas of New York.

CAMPBELL HOUSE—Lewis Wolfe, David Wachtel, Julius Wachtel, Jerome Strauss, and August Strauss of New York.

AMERICAN—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKay, George Prior, Mrs. Anne Coleman, Miss Anna C. Speare, Miss Fanny C. Van Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, George Johnson, and Miss Laura E. Milton of New York.

MOUNT SUMMIT HOUSE—Mrs. F. Jacobson and family, Mrs. J. Gleitsman and family, P. Loewenthal, L. J. Fels, Joseph C. Jacobson, Miss Leah Joseph, P. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. I. Bach, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Jonas of New York.

Hunter arrivals for the week include:

KAATSBERG—Mrs. Jeanette E. Monahan, the Misses Ethel, Genevieve, and J. Ursula Monahan, Fred. Narranes, and Miss Arelia Narranes of New York; William A. Growney of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Mrs. E. B. Phelps and Sanford Phelps of Elizabeth, N. J.

ST. CHARLES—Mrs. L. Brand, the Misses Brand, Dr. and Mrs. I. L. Goodfriend, Miss C. Catts, Miss Sadie Schlesinger, Miss Ray Schlesinger, Miss Jeannette Cohen, Miss Estella Hanauer, Mrs. E. Adler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayer of New York.

PROSPECT MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Robert E. Maguire, Andrew Maguire, Miss Grace Maguire, Morgan Jones, Mrs. L. B. Jones, the Misses Jones of New York.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE—M. Prensky, Michael Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. B. Penner, Samuel Finebus, Mrs. F. Finebug, Solomon Schiller, David Greil, Miss Sadie Whitecup, Miss R. Volinsky of New York.

WEST END—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, Philip D. Shapiro, Alexander J. Levy, Mrs. D. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heffman of New York.

HUNTER HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaplin and family, Miss Eva Villin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kraacow and family, Louis Kram and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kirsh and family, Dr. B. Branglass, Dr. R. Himowich, Mrs. A. J. Myer and family, the Misses Gladstone, and Mrs. A. Gavey and family of New York.

Many Arrivals at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 25.—The Summer visitors in Stamford are devoting their time to golf and tennis, while there is dancing at many of the hotels in the evenings. The revival in tennis, which has been so noticeable in other Summer resorts, is also apparent in Stamford, and the courts are daily crowded with enthusiasts.

The annual handicap and championship tournaments of the Utsayantha Golf and Tennis Club will be held during the third week in August, when a large entry list is expected. The golf course has been greatly improved this year, and many interesting matches have taken place.

The first of a series of progressive euchre parties was given in the parlors of Churchill Hall on Thursday evening by Mrs. William T. Olcott and Mrs. L. J. Leland of New York. The ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. C. S. Barker of Brooklyn, while the gentleman's first prize was awarded to Mr. W. L. Hall of New York. Miss Staats of New York secured the draw prize.

CHURCHILL HALL—Mrs. B. Freystadt, Miss S. L. Freystadt, Miss Vera Freystadt, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Todd, Dr. William W. Lesem, Frederick A. Coleman, Mrs. A. I. Mahler, Hugo F. Huber, C. W. Sneeden, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Butler, Miss Butler, the Misses Helen and Margaret Butler, Jerome Butler, Mrs. M. I. Rickerson, Master W. Rickerson, Miss Swart, Miss Clegg, Miss Reaney, S. H. Cutler, Nelson Simonson, Miss Marion Walker, C. Davis, B. Van Dyne, Mrs. M. H. Herbert, Miss May Evelyn Herbert, T. Goldsmith, of New York; the Misses F. and A. L. Fish, A. L. Randall, R. T. Starr, Mrs. J. B. Benjamin, Miss F. G. Greenwood, Miss H. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Aranguerem, Dr. Stuart Close, Herbert C. Morris, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, H. Mitchell of Brooklyn; Mrs. R. Duncanson, Miss Duncanson, and Mrs. J. Bouton of Jersey City; Miss M. C. Adams of Elizabeth.

REXMERE—John Dunne, Mrs. Robert Seney, Mrs. W. K. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, Miss Constance Berry, Miss Zittella E. Choate, Miss K. L. Holder, Mrs. Floyd Vail, Miss Lillian Vail, Miss E. Alberta Vail, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sutton, Mrs. J. A. Whitehead, Mrs. C. W. Bonfils, Mrs. N. R. Madigan of New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bushaber, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderwerken, Victor Earl Vanderwerken, Mrs. A. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Post, Miss A. F. Post of Brooklyn; Miss E. L. Coster of Irvington; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Pauline Ross of Newark; Mrs. C. W. Rodman, Miss M. R. Rutledge, R. H. Rodman, of Queens, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baxter of Passaic, N. J.

NEW GRANT HOUSE—Mr. and Mrs. W. Pilgrim, Miss A. Pilgrim, Miss C. Pilgrim, William J. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cumming, Jr., Miss Margaret Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Williams, Miss Eloise Woolley, William R. Dennis, Frederick H. Toncay, M. A. Curran, and M. A. Magovern, of New York; Mrs. E. E. Jaeger, Miss Matilda Jaeger and Miss Minnie Jaeger, of Paterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Barker of Brooklyn.

KENDALL PLACE—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Crowell, Miss L. J. Walmsley, Mrs. Chase, Miss Chace, Miss M. Chace, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Applegarth, Miss Cassidy, and Miss J. Cassidy, of New York; Mrs. M. H. Davidson and the Misses Sarah and Minnie McClelland, of Brooklyn, and Miss Montgomery and Thomas Montgomery of Philadelphia.

SIMPSON TERRACE—E. D. Amend, the Misses Anna and Marcella Ellis, Charles H. Easton, Mrs. George H. Winkler, Miss Esther Winkler, the Rev. R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sanford, Miss Hilda C. Sanford, Fletcher B. Sanford, John A. Mooney, and J. H. Heynen of New York.

GREYCOURT INN—W. Betts, Brooklyn; Nelson T. Shields, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Warren R. Dix and Miss S. J. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Amelia W. Dix, Albany, N. Y.; Louise Hasslacher and Josephine Hasslacher, Brooklyn; Mrs. W. C. Reese and Miss A. H. Reese, New York; Miss Grace B. Dodd, Jersey City; Mrs. J. G. De Revoise, Mrs. W. A. Patterson, and Miss C. Lewis, Brooklyn; I. M. Wendelken, Yonkers; Thomas Dennison and Miss Clara Dennison, New York; Ellen C. Gilbert, Mt. Vernon; Miss Mary G. Van Wranken and Dr. Henry B. Cannon, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. E. J. Pettit, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. Hill, Miss K. Marshall, Mrs. G. Knoblock, and Miss A. Volz, Albany; Mrs. T. B. King, Arcadia, Fla.; Miss Nelly B. Wright, Miss Josephine M. Wright, Clinton, Conn.; Eleanore Williams and Lillie N. Williams, New York; Mrs. W. A. Miller and Floyd R. Miller, Ossining-on-Hudson; Mark Bailey and Miss Bailey, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. J. R. Hicks, Mrs. P. L. Schaffuer, Miss Preater, Mr. J. R. Dawson, and Miss Dawson, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bailey, Mark Bailey, and Elizabeth Bailey, New Haven, Conn.

PREPARING FOR REGATTA.

Cooperstown Residents Expect to Make Event a Big Success.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 25.—The annual lake regatta of the Otsego Lake Regatta Association will be held on Friday, Aug. 7. Plans for the meet are being perfected. Commodore Simon Uhlmann of New York, who has been abroad, has returned and is in Cooperstown at his Summer home, Uncas Lodge. With the other officers he is working for a successful regatta that shall eclipse all previous efforts. The following committees have been appointed: Finance—M. C. Bundy, H. E. Bissell, R. Warrin; Events—W. H. Martin, E. D. Stocker, H. D. Sill, T. C. Turner, D. H. Gregory; Prizes—Edward Severin Clark, M. B. Lippitt, L. N. Wood, M. F. Augur; Handicap—G. Benjamin White, Warren A. Canfield, Robert Watts; Advertising—Clarence W. Davidson, G. H. Carley, Charles H. Parshall; Fireworks—H. E. Bissell, C. P. Thompson, Frank Mulkins, C. A. Scott. The regatta is one of the gala days of the season here. Besides the sailing races and other water sports, it is proposed this year to secure two Hudson River sculling pairs for a contest on the lake. There will be the usual illuminated yacht parade, and it is probable that this parade will be led by Mrs. H. C. Potter's yacht Narramattah. The festivities will be brought to a finish by a display of fireworks.

There have been many large motor cars through this section during the past week, carrying touring parties 'cross country in one direction or another. This resort has become a popular stopping place with this class of tourists. A Binghamton party, driving a heavy touring car, easily covered the distance from Saratoga Springs, via Albany, to Cooperstown in less than a day, arriving here late in the afternoon, which testifies to the excellent condition of the roads in these parts.

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson and wife of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rogers at Crossways cottage. Dr. Stimson is pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church.

The gymnasium float is anchored on the west side of the lake and is largely patronized. Swimming classes for men meet on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, and classes for women on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons.

Mrs. Lydia Hand of Albany is occupying the Farmer cottage on Prospect Place.

The members of the Otsego Bowling Club were entertained at Butternut cottage by Mr. and Mrs. John K. Doan last Saturday evening.

Miss Frances Starr of Albany is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Heber White.

The annual kirmiss given by the residents of the head of the lake will this year be held at Pinehurst, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Wardwell of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 5. The kirmiss is always largely patronized and, weather permitting, is held on the lawns, which lend themselves easily to beautiful decoration. A military band is usually present and furnishes music for dancing, &c. Scattered here and there about the grounds are booths, where young ladies offer for sale all manner of fancy articles and solicit subscriptions for many charitable objects.

Mrs. Willis A. Bates and children are at Cedar Lawn for a few weeks.

John M. Bowers of New York is with his family at his Summer home, Lakelands. Guests at Lakelands this week are Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bowers and family of New York.

Mrs. H. A. Tufel of New York is a guest at the Willis home on Leatherstocking Street.

The first informal dance of a series was given at Hotel Fenimore last Saturday evening. Music was furnished by Baumline's orchestra, and the affair was highly successful.

Among recent arrivals at the cottages in the village are Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Foster of Brooklyn.

Miss Emily Crandall of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer as usual at the Crandall cottage, has gone to the Massachusetts coast for a short stay.

Recent arrivals at the Park Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Brown of Cleveland.

William Constable and family have returned from abroad and reached Cooperstown a few days ago. They have reopened their delightful home, Glimmerglen, on the lake shore.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Fenimore include: J. W. Pettit and wife, William J. Winter, Robert Louis Chaffee, A. A. Dunham, J. Kitzenger, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Madoc and Miss Madoc, Dr. and Mrs. H. Tuck, Fred A. Elwood, C. D. Carter, William Chrystal, N. J. Lang, Frederick C. Boynton, Miss E. V. Clark, Miss Goldsborough, W. C. Sage, New York; W. V. Scully, Bennington, Vt.; Miss Mattie B. Ward, W. O. Kimball, Boston; Miss Florence Starr, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wise, Brooklyn; Mrs. K. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Rochester; E. Mansfield, Mrs. L. A. Pratt, Mrs. M. A. Moulton, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Canfield, Miss Canfield, Warren A. Canfield, Robert Watt, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dubois, Rondout; E. Ellsworth Giles, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bassett, Dover, N. H.

Fishing Continues to be Good in the Maine Lakes

Excellent Catches Reported from the Rangeley Region—Other Amusements Which Occupy the Time of the Hotel Guests and Campers.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 25.—The last of July always brings a rush of travel to this popular lake and mountain resort, where those who prefer life close to nature find every comfort even in the woods.

Many are the jolly parties that start out in the morning to climb some nearby mountain, accompanied by guides, who carry the luncheon basket and make the coffee, while others will go in rowboats, catch fish for chowder, and have a shore dinner. Still others prefer to drive over the country roads and into the woods, stopping beside some mountain stream for a picnic dinner, while another company chooses to go by steamer across the lakes, dining at hotels or public camps, as they fancy.

At the Rangeley Lake House life is gay, and there is always something new being planned for the enjoyment of the guests. During the present week a number of well-known New Yorkers have arrived, among the number being Col. Albert B. Hilton, accompanied by Mrs. Hilton and their three children, Miss Helen Hilton, Albert B. Hilton, Jr., and Vincent K. Hilton.

It is Col. Hilton's first visit to this region, and he expresses himself as delighted. This week he is in New York for a short business trip, but plans to try his luck for trout and salmon later, as the family have engaged rooms for a long stay.

James B. Dill of East Orange, N. J., with his wife and three daughters, has been coming here for several seasons.

Mrs. Dill, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Miss Susie Dill, is already here, and Lakeview, the cottage on the hotel grounds occupied by the family, is now open. On July 10 Mr. Dill left his home in East Orange at the head of a big automobile excursion party, planning to reach here by Aug. 1. Besides Mr. Dill and his two daughters the party includes Winthrop E. Scarritt, Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, and H. W. Whipple of East Orange. Although many predict that the trip over the mountain roads of Maine cannot be made, Mr. Dill's friends at this hotel believe it will be accomplished and will be ready to give the party a rousing welcome. They are to make the journey through the White Mountains, and from Colebrook, N. H., across the country through the Dixville Notch to Umbagog Lake, then around the lakes, coming via Rumford Falls, Me., across to Phillips, then to Rangeley. The daily reports which Mrs. Dill hears from the party are eagerly scanned.

Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, when he first came, discarded the toga of Senatorial dignity for the more comfortable flannel shirt, long stockings, knickerbockers, sweater, and short coat, and while others dress for dinner the Senator does not change the suit which he has worn during the day.

Dr. W. C. Hallock of New York is very fond of fly fishing, having cast the fly in every part of the world where the angler goes. He has been for several weeks at the Rangeleys, and was this week joined by Mrs. Hallock.

The following are among those who have the past week located at Mountain View: Miss White, Miss E. Calerson and Miss Calerson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones and three children, Mrs. L. C. Stillwell of Brooklyn, Prof. H. M. Dunham and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Frost of Boston.

Pleasant Island, Cupsuptic Lake, is the delightful spot selected by a large company to enjoy camp life. Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Goldrich, Vaughan Knox, A. Y. Whitman, Arnold Schramon of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Hambert P. Powell of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hobbs and son Charles of Bridgeport, Conn., are there, and they report good fly fishing and happy days.

Over at Upper Dam the fly fisherman is now and then stimulated by seeing a big trout or salmon come out of water, and R. N. Parish three days in succession this week took a good salmon; they weighed five pounds, five pounds twelve ounces, and four pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Baruch, E. E. Hoff, and S. H. Kirkhard are the recent New Yorkers there.

It is here almost every night and early in the morning that deer are seen near the hotel.

The Boston Club House opened this week. W. F. Hoover of New York and brother, W. T. Hoover of Brookline, Mass., and Charles Floyd of Boston are there for a ten days' outing.

"Maine's Newport" is the name often given to The Birches on Students' Island, where picturesquely situated in log cabins many wealthy people spend weeks. The past week several large parties have come here to be "at home" in cabins. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Sanford of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Charlotte Bannon of Portsmouth, Ohio; Samuel Adams and Mrs. Adams and sons, William, Angus, and Samuel, and Mrs. D. B. Hutchins and three children are also from the same city.

The young New York women at Camp Hiawatha, Miss Marjorie Whillock and Miss Marjorie Lyon, are becoming quite expert with the paddle, taking frequent trips on the lake.

Miss Harriet Frothingham of Philadelphia, who came this week, went fishing the next day and caught a four-pound salmon.

Another Philadelphia party includes Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton and daughter, Miss Lillian Hamilton, and Miss Sara Reeves Muller. On Wednesday the young ladies landed their first trout.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Faunce and Frank Meller of Philadelphia are here for a week, and will then tour the White Mountains.

Another Philadelphia company at these log camps consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Johnson, Misses Marian and Susan Lindley Johnson, Jr., and Keating Johnson.

Mrs. H. E. Kirk of New York this week joined her daughter, Mrs. L. Spotts, having been detained in New York by continued illness of Mr. Kirk. It is hoped he will be able to join the family later. Miss Margaret Stevenson accompanied Mrs. Kirk.

At the foot of Bald Mountain, on the shore of Mooselookmeguntic Lake, is a set of camps owned and run by Amos Ellis, who for nearly twenty years was guide for Senator William P. Frye on his semi-annual fishing trips here. These camps are favorite resorts for a large number, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Martin of Florence, Mass., have been there for several weeks. Last Thursday Mr. Martin brought this year's record for big, square-tailed speckled trout up a notch or two by catching, not far from Bald Mountain camps, a trout that weighed 8¾ pounds. It is being mounted, so that the big stories of the Rangeley trout can be proved. Mr. Martin also caught this season trout that weighed 7¼ pounds, 6 pounds, and 5 pounds, and five salmon that weigh 6 pounds or over each, and also one of 8½ pounds. Mrs. Martin can tell a good fish story herself, as she caught six that weighed over 5 pounds each and one 6½ pounds. They return home this week.

C. Sherwood Ricker of Tufts cottage this past week landed an 8-pound trout and 5-pound and 3½-pound salmon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Billings of Shrewsbury, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bamberger of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bartmess of Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Sarah E. Fleckner and friends, Miss Douvall of New York and Miss Hemstreet of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher of North Attleborough, Mass., are at this resort.

In log cabins at Camps Bemis are Mr. and Mrs. Chadbourne and Master John Chadbourne of Overlook, Penn.; Mrs. Leonard Atwood, and Miss L. B. Miller of New York.

GOOD FISHING AT MOOSEHEAD LAKE

Campfires Glow in the Forest and Out-Door Life Prevails.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 25.—Kineo is now wearing the air of gayety characteristic of the Summer resort, but intermingled are many fishermen and wilderness campers. Not only are the hotel and cottages rapidly filling up, but many camp fires are burning brightly in the forest.

From the standpoint of the woods lover, the conditions here are ideal, with fine weather, right height of water, an utter absence of insect pests, and good fishing as features, and campers have not been slow to make the most of these conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bernhard of New York City are back from a trip to Spencer Pond, where superb fly fishing and exciting experiences with moose and deer were enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Palmer of New York City spent the week here fishing at various points on the lake. Mr. Palmer is the business manager of The Rider and Driver.

Mr. and Mrs. Thosis Noyes of Washington are in the woods for a three weeks' camping, canoeing, and fishing trip.

Prominent among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feuchtwanger, Austin Feuchtwanger, Master Paul Feuchtwanger, Miss Arline Feuchtwanger and maid, and John W. Carnrick of New York City, who come for the season to occupy their cottage. Mr. Feuchtwanger and Mr. Carnrick are ardent devotees of golf and fly fishing, and will spend a part of their time in the woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Read of New York City were visitors during the week, coming for a short visit before leaving for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

Mrs. Henry Lea and Miss Julia C. Lea of New York City are here for the season.

Mrs. George Young and Mrs. F. A. Ten Eyck of New York City are here to remain until the middle of August.

Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Miss Ethel Outerbridge, and Miss A. R. Robinson of New York City were recent visitors.

Mrs. L. T. Goff, daughter, and maid of Orange, N. J., are here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Hentz, Jr., J. Henry Hentz, third, and F. Walter Hentz of Philadelphia, are here for their second season.

Mrs. S. J. Lanahan and Wallace Lanahan of Baltimore are here for the season.

Reports of many arrivals and excellent fishing come from all parts of the lake. Mrs. G. A. Wentworth, George L. Wentworth, Miss Estelle Wentworth, Mrs. E. L. Hurdle, and Albert Parr of New York City are at the Moosehead, the eastern outlet. Miss Wentworth is an enthusiastic angler, and among the big trout taken by her recently was one weighing three pounds.

Clement C. Moore of New York City, who is spending the Summer at his private camp on Roach River, took a record string of trout early in the week in fifty minutes' fly fishing. There were eight fish in all, averaging two and a half pounds each in weight.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Fletcher, Dr. L. R. Wegmiller of New York City, and Mrs. R. W. Thatcher, and R. H. Thatcher of Albany are late arrivals at Roach River and Lily Bay region.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, F. C. Standinger, Mrs. Leever, and Miss Emma White of New York City are at Deer Island.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT WATCH HILL

Many Entertainments for Visitors to This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

WATCH HILL, July 25.—One of the most delightful social events of this season was the pretty musicale given at the Ocean House Monday evening. The recital was given by Mrs. Lewis Sayer Burchard of New York, who had arranged a splendid programme of a dozen numbers. It was enjoyed by a large audience, a few remaining in the music room, but the larger party sitting outside on the wide verandas, where the effect of the music was splendid. Guests were present from most of the cottages and other hotels.

The guests of the Larkin house enjoyed a clever shadow pantomime in the ballroom Wednesday night. The event was arranged by Carl Marwig, who has been in charge of all the entertainments thus far.

Monday morning all the interest centred in the passing of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on its run from New London to Newport. The entire fleet passed well in toward the point and was viewed by many of the Summer colony.

The tournament season at the Golf Club opened to-day with the contest for the Wayne Handicap Medal. This was an eighteen-hole medal play, and all the good golf players on the Hill were entered.

R. K. Clark entertained a party of eight with luncheon at the Golf Club early in the week. There were several luncheon parties at the club to-day.

Mr. E. L. Davis and F. D. Lyon of New York are guests of D. L. Lyon, at Edge Cove, this week.

William T. Aldrich, son of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Providence is a guest of the Ocean House. He came over on his yacht last week.

Commencing to-day, the Misquamicut Gun Club will hold weekly shoots at the club grounds, near the bathhouses. The membership of the club is rapidly increasing, and some interesting clay pigeon matches are expected. A large number of the ladies have joined the club, which is run in connection with the golf club.

Yesterday a meeting was held at Stony Path, the cottage of J. H. Clarke, to arrange for the annual Summer fête. No arrangements were made, but another meeting will be held soon, when active work will begin. The Improvement Society has charge of the arrangements.

Dr. S. E. Snively is entertaining the Misses Hilda Doolittle and Matilda Wells of Philadelphia, at his cottage, Blythebourne.

Mrs. H. W. Sanborn of New Rochelle, N. Y., is the guest of her cousin, Miss E. W. Burnap.

Justice R. W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Peckham have arrived at the Ocean House for their annual Summer stay. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham is their guest for a few days.

Mrs. Grace Harrison of Troy, N. Y., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Langworthy this week at the cottage White Caps.

L. K. Bingham of New York, who is at the New Plimpton, entertains a party of young friends almost daily on his yacht. Merry times are reported by his guests.

Among those at the different hotels are B. S. Gibson, Jr., C. E. Finney, R. C. Colt, A. W. Eager, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss, W. C. Johnson, Dr. Van Der Poel, J. H. Scovill, Ledyard Stevens, George C. Blackwell, W. D. Dutton, Henry Austin, Helen Fuller Clarke, Mrs. M. Duff, Miss S. Gertrude Duff, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Danforth, S. J. Baumann, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fishel of New York, P. H. Flood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lebknecker, Mrs. F. W. Paul, and Helen Paul of Newark, N. J.

ANNUAL BALL AT NEW LONDON.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 25.—Elaborate arrangements are being made for the annual ball of the guests and cottagers at Eastern Point, which will be held at the Fort Griswold House on the evening of Aug. 1. The management of the hotel and the committee of the guests having the affair in charge have invited the cottagers and will make the affair the event of the season.

A sale at the cottage of Mrs. Herbert L. Crandall at Ocean Beach Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Indian Society was largely attended.

The annual horse, dog, and poultry show at Armstrong Park will be held Aug. 19 and 20. In former years only horses have been exhibited, but this year the management has decided to enlarge and hold a two days' show. Many of the residents of Eastern Point and Ocean Beach Summer colonies have promised to exhibit.

Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt arrived at Ocean Beach Monday for their annual Summer outing.

Frank A. Munsey of New York, who recently returned from Europe, was in town a few days this week.

Thomas N. Browne, United States Vice Counsel at Lyons, France, arrived home Sunday to spend a two months' vacation. This is the first time he has been in the United States in seven years.

Mrs. James Nolan and Mrs. M. Hammond of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending the Summer with Mrs. Eugene Ball on Jefferson Avenue.

F. P. Sherwood of Brooklyn is the guest of William Cone, on Sixteenth Street.

Edward Kennedy, formerly of New York, is making his home at Ocean Beach this Summer.

Mrs. Harriett Sistare and daughter Julia of New York are the guests of Mrs. E. J. Bishop of Broad Street.

Miss Lena Bowers of Newark, N. J., is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Waller and child of New York are the guests of Mr. Waller's father, Thomas M. Waller. Tracy Waller is also visiting his father.

Miss Annie Taaffe of New York is the guest of Miss Annie Murphy on Montauk Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. McGuire of New York are spending the Summer at the Pequot House, Ocean Beach.

The Rev. C. Perley Tinker, pastor of the Cornell Memorial Church, New York, is visiting his father, George F. Tinker, of this city.

AT NORTH CONWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 25.—The past week, from the point of arrivals, has been the most notable since the opening of the season. The hotels and cottages are fast filling up and the bookings for the immediate future are far in advance of any previous year. Prominent among the visitors are many who come for return visits.

Dr. F. L. Stanton of New York City, accompanied by Mrs. Stanton, is registered at the Kearsarge. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are golf enthusiasts and are spending much time on the links.

Alexander Schmitt, Miss Pauline Schmitt, Miss Clara Schmitt, and Miss Emma Schmitt of New York City came during the week for an extended stay. They are stopping at the Kearsarge.

Prof. William H. Lawrence of the Institute of Technology and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford S. Turpin of Boston are among the latest arrivals who come for the season. Mr. Turpin and Prof. Lawrence are prominent golfers, Mr. Turpin being Vice President of the Kearsarge Golf Club and Prof. Lawrence Chairman of the Greens Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hawkes of New York City, and Miss Ethel Kennett of Madison, N. J., who are making a tour of the mountains, are registered at the Eastman House.

A. C. Langmuir of New York City is at the Randall House for his first visit.

Horace Geyer and Frank C. Eastman of New York City, who are stopping at the Eastman House, are meeting with much success fishing. They reported the trout plentiful.

Among the recent arrivals at The Kearsarge is Mrs. Jennie E. Dow of New York City, who comes for August.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Talbot of New York City are at the Centre Villa cottage for a short stay. They are old guests and renewing pleasant acquaintances.

Miss Vera B. Elliott of New York City, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Burbank of Boston, has returned to Centre Villa cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hagar of New York City and Miss Stevens of Yonkers spent a few days at the Randall House during the week en route for the metropolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jacobs, Miss Jacobs, and Master Arthur Jacobs of New York City are at the Eastman House for the season.

Miss Christine M. Brandt and Miss Madeline Brandt of Brooklyn are recent arrivals at the Moat View cottage who come for an extended stay.

Mrs. Robert Orr and Miss Orr of Mount Vernon are spending a few days at the Kearsarge after a visit in the upper mountains.

A. Frank of Irwin, Penn., accompanied by Mrs. Frank and Miss Florence Frank, were guests at the Kearsarge during the week. Mr. Frank is Chairman of the Council of Irwin. They came from Quebec and are making a tour of the mountains by carriage.

J. Arthur Fairie and Mrs. James F. Fairie of Montreal are at the Kearsarge for the season, and return visit. Mr. Fairie is a prominent Canadian golfer and Secretary of the Kearsarge Golf Club.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham and Dr. F. L. Stanton of New York City were prize winners at a very pleasant progressive hearts party given at the Kearsarge during the week. Other New Yorkers participating were Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller Tufts, Mrs. Arthur B. Higgins, Miss Elliott, and Mrs. F. L. Stanton.

Miss Jacobs of New York City was a member of a party who enjoyed a brake ride to Jackson and Goodrich Falls Wednesday.

The first hop of the season was given at the Kearsarge Saturday evening. Invitations were sent to the different hotels and cottages, and the affair proved most enjoyable. Music was furnished by the Kearsarge Orchestra, with Trev Sharp of New York City director.

Late New York arrivals include W. L. Lasher, Mrs. E. L. Abbott, Miss L. M. Locke, H. H. Coker, and Frank M. Hallock.

Other visitors include Dr. F. E. Mackey and G. E. Arove of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pendexter, L. N. Hawkes, G. A. Wagg, W. N. Stephenson, M. B. Miles, Charles G. Small of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nataly of Chicago, at the Randall House; Dr. and Mrs. John H. Bennett of Pawtucket, T. C. Feuyer of Buffalo, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Abbott of Andover, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Horton of Attleborough, Mass.; E. Ray Higgins and Miss Elizabeth Marks of Milford, Mass.; Mrs. C. H. Mera of Jamaica Plains, Mass., at the Eastman House; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tomlinson, Miss Dorothy Tomlinson, Miss Phyllis Tomlinson, and Mrs. F. A. Smith of New Haven, Conn.; Miss Katharine Kelley of Randolph, Mass.; Mrs. D. H. Caswell, Misses Caswell, and Mrs. Thissell of Lawrence, Mass., at Moat View Cottage; Miss Ida E. Heyl, Miss Frances E. Heyl of Philadelphia, at Centre Villa Cottage; H. G. Shaw of Newark, N. J., at Kearsarge Hall; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bailey of Pinehurst, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Heraty of Philadelphia, Miss Gertrude L. Wright of Brookline, Mass., M. W. Berry, Mrs. M. E. Howard, and H. L. Marson of Boston, at the Kearsarge House.

COOL DAYS AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, July 25.—It must be that the Gulf Stream has gone on a vacation and the arctic current has taken its place. The place is cool, rather uncomfortably cool, and the people at the hotels, Micawber-like, are waiting for something to turn up in the way of weather. The fishing continues good, and that alone induces many to stay, and the yachting element has in the evening helped to eke out the slender crowds at the hotel functions, for although there is a sufficiently large collection of young women who like to dance, partners have been largely conspicuous by their absence.

Wreckers are at work on the United States tug Leyden, which was wrecked under Mohegan Bluffs last December while on a trip from Porto Rico to Newport. The commander, Lieut. Wells, and his crew of thirty-five men were taken off in a breeches buoy run from the tug to the bluffs, 150 feet above, by one of the life-saving crews, shortly after which all the upper works of the ship were carried away by the sea. After one of the largest wrecking concerns in the country had declared that she could not be got off the hull was sold to a Boston junk dealer at a nominal figure, and he will now endeavor to get her off, failing in which he will remove the $60,000 engine put into her only a few months ago and blow up the hull with dynamite.

An Argentine schoolship passed here a week ago to-day and an island pilot was put aboard to take her into Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hawley and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Douglas and family of Troy are at the Spring House.

Col. Edmund T. Cole and wife of Westfield, N. J., are at the New National Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Brien of New York, Mrs. A. King and Miss Stella E. King of Cincinnati, G. L. Vannais of Hartford and his son, Leon Vannais, are at the Eureka; Mrs. L. W. Taylor of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Highland House for her twenty-third season, other guests there being Judge M. H. Bancroft of Warehouse Point, Conn.; the Rev. D. E. Jones of Ellington, Conn.; Mrs. W. H. Child of Philadelphia, Allen Pease of Windsor Locks, Conn., and Miss Lillian Sands of New York.

At the Manisses the Rev. Dr. Barry, an English clergyman, is putting in a period of rest. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mullings and Miss Mullings of Waterbury, Conn., are also there.

At the Ocean View are A. R. Kent, editor of The Elkhart Review of Elkhart, Ind.; Capt. W. H. Bofinger of St. Louis, who has been there every year but one for more than twenty years; also his son, W. H. Bofinger, Jr., of New Orleans, and wife, who are on their wedding trip.

H. W. Plumb, President of the First National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Spring House with his wife and son.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Church and their daughter, Miss Mai Church, of Derby, Conn., are at the Manisses.

W. E. Allis of Norwich, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, is at the Spring House.

AT MANY LONG ISLAND RESORTS

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—This little town is all astir with preparations for the most important social and sporting event the season has thus far afforded—the pony races, which will be held this afternoon at the new race track of the Southampton Horse Association. Hotels are filled to overflowing, cottagers are entertaining numerous guests, and many visitors are registered at the Meadow Club. The dance at the Meadow Club last night and the euchre at Mecox Inn were both the most successful of this season, and a much larger number than usual are expected to attend the dance at Mecox Inn to-night. Following is the programme for the races, that are to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—For qualified polo ponies, not thoroughbreds, 14.2 or under, catch weights over 170 pounds; One-quarter mile.

SECOND RACE.—Gymkhana race couples, lady and gentleman, must ride hand in hand, from starting point to a given line. There they must both dismount, and the man must unsaddle and unbridle the lady's horse, put on a halter, remount his own horse, and lead hers back to the starting point, the lady to remain where she dismounted.

THIRD RACE.—For horses over 15 hands, open to thoroughbreds; one-half mile.

FOURTH RACE.—For ponies 14.2 or under; open to thoroughbreds; catch weights over 140 pounds; one-half mile.

FIFTH RACE.—For horses over 15 hands; open to thoroughbreds; three-quarters of a mile.

SIXTH RACE.—For ponies or galloways not over 15 hands; catch weights 140 pounds; one-half mile.

SEVENTH RACE.—For saddle horses over 15 hands, ridden in Suffolk County two weeks prior to the date of these races; catch weights 150 pounds or over; one-half mile.

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is holding a tournament to-day, and the Mecox Bay Yacht Club will have another race this afternoon for the Griffin Cup.

Much interest is being taken among the cottagers in the report that has just been issued by the Southampton Fresh Air Home Association. This was organized last year by forty-six prominent women among the cottage colony, each of whom contributed $25 as dues, and many of whom gave liberally in addition. In this way nearly $3,500 was raised. Over half of this amount is still on hand for expenditure this year. Last year eleven children at a time were entertained for two weeks during the two months the home was kept open. This year it is expected that many more children will be benefited, for when the dues of the managers have been paid, there will be on hand, in case the donations are this year as liberal as they were last year, about $3,500. Last year A. H. McKee gave $500, and Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. Arthur Bliss, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Miss Beatrice Claflin, and Mrs. George N. Curtis each gave $100 or more.

The officers of the Southampton Fresh Air Home Association are: President—Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff; Vice President—Mrs. Charles E. Miller; Treasurer—Mrs. T. Wyman Porter; Secretary—Mrs. Henry G. Trevor. The annual meeting of the Board of Managers will be held next Tuesday at the home of Mrs. T. Wyman Porter.

Last night dinners were given at the Meadow Club by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mrs. D. G. Ellsworth, Mrs. D. C. C. Biggs, and J. Bowers Lee.

Mrs. William Morton Grinnell will entertain at dinner at her cottage, Moorlands, this evening, and Mrs. Edward Van Ingen will give a dinner to-night at the Willows.

Mrs. George S. De Witt gave a dinner last night at her cottage.

Miss Josephine Drexel, who is the guest of Miss Redmond at her country house at Winton, Conn., will spend August with her sister at Southampton.

Mrs. Satterlee, a daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been spending some time at Highlands, N. Y., has arrived in Southampton and will spend the Summer at Dune Eden, the cottage of Mr. Robert M. Olyphant.

J. Watson Webb is the guest of his brother, Mr. Frank W. Webb, at the Sharon cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, who have been at their cottage, Whitecaps, since early in the season, have gone to the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow have gone to Great Neck to remain some time.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, who are staying at the Meadow Club this month, expect to sail for England Aug. 1, to visit their daughters.

George H. Fick of New York has bought the house and property of George W. Squires at Mecox and will occupy it as a Summer residence.

EVENTS AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 25.—The most important event in the social perspective at this resort is the charity entertainment which Lew Fields is planning for the benefit of the Far Rockaway Sanitarium and Free Ice Fund, to occur next Wednesday. At least 3,000 tickets have been sold, while it is expected the number will aggregate 5,000, with a resultant amount of $1,000 to each charity. A prominent New York florist has contributed flowers to the value of $200. The band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will furnish music during the daytime, being relieved at night by Carlos Hasselbrink's orchestra. The sale of tickets has been stimulated through the offer of a handsome silk parasol to the woman disposing of the largest number. The tables will be distributed under the trees on the lawn, where a myriad of incandescent lamps will furnish the illumination.

Matinée euchres are much patronized by the guests at the Arverne Hotel. Prize winners at the recent progressive euchre parties were Mrs. M. Sampson, Mrs. H. Korn, and Mrs. J. C. Liscomb.

To-night the Arverne Hotel Casino is the scene of a dramatic performance for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York. Henry D. Harris and S. J. King are in charge, having engaged the best dramatic talent available.

Miss Estelle Rothstein is the heroine of the hour, through her rescue of another young woman bather at this resort. Miss Rothstein discovered her companion's peril, and without hesitating to allow the life guard to reach the spot, plunged into the surf and reached the endangered bather's side just in time to effect a rescue.

William Sheer of Brooklyn has been entertaining a number of friends on board his pretty launch, Florence.

Late Manhattan arrivals at the Edgemere Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Young, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Klock, J. A. Marks, W. H. Ellison, John Quinn, Mrs. J. Q. Anderson, Miss A. B. Smith, A. Poppenheimer, Charles C. Kursman, Mr. Kohn, Martin King, H. F. Schmidt, Mrs. F. L. Loring, Jr., Mrs. N. A. Husch, B. M. Phillips, Benj F. Thomas, Cosmar P. Long, William H. Woods, Benjamin Werner, and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Newman.

BOWLERS BUSY AT PATCHOGUE.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 25.—Interest in bowling has revived to such an extent the past season that the Cliffton Women's Bowling Club has been organized. It will hold meetings on every Monday and Thursday afternoons. Prominent Manhattanites who are members include Mrs. A. Doelger, Mrs. C. D. Burdick, Mrs. A. J. Kramer, Mrs. Henry Nassolt, Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Mrs. W. M. Jenkins, Mrs. C. T. Parks, Mrs. C. M. Shipway, Mrs. Zahn, and Mrs. Seymour.

Progressive euchre maintains its supremacy at the Cliffton, where the evenings are almost entirely devoted to the game. Among the prize winners at the last meeting were Miss Agnes Wilson, Mrs. William Kramer, Mrs. Galo, Mrs. Mott, and Mrs. E. W. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Lowndes have been entertaining frequent parties on board their large and fast launch Ida Bell.

Fishing continues to be popular with the men and women visitors. A. M. Cortes maintains the record for largest catches, he seldom returning home with less than fifty fish.

An earnest effort is being made by yachting enthusiasts to revive the old Patchogue Yacht Club, and, if possible, to secure a number of races before the season closes. A few years ago the Patchogue Yacht Club was one of the leading organizations of its kind in this section and dissimilar from most other associations, which either die or languish, still has a balance in the Treasury. The Commodore is Frederick W. Caruthers of Brooklyn, while George H. Odell, Jr., of this village, is the Vice Commodore of the organization.

Late Manhattan arrivals at the OCEAN AVENUE are Mrs. Paterson and son, H. S. Cortis, H. G. Sanborn, George Trumpler, W. R. Bardell, M. A. Bardell, A. H. Strong, Miss T. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Clark, Master Henry Clark, E. N. Strand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bodkin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Karlsruhe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallach, Wilson Wallach, Miss Madeline Wallach, Mrs. M. Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klein, Miss Julien Klein, Miss Gussie I. Wolfe, Eugene H. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Randall, Miss A. M. Hunt, Miss C. Nathan, George A. Wicks, Mrs. George W. Arnold, G. Arnold, Evelyn Arnold, George Bell, Mrs. Edith Farnsworth, Raymond Farnsworth, A. B. Mohler, W. A. Bell, Mrs. C. Hoster, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fed, and J. A. Ritter.

At the CLIFFTON—Mr. and Mrs. M. Lefferts, James R. Husson, Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Harvey E. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Halliday, Mrs. M. F. Clark, C. A. Doelger, R. D. Lewis, E. O. Byrne, Frederick Jones, M. C. Grady, George Haim, J. Herold Schmidt, D. J. MacDonald, J. R. Everall, L. A. Keason, D. G. Murphy, Mrs. Frances Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hallett, Mrs. A. B. Keshcedd, Miss J. C. V. Keshcedd, Albert C. Keshcedd, G. Bridloe, Miss V. S. Strand, N. F. Canahan, Mrs. C. A. McGuire, D. M. Post, Adelaide Greatorex, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, G. B. Taylor, J. H. Purson, W. Vanamee, and G. H. Gardiner.

DOINGS AT EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—The social activities at the Maidstone Club during the past week would indicate a much more advanced stage of the season than is really the case. While the June showers exerted a retarding effect on the arrival of cottagers and boarding house patrons, the sunshine and warmth of the past month has more than offset its predecessor's drawbacks, and Easthampton is now accommodating a larger Summer colony than ever before.

This week has seen the play of the medal rounds in the handicap golf tournament for the Directors' Cup, the date being two weeks earlier than that for its beginning last year. The Directors' Cup is now on exhibition at the clubhouse. It is intended to offer a prize also in the ladies' golf tournament this season.

A notable party which recently visited Easthampton consisted of six Pennsylvania Railroad officials and William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad. They traveled in Mr. Baldwin's private car, and were the guests of C. E. C. Homan while in the village.

The Ladies' Village Improvement Society is now arranging the preliminaries for the coming midsummer fair, which will occur at Clinton Hall on Aug. 6. Preparations are in progress to make the affair, as heretofore, the crowning social event of the season, the Summer residents always contributing.

LONG BEACH AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 25.—The Bankers' Association of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island held a dinner at the Long Beach Hotel on Wednesday. Group 7 was the section represented, numbering some forty-five banks. Ladies were in the company.

Stephen M. Griswold of the Brooklyn Union, President of the association; Messrs. Hiram R. Smith, Henry E. Atchinson, Charles T. Young, Joseph Dykes, Samuel Smith, Joseph A. Potter, Thomas Youngs, and H. L. Crandall, the Secretary, were among the leaders of the affair.

Major Wallace McFarlane of New York recently had a party of army friends down for a day's fishing. After a morning's sport the party sailed around Long Beach Island, a delightful trip of ten miles on the Atlantic Ocean on one side and ten on still water, bordered by the green shore of Long Island on the other.

Over 600 people were carried on the excursion boats to Point Lookout this week.

Dr. Eugene Fuller of New York, J. R. Ely, William Little, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Beecher, and other cottagers owning private yachts down here are interesting themselves in the erection of a new dock on the bay side of the beach.

Driving parties were numerous this week. Elegant turnouts and riding horses were constantly coming and going from the hotel door all day yesterday. The pedigreed team of E. Swope and the sleek trotter of Mr. Little, driven by his daughter, were much admired.

A tennis match is in progress between Theodore Roosevelt Pell and J. M. Paret. Among the enthusiastic tennis players here are the family of J. R. Wycoff, Albert Ross, the architect; the Mandels, the Misses Taylor, young Mr. Thompson of Brooklyn, and the Hendricksons. Both courts are occupied all day. Tennis seems to have gained over golf here as a sport.

The stained-glass windows in the chancel of the Long Beach Church are being restored, through the interest of the Garden City Cathedral authorities. Mrs. J. W. Mason and family, the families of Mr. Wycoff, G. H. and E. H. Paddocks, W. G. Kellogg, E. Haynes, and the Bebees are among the regular churchgoers of the cottage contingent.

A masquerade, a minstrel show, and a play written by William Pitt Rivers, the master of ceremonies at the hotel, are on the amusement programme and are being rehearsed. Mrs. Milton Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. J. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bacon, and Mr. Fischer of New York and Brooklyn are of practical aid in the entertainments.

Charles Murphy occupies two large suites at the Long Beach hotel. Recorder J. W. Goff and his family are at the Inn.

Some arrivals at the Long Beach Hotel this week from New York are Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Walsh and children, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Castor, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mesdames S. Blum, N. Blum, J. H. Abul, H. F. Clausen, J. H. Schmidt, F. A. Pitcher, William M. Caskell, G. Henderson, Messrs. Henry Cohen, L. Dittenhoefer, Dudley Butler, E. P. Field, F. J. Mansu, E. S. Amooles, D. J. Gautier, Wilson L. Cream, E. S. Van Wyck, William M. Tibbetts, B. Usa, George U. Clausen, Charles Wessell, Arthur Crestodon, T. C. Hart, Oscar Blitz, R. G. Neidlinger, Walter L. Lascelles, Max G. Kaufman, A. B. Caton, J. Hall, M. C. Boynton, A. M. Matthewson, William A. Schmidt, E. H. Grandel, A. Bock, W. L. Warren, J. W. C. Mason, William J. MacMillan, Frank A. Hayes, Morgan C. Hayes, J. L. Wilken, H. W. Bloomer, W. H. Glen, Harvey M. Hall, Dr. A. H. Browne, the Misses Blum, Glenn, Griswold, Virginia Dalrymple, Berry, Grace Higgins, Jennie Williamson, Traescher, Jennie Scharpes, Jessie C. Klein, Wyde, Fishel; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Herz, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frankenthal, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Suares, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Chapin and party, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Day and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Teintor, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. A. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Everett, Messrs. G. W. Phillips, W. C. Lascelles, Rambler Curran, J. F. Makley, J. N. Murray, George H. Spear, George Henderson, A. Reader, the Misses E. M. Cook, Suares, Lyon, Le Morne, Roos, Wagner, McArdle, Hess, McKenzie.

From Brooklyn: Miss Agnes V. Reilly, Miss Edith Reilly, Frank Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. M. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. G. Roos, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Smith, Miss Grunwald, J. J. Racer, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hopkins, Miss C. Coomes, Mrs. T. T. Lewis, William Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Coomes, George H. Thomas, John C. Kerr, Charles McCormick.

CUPID BUSY AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 25.—Automobile parties are becoming very popular at this resort. Several of these parties took a spin to Hempstead during the past week. The typical summer girl of the Rockaways is a predominating feature of these pleasant trips. Tall, with a slender waist and a wealth of dark hair, she stands aloof in a statuesque pose, admired and adored by many a fervent swain. Covering her features is a coat of bronze received from her outdoor battles with the blistering Summer winds. Ere the season ends here many an engagement will be announced. Dan Cupid is on his usual Summer hunt.

Though the weather conditions have been very mild at this resort during the past week there are plenty of bathers who have taken their daily dip in the surf off Caffrey's Beach. Some very pretty and stunning costumes have been seen lately on the beach. Among the most popular colors are Nile green with old gold trimming, and vermilion with a collar and trimming of Naples yellow.

On the arrival of the late afternoon trains the depot grounds are thronged with handsome equipages.

A very enjoyable time was had at the euchre and dance given on last Saturday evening at the Bayswater Yacht Club. Twelve games of euchre were played. The prize winners were Mrs. Stuart Henderson, Mrs. William Graham, Walter N. Sherer, Burton Evertson.

Next Wednesday evening an illuminated lawn fête and vaudeville entertainment will be given at the Edgemere Hotel for the benefit of the Hebrew Sanitarium at Rockaway Beach and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The entertainment will be under the direction of Lew Fields of Weber & Fields. Mr. Fields's children will take part in the affair.

A golf driving contest was held Sunday morning on the grounds of the Ocean Country Club. The contestants had to drive the ball in the face of a strong wind. Cornelius MacGuire won the contest, driving the ball 158 yards 1 foot. Mrs. E. Benjamin won the ladies' contest, driving the ball 100 yards.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard Russell of Manhattan have arrived for the season and are at their cottage on Lawrence Beach.

Miss A. Emory of Boston is the guest of Miss Nellie Hard of Cedarhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Freelander are summering at the Guidel cottage, on Washington Avenue, Cedarhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. David Vandewater have gone to Montauk, L. I., for a two weeks' stay.

Charles Francis Arnold of Jersey City is summering here.

William Scouler and Terrence Sheldon of Brooklyn are among the guests registered at the Park House.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilkenning, who have been summering at the Flagg cottage, on the Causeway, have gone for the season. They will spend the next two months traveling in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Oldner of Brooklyn are occupying for the Summer their handsome cottage at Bayswater.

James G. Bishop and family of Manhattan are spending the Summer season at their cottage, on Greenwood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Harvey of Manhattan are at the Campbell, on Central Avenue.

SPORT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 25.—William C. Whitney, President of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, and popularly known as the Saratoga Racing Association, will reach the United States Hotel early the coming week and enjoy Saratoga life until the termination of the August running meeting. In his opinion, and he is an expert in such matters, the "sport of kings" to be witnessed here next month will be of an exceptionally high grade. Not less than one thousand horses will be quartered on the opening day, Monday, Aug. 3.

The stake events to be run during the meeting make a most imposing list and are announced by the association as follows:

Monday, Aug. 3.—The Ballston Cup, for hunters, $2,000; the Flash, for two-year-olds, $5,000; the Saratoga Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $12,000.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—The Alabama, for three-year-olds, $5,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—The Seneca, for three-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—The Spinaway, for fillies two years old, $14,000.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Overnight events.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—The Saratoga Special, for two-year-olds, estimated value $25,000; the Travers, for three-year-olds, $10,000.

Monday, Aug. 10.—The Catskill, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—The Delaware, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—The United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds, $10,000.

Thursday, Aug. 13.—The Amsterdam, for three-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added.

Friday, Aug. 14.—The Troy, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, $2,500; the Hopeful, for two-year-olds, $25,000; the Saratoga Champion for three-year-olds and upward, $5,000 added.

Monday, Aug. 17.—The Kentucky, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—The Merchants and Citizens', for three-year-olds and upward, $3,000 added.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Kenner, for three-year-olds, $5,000.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—The Albany, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Friday, Aug. 21.—The Huron, for three-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Saturday, Aug. 22.—The Shillelah, for four-year-olds and upward, estimated value $4,000; the Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds, $10,000; the Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, $5,000.

Monday, Aug. 24.—The Mohawk, for three-year-olds, $1,000 added.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—The Champlain, for three-year-olds and upward, $3,000.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—The Adirondack, for two-year-olds, $6,000.

Thursday, Aug. 27.—The Saranac, for three-year-olds, $5,000.

Six races will be given each day, the first to be run at 2:15 P. M. The music is to be supplied by Paul Hennenberg's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Almost every variety of sport will be in evidence here during the coming month. Wrestling is to be added to the general programme, a tournament having been arranged by William A. Elkes, better known to the sporting fraternity as "Pop" Elkes. It will take place in Convention Hall on Aug. 7, 8, 14, 22, and 24. Among some of the strong men to take part will be "Tom" Jenkins, Carl Pons, Clarence Bouldin, "Ed" Atherton, Leo Pardello, "Jim" Parr, "Dan" McLean, George Bothner, and Max Luttbeg.

The polo season was opened on Thursday afternoon by a match between the Albany Polo Club and the Saratoga Polo Club. It took place on the local field. Beginning on Monday next and ending on Aug. 5 will be held the annual contests of the Saratoga Polo Club for the honors of the Sanford, Hitchcock, and Ballston Cups.

Play in due and regular form has been commenced on the links of the Saratoga Golf Club. It began with the qualifying round for the President's Cup, presented by Col. E. M. Green of Troy, the President of the club. Twenty-two competitors entered.

The devotees of lawn tennis may be seen daily at the courts on the golf grounds. A tournament will be arranged for August.

Bowling is being indulged in to a considerable extent.

There has been a rapid increase in the number of arrivals during the past few days, and greater activity is noticeable at all of the hotels and boarding places. Next week will witness the arrival of the vast racing contingent, who will remain here till the 1st of September. The season will gain its height within a few days, and will not wane for several weeks. If all expectations prove true, August will be likely to prove a record-breaker. Aside from a few showers, the weather of the week has smiled kindly on Summer visitors and all outdoor diversions. Dancing and other social functions have proved attractive cards, and the piazza and park concerts have been more largely attended than usual. Reunion dinners of old-time annual visitors have added to the life at the Saratoga Lake roadhouses. Automobile parties are becoming frequent.

The cafés conducted by Canfield and Westcott at the Saratoga and Manhattan Clubs, respectively, have been formally opened for the season.

The Barnum & Bailey show attracted a multitude of people here to-day.

Mrs. Elisabeth Bainforth of New York has bought of Willis M. Wellington of Oxford, Mass., a lot on Madison Avenue here. She is having plans made for a handsome cottage.

J. F. Schorr of Chicago has rented and will occupy the Benedict cottage on Lincoln Avenue during the season. The Wakeley cottage, on Fifth Avenue, has been leased by Thomas Hitchcock of Westbury, L. I.

The commission having charge of the streets has adopted measures to prevent hackmen from soliciting patronage on the streets.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Lies of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, guests of the Grand Union Hotel, were seriously injured in a runaway accident on Tuesday afternoon last.

Sharon Springs Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 25.—Despite the disagreeable wet weather the past week has been a flourishing one for every one at Sharon. The arrivals continue at a record-breaking rate, making the happiness of the hotel men and village people complete, while a variety of indoor entertainments have kept the guests in good humor.

The first of a series of Sunday concerts was given by the Old Fort Plain Brass Band Sunday. It was the intention to have the concert in the park, but owing to the rain it was held on the big piazza of the Sharon House. In addition to the music by the band several solos were sung by John J. Galvin, formerly of New York.

The baseball season was opened here this week by a game between the Pavilion and Village nines, in which the former was victorious. Arrangements have been made for a series of games to be played between the leading clubs of this section. Local nines will use the field between times, so that the baseball fans will be furnished with daily amusement.

J. J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, is a guest at Fether's Hotel.

A concert was given at the Manhattan Monday evening, which was largely attended. Miss Curran of New York divided the honors and applause of the evening with Mrs. Alma Reynolds-Davis, the Pittsburgh soprano. Mrs. Louis Lichtschein of New York was the accompanist.

A pleasant musicale was given at the American on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. Kurth of New York succeeded in carrying off the prize at the card party at the Eldridge Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stott of Stottsville are spending a few weeks at the Pavilion.

Formal hops were held at the Pavilion on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, and on the same nights at the Sharon House. The Union opened it ballroom to the dancers on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

A five-act drama, entitled "The Drunkard's Dream," was given at the Manhattan Monday evening. The audience was large and very enthusiastic.

A large progressive whist party was given at the Pavilion Wednesday evening.

Charles H. Fargo of the Wells, Fargo & Company Express is at the Sharon House.

Amongst the late arrivals are the following:

PAVILION—From New York: Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Castelberg, Miss Stella Castelberg, Miss Carolyn Meyers, Jacob Freure and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer, E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schlesstein, L. Schlesstein, Miss Flora Schlesstein, C. A. Johnson, Miss Flora Oppenheimer, Samuel Cohn, Max Osterberg, Mrs. E. Bissell, Miss Doris Bissell, E. F. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohn, Julius H. Cohn, Mrs. M. Storrie, Joseph Swan, Henry E. Oppenheimer, H. Dollenheim, Mrs. H. Dollenheim, Samuel Walham, M. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. James Weller and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kassel and family, Samuel Hand, D. R. Pettit, W. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simbuson, Miss Simbuson, Miss N. Simbuson, Mrs. A. Simon, H. A. Parker, Dr. H. Rodman, Mrs. E. Blumenthal.

THE SHARON HOUSE—From New York: M. R. Broomhall, Mr. and Mrs. William Ulmer, Miss C. Meitzler, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rudolph, S. Uhlman, Maurice Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. George Baum, Mrs. C. Hirsch, the Misses Hirsch, Miss Blanche Renovard, Mrs. P. J. McManus, Herman Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Harburger, and Walter S. Harburger.

David Wilcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, accompanied by a party of railroad officials, spent Thursday in Sharon Springs.

FINE DAYS AT WATER GAP.

Many Guests Take Advantage of the Exceptionally Fine Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 25.—This resort has enjoyed a prosperous week. The guests have been many and the weather has been exceptionally pleasant. Many of the visitors have been spending much of their time at the bathing beach or enjoying the excellent boating afforded by the Delaware.

The golf links of the Caldeno Golf Club have been in constant use during the week. The evenings have brought much gayety. Each house rendered special musical programmes, and dancing has been very popular.

James G. Miller of Brooklyn is sojourning in the mountains, and is quartered at the Central House.

Miss Marks of New York is a guest at the New Arlington House.

Harold V. Brown of New York is spending his vacation in rowing, bathing, and tennis. He is registered at the Glenwood.

Charles H. Still and son of New York are touring this part of the country in an automobile, and are making the Kittatinny their headquarters for a week or ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Gerke are spending their vacation at the Glenwood.

C. D. Eaton and family of Berwick are registered at this resort for the season.

Among the many guests who have registered recently at the Water Gap House are Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bouche, son and daughter, of Paris, France; Col. and Mrs. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, and Mrs. Moore, all of New York City.

P. M. Goodrich, a well-known clubman of New York, is a guest at the Central House.

Mrs. J. Simpson of New York City is among the guests at the River View House.

Miss Miller of New York is spending much of her time on the tennis courts connected with the Glenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruth of New York are quartered at the Delaware House.

E. M. Edinger of New York is among the recent arrivals at the Water Gap House.

Miss E. G. Ferres of New York is enjoying the bathing beach connected with the River View House.

Miss B. Handel and sister are quartered at the Central House for the greater part of the season.

MOUNT POCONO.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 25.—The many guests in this resort have enjoyed a very pleasant week, and outdoor sports of all kinds have been well patronized. The arrivals throughout this entire mountain section are numerous, some of the hotels being now filled to their capacity. Judging from the bookings of all the houses, this month will be a most successful one in the history of this resort.

The Misses Hayes, who are quartered at the Montanesca, held the tennis championship among the ladies of that house.

William H. Thompson of New York is enjoying the sights of the Pocono Mountains and the comforts of the Mount Pleasant House.

Robert H. Rose and family of New York are guests at the Fairview House.

Mr. and Mrs. George Flagg, Miss A. Flagg, Paul M. Flagg, and George L. Flagg have arrived at this resort and have registered at the Montanesca for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Action of New York are registered at the Pocono Mountain House for the balance of the season.

J. A. Barnett and family of New York City are at the New Forest House.

Mrs. C. C. Phillips has arrived in this resort and has brought with her a handsome trap. Her daughter, Mrs. Sjerman Boujher, is a noted whip. They are registered at the Swiftwater House.

George A. Cade of New York is at the Belmont House.

Miss Levin of New York is a guest at the Clairmont House.

STROUDSBURG BALL GAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 25.—There has been a great influx of arrivals during the past week. The chief point of attraction has been the park of the Athletic Association, where several professional games of ball were contested. The links of the Highland Golf Club have also been well patronized, as there are many golfers of considerable skill among the guests at the hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walton of Brooklyn are at the Highland Dell.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are touring this part of the country in a carriage and are making the Burnett House their headquarters for a week or perhaps two.

C. E. Allison of New York is enjoying the sights of the old town and the comforts of one of the popular resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Powell, Jr., of Brooklyn are guests at the Prospect House.

Joseph Peterson of New York is sojourning at this resort for a few weeks.

Miss Barnard of New York is registered for a short time at the Berwick Inn.

FISHING GOOD AT BUSHKILL.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., July 25.—This resort has long been popular because of the excellent fishing which it affords. This season is claimed to be the best in the memory of several of the oldest anglers. At Bach's River House the guests report many large catches. The women as well as the men have grown quite expert with the rod.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hiller and family of New York are enjoying a vacation at the Ridge View House.

Mrs. Cerf, sister, and niece, of Brooklyn, are among the latest arrivals at the Mountain View House.

Mrs. Ingliss and family arrived in this resort Wednesday and have taken up their quarters at the Peters House for the season.

Mrs. J. E. Halloway and son and Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell of Paris are among recent arrivals here.

Louis J. Anger is a guest at the Bonny Mead Farm.

D. J. Barret, the champion swimmer of Atlantic City, is training at this resort for future races.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It is axiomatic that when bed rock is reached whatsoever is thereafter builded up has at least the merit of a solid foundation. On these premises, the stock market is rapidly approaching, if already it has not arrived at, an approximately safe position. In the week that has just passed the atmosphere, speculatively at least, in the financial district has been considerably cleared by the failures that have been announced, regrettable though they are. To the extent of these failures the market may be said to be selling "ex-mystery"—and it will not be denied that the mystery of the prolonged and, in the opinion of many people, unreasonable decline, has been very great. What now is known is that by reason of over extensions in one form or another two great houses have gone down. Identified with one of these was the most expert market manipulator and biggest single operator in the Street. Presumably, therefore, a great deal of the recent selling has been for the account of this operator and of the house with which he was associated—for with them a line of 100,000 shares would be as nothing. Whether or not all the "lame ducks" are removed remains to be seen and is likely to be disclosed this week. It is not well to take too gloomy or pessimistic a view of the situation, but it would be merely to ignore the facts if it were not here set out that there is some further danger of trouble. It can only be hoped that over Sunday the efforts making to stave off additional failures will be successful.

One might write a very great deal that is true and a very great deal that is either false or fanciful in respect to these failures and the reasons, real or reputed, for them. Personal enmities, an endeavor to dislodge certain pool stock, a "conspiracy" of great interests to break the market whatever the cost, dissensions within the firms themselves, the refusal of an important ally to make good when called upon to protect pool stock—these are but a few of the suggestions that might be thrown out. But when all is said and done the matter seems to simmer down to the one issue that, whether or not they were wantonly and maliciously attacked, the firms in question were guilty of Wall Street's present besetting sin, the tieing themselves up in this and that syndicated and other stock. If they were vulnerable they made themselves so; as, unfortunately, too many other people have done, not alone in the financial district, but the country over. It is the story now so long harped upon of overspeculation and overextension of credits, and in its application it is not confined to Stock Exchange houses solely. Merchants and manufacturers, bankers and railroads—not all, it is true, but many—seem to have plunged into excesses of one form or another. It was, as it were, that the Wall Street speculative mania raging these several years had spread to the business and banking community. Hence it is that from many parts of the country come reports of consolidations and syndicates, whose managers are sore perplexed as to the means successfully to finance them. It will be fortunate if the season's crops turn out as well as now they promise. With this added wealth of the earth and the fresh stimulus given to business in consequence the problem confronting these men will be simplified and certainly made easier.

It may be that when that time shall come and those conditions are realized Wall Street will not longer be obliged to wait for the appearance of a Moses who shall lead it out of the wilderness of despair and low prices into the promised land overflowing with the milk and honey of higher quotations. In the interim, however, it probably must possess its soul in peace. The spirit of many leaders may be willing, but the flesh is weak—weak for the plain but none the less certain reason that the decline of the last six or eight months has left them richer, it may be, in experience, but poorer in worldly goods and in the possession of these great essentials—cash and credit—without which no speculative campaign can successfully be waged. It may well be questioned, indeed, in a consideration of the present position of certain of the one-time leaders, if their great loss has been, not in the mere forced relinquishment of money which once they possessed, actually or on paper, but rather in the loss of their prestige and standing before the financial and commercial community. Certain it is that there is less bowing down than in recent times before the former leaders. The change is hardly astonishing.

Coming to a consideration of more general matters it may be said that however blue Wall Street is, the general situation—and this despite the overextension referred to—is encouraging and assuring. London is buying heavily of our stocks at this level and reducing to that extent our indebtedness abroad; investment issues are down to so low a level that, present earnings considered, they must be regarded as distinctly cheap; and the business outlook is good. As Bradstreet's puts it, "stock market liquidation ignores but does not conceal improvement in the corn and cotton crops, a change for the better in industrial conditions and a continued cheerful feeling in Western and Southwestern trade circles." Dun's, along the same lines, says that "the tenor of dispatches from nearly every section of the country indicates that there is less than the customary midsummer dullness in business," and that everywhere confidence in the future is growing. From the railroad managers come reports of almost too much business, with suggestions of not enough cars to move the traffic offered and offering in the wheat and corn districts. Railroad earnings continue steadily to increase—as witness the published reports of 109 roads up to the end of May showing a net increase in May of $4,960,000, and for eleven months of $13,250,000, while in the case of the eleven roads whose fiscal year has just ended—that is, on June 30—a net increase is reported of $5,349,000. This, surely, is not warrant for pessimism or for other than belief that when Wall Street "finds itself" prices will not long stay at this level. It can hardly be doubted, in this connection, that the increase on the Erie first preferred dividend would have been made at this time did not the Directors and managers of that corporation feel hopeful of the future. The increase ordered must be regarded as a vote of confidence in the outlook.

Nor is the money situation as bad as on the surface appears, though it must be confessed that the persistent failure of loans to contract in the face of the heavy stock market liquidation is not encouraging. Neither is it easily explained except by suggestions that might not look well in print. But apart from the loans, the supply of cash is steadily growing larger at this centre and should shortly be augmented by fresh receipts of Klondike gold and, mayhap, by importations of gold from Europe. That these importations are not improbable is generally agreed—The London Statist indeed frankly stating that it expects them. As The Statist puts it, "inasmuch as the shipments of produce from the United States to this side are likely to be large, it is possible that New York, instead of shipping gold as it is now doing to the Continent, will be able to take gold from this side. * * * It is a long time since prices of securities in the United States were as attractive as they now are, and it is possible that the lowness of quotations of railway securities will tempt investors both in this country and on the Continent. Hence it is possible that the money needed to finance the crops will be found by European investors, and that no serious liquidation of loans in the Autumn will be necessary." Which may be respectfully commended to the attention of bears and bulls alike.

In one sense James R. Keene's statement to the reporters, following the failure of his son-in-law's firm, is characteristic of the man. The veteran operator alludes to his losses—and they are not insignificant—as merely "flea bites." In another respect the statement is one that would be expected last and least from such a man as Mr. Keene. "When Steel preferred is selling at 68," laments Mr. Keene, "is it any wonder that I refused to help my son-in-law any longer?" With the answer it is perhaps not necessary to concern one's self here; but it may not be impertinent nor yet untimely to say that in not a few quarters the belief is that to Mr. Keene individually and to the Steel Trust syndicate managers generally is due in large measure the present fate of the trust's preferred stock, buffeted down and about at a price which, if earnings do not lie and deceive, is low. It is a matter of record that the Steel Underwriting Syndicate—established ostensibly to carry through the merger—employed Mr. Keene to manipulate the stocks of the corporation and to establish and find a market for them at prices that would show to the managers a profit. That he did his work well is known of all and is amply attested by the immense dividends paid to the syndicate members on their cash subscription of $25,000,000. The public, investment and speculative alike, bought—and at prices far above those now prevailing, influenced thereto by the many and hopeful utterances of officials and the excellent earnings statements put out. The syndicate was in clover. Of a sudden the stocks began to drop. The syndicate members, appealed to, generously assured everybody that everything was all right. Still the stocks fell—and the syndicate members became reticent. Even Mr. Keene was less communicative. Shortly it became noised about that that gentleman's contract as pool manager and manipulator had ceased and that, the public having "gotten aboard"—it was not put that way in official quarters—the stocks would have to take care of themselves. They have been doing that lately, but they have not being doing it well. They have been hastily making new low records, and the lower they have fallen the less confidence the public has had in them. It now clearly is seen how wholly artificial the market on them had been, and how great a part was played by the desire of insiders to dispose of some if not all of their surplus stocks at the top. This is not a pleasant way of putting it, but the conclusion can scarcely be avoided that it is the fact.

Worse still, at a time when uneasiness is in the air and confidence is shaken, the once voluble managers have nothing to say. Rumors of a reduction in the common stock dividend have been rife, yet neither Mr. Morgan nor any official has seen fit to give it denial over his own name. The explanation is that the management does not care to forecast what may happen in the future. This is an explanation that does not explain, especially when it is recalled that even before the formation of the corporation assurance was given that dividends would be paid on the common stock at once—this, it is understood, in satisfaction of the demands of certain prominent interests in some of the constituent companies. If so much were assured, then surely it is not impossible for the managers of the corporation to know enough of its condition now to come out with a frank statement of intention and condition other than the vague "unofficial" utterances which are anything but satisfactory. If dividends on the common stock ought never to have been begun it would be better to confess it so; if they have been warranted, and their continuation seems reasonably assured, this also should be stated. It is neither fair nor honest at this time to abandon or ignore the public who became stockholders at higher prices. The preferred stock, whose low price Mr. Keene deprecates, might not be so low were the same policy of "taking the public into the syndicate's confidence" pursued now as was followed some months ago.

RAILROAD BORROWINGS.

Some of the Loans That Have Recently Been Contracted and How They Are Regarded.

Only a few years ago, and before Wall Street's industrial and railroad financiers had entered on the stock market celebration, from which they are now trying to recover, Samuel R. Callaway, then President of the New York Central Railroad, in the annual financial review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, expressed the opinion that one reason why the railroads of the country, during the year then to come, should be able to continue to earn fixed charges and dividends and to lay by a penny or two for a rainy day, was that the capitalization of the roads had been brought down to rock bottom by the reorganizations which followed the period of depression through which the country had then only just passed.

To-day, after bond issues have followed bond issues, stock increases have come upon stock increases, capitalizations have for the moment apparently reached, if not passed, the maximum which in the opinion of many people is conformable with a fairly healthy condition of the financial markets, and the railroads which a few years ago, on a rock-bottom basis, saw no difficulties ahead, find it necessary to resort to the issue of notes in enormous quantities to finance either purchases of new lines, perhaps at still exaggerated valuations, or to make improvements which in some cases are probably imperative.

In the private affairs of men it is not generally considered conduct worthy of approval if a man, already heavily in debt, assumes still greater liabilities for the sake of purchasing articles which he has been able to get along without, and there is no reason why different judgment should be rendered on corporations. It is a claim, which is not made only by laymen, that some of the improvements carried on by the railroads have been and still are far too lavish and exceed even liberal expenditures for necessary betterments. This, of course, does not apply to such improvements as those contemplated in this city by the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads, which these companies would probably not now be permitted to give up.

The majority of the notes issued since the beginning of this year by railroads are not, however, for improvements for which there is a wide public demand. The following table shows those note issues which have come to public knowledge during the present year, exclusive of notes issued to pay for new equipment, generally known as car trust certificates:

Lake Shore	$25,000,000	1 year	5%
Pennsylvania	35,000,000	6 months	4½
Lake Shore	2,000,000	1 year	5
Rock Island	3,500,000	5 years	4
Lake Shore	6,000,000	3 years	5
Burlington	5,000,000	7½ months	5
Union Pacific	10,000,000	1½ years	5
Total	$86,500,000		

Of this amount, the $35,000,000 Pennsylvania notes have been liquidated by the recent stock issue, leaving $51,500,000 still to be taken up. Of this amount, only a very small part was issued to pay for improvements, approximately not more than $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The Lake Shore notes were issued to purchase an interest in Hocking Valley, Reading, and a small road. The Rock Island notes were issued to pay for the purchase of a Texas line from the Southern Pacific, and the Union Pacific notes are to be used in making acquisitions the nature of which is guarded as an absolute secret. These notes will all have to be taken up, most of them during the next year and a half, the Union Pacific notes falling due shortly after the next Presidential election. Of course they will be added to the capitalization of the roads, and most of the companies have now bonds in their treasuries available for the purpose of taking up the notes.

The question then arises whether the requirements next year will not be just as heavy as they were this year for similar purposes. If so, and it is not unlikely that they will, it is simply a question of how long this financing can be kept up before it ceases to be profitable for anybody. At the end of that period it is reasonably certain that dividends will have to be cut in order to enable the roads to keep out of receivers' hands by paying the increased interest on the increased bond and note issues, unless, of course, there should be an upheaval of the experience of the last two years, which show that the increases in gross earnings are not in proportion to the increases in net earnings.

The explanation is made by the managers of the railroads which have issued these notes that it is preferable to issue notes instead of bonds at this time because the interest basis of a railroad's credit might be seriously and permanently impaired by the issue of bonds at the present market prices. This is an explanation which does not receive the undivided approval of prominent bankers. One of these, in refutation of this argument, pointed out that the listing of the usual $1,500,000 Union Pacific prior liens and as indicated that the Union Pacific had been able to sell, without impairing its credit, these bonds for improvements and purchases, as provided for by the terms of the mortgage of 1896. The bonds are said to have been sold at 100.50 and 100.25, which would go to show that a well-established bond issue like that of the Union Pacific could still find a ready market without any sacrifice in price.

THE STEEL TRUST STOCKS

The Break in the Securities Though Disquieting Not Due in any Sense to Poor Business—Large Earnings and a Substantial Surplus.

There is no industrial enterprise in this country, probably none in the world, whose securities are more widely distributed than those of the United States Steel Corporation. In its report issued rather more than three months ago the statement was made that on March 31, 1903, there were 31,799 holders of the preferred stock and 26,830 holders of the common, not including subscriptions for preferred stock by 27,379 employes, under the plan offered them in December last. Here there is seen a grand total of 86,008 people having a pecuniary interest in a concern which so far has made none but favorable reports of its earnings and its prospects, but whose securities have been tumbled on the market lately as though they were little better than waste paper.

To say that the result has been disquiet, developing into fear and alarm, is to state the simple truth, for it has been through no action of ninety-nine out of a hundred of the holders of Steel shares that the demoralization and sacrifice have been brought about, nor, as far as can be seen, can it be traced to any development affecting the company itself. This latter, in particular, should be borne in mind, and until there is some substantial evidence that trouble has been experienced or that trouble lies ahead holders of the shares would do well to keep their wits about them and not be led into throwing over what seemingly is still good property.

Such events as have lately taken place on the Stock Exchange are rare. Such events as took place last year and before are rare. To adopt the Street view, based on certain indications from the trading in the Steel shares, many of those who were suddenly put into possession of large blocks in exchange for interest in concerns amalgamated, and others who had acquired other large blocks almost as easily—in some cases more so—found the need of money, to take care of other securities on a falling market, so pressing that Steel was jettisoned to save the craft they were endeavoring to keep afloat. All this may be only plausible, but prices have told a story which must hang on something, and this has been the most convenient peg. If it is the right peg it goes without saying that actual values have not suffered, though quotations have fallen. Also that holders of the Steel shares should possess themselves with patience and not give way to hysteria. The movement has been helped by bear activity and aggressiveness, but this is only natural, and moreover should have in it something to add to assurance.

Of course there are always possibilities not easily gauged. Something may turn up to prove that there was rottenness in the substructure, and that the crumbling in the price of the stocks simply preceded—or discounted, as the Street calls it—an untoward revelation. Generally, however, there are signs, familiar and readable, which give at least an inkling of what is in the wind. In this case observation fails to detect anything construable into signals of danger or even of warning. In the current of business affairs of any concern there will always be fluctuations. In the current of those of the United States Steel Corporation there have been such fluctuations, but none of a character out of the ordinary, none whose results have elicited other than favorable comment. The moment is opportune to note what they were, taking the risk of thrashing old straw, for the sake of the conclusions to be drawn at a time when the Steel shares have held the centre of the stage and have retired in confusion, bewildering to all those interested in the welfare of the corporation represented.

For the year ending Dec. 31 last the report showed a balance of net earnings of $108,534,374, and it showed earned for the stocks the sum of $90,306,524. Now, while the stocks are of enormous volume, and call for a heavy disbursement to meet 7 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common, the available balance was still large. Dividends of $56,052,867 left a surplus of $34,253,657. What there is on the face of this to indicate selling prices for the common stock to yield from 16 to 18 per cent. it is in order for some one to explain. It may be noted that the company reported for 1902 an undivided surplus, corrected to exclude property account, of $77,874,597, and it told of current assets $165,000,000 in excess of current liabilities. In the assets cash figures for $50,162,172, or about two and one-half years' common stock dividends.

Further: Earnings for six months of the current year were published less than three weeks ago, showing an accumulation of $45,062,050 for dividends. In the dividend balance a decrease was indicated amounting to less than $3,500,000. As there were only nominal changes in the dividends paid, the surplus sustained a like shrinkage, but as even then the margin was $17,000,000 there was a satisfactory exhibit. Comparison with a boom period and the fact that the six months this year embraced such troublesome incidents as freight blockades and delayed deliveries of raw material and finished goods are legitimate reasons to offer for the decrease.

Now, there have been declining tendencies in the iron markets, and prices have been shaded for some products of the Steel Corporation, but even these have not been regarded by trade authorities as holding threatening consequences. They bring with them compensatory effects. Value of business on hand has been stated as sufficient to keep every establishment employed to the full well into the new year.

Where, then, is the trouble with the corporation if the low prices of the stocks are to be regarded as having a foundation other than that solely traceable to the difficulties and forced liquidation of some large holders? Could these have produced the declines, even aided by bear pressure, but for some hidden unfavorable factor? Is it reasonable to suppose that the financing of the corporation, including the recent stock conversion, is at the bottom of all or part of the disturbance?

Answer stands out only in records of the corporation. Outside of the inner circles one man's judgment of their truthfulness is as good as another's. Checks for dividends would not be distributed were there no funds to meet them. Dividends have been declared as to the preferred stock for Aug. 15, and as to the common for Sept. 30. No one has suggested that checks for these will not be sent out or that they will not be met when presented for payment. Considering the extent to which interest is scattered in the Steel stocks, the uneasiness which has naturally resulted from recent price declines, and the nature of some of the rumors spread to account for the latter, it would be scarcely more than a public duty for an authoritative statement to be made bearing on such of the latter as have reflected upon the credit of the corporation and raised the question of its ability to meet its stockholders with their declared share of declared profits. If there is nothing to hide there can be no reason for hesitation to perform a simple act which the reputation of those concerned, no less than the situation which has developed, seems to call for. As to whther the Steel Corporation in the first instance was justified in commencing dividends on its common shares opinion is divided. Having adopted that policy, and having shown by its statements that what was paid had been earned, its stocks have been bought in good faith by thousands who are not experts at analyzing corporation accounts, but who take plain statements at their face value. These should be protected. The point which the average holder is interested in is not any debatable one as to this or that feature of capitalization, but the direct one as to whether the company makes truthful reports of its earnings. An attempt has been made to shake his confidence in this respect, and the markets have not come to his aid, but have sustained the attacking party.

It may be well for stockholders to bear in mind that the country's activities give small indications of a trend away from prosperous conditions, that the steel and iron industry is one of the largest factors in the aggregate of industrial enterprise, and that when conditions do change, and when in iron and steel they are such as to spell actual adversity for the United States Steel Corporation, the latter will have many companions among institutions whose profits no longer allow of dividend distribution on existing basis. At present the outlook is encouraging at all points.

BANK LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

An Answer to the London and Other Critics Who Profess Alarm Because Loans Exceed Deposits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that the loans of the Clearing House banks generally exceed their deposits is very often mentioned as an unfavorable condition of the banks. The London Economist of July 4 contained an article on the subject, and it considers the relative proportion between loans and deposits as unfortunate. The London Times, writing on the same subject, says on July 18 that the excess of loans is "an ominous feature," and in a second article, in its issue of July 20, it uses the following language in discussing the same point: "The fact * * * is a fresh indication of the confused views on banking and finance widely held in the United States." Both these articles were cabled to you.

Now what are the real facts? There are fifty-six banks in the Clearing House, and an examination of the weekly statement of July 18 shows the following condition:

Number of banks whose loans exceed deposits by a million or more	11
Number of banks whose loans exceed deposits by more than half a million, but less than a million	5
Number of banks whose loans are less than deposits by a million or more	14
Number of banks whose loans are less than deposits, where the difference ranges between half a million and less than one million	7
Number of banks whose loans and deposits are about evenly balanced, the difference either way ranging from $10,000 to $460,000	19

This statement shows that there are only sixteen banks which are assumed to be in a weakened condition by reason of their inflated loan account, but an examination of the assets and liabilities of these very same banks reveals the interesting fact that they are the strongest and safest of our banking institutions. For comparison I have selected three banks of each kind, one kind showing an excess of loans over deposits, and the other showing a considerable excess of deposits over loans; as far as possible the same type and calibre of banks are represented in the following comparative tables, and particular attention is called to the proportion of capital and surplus:

TABLE A.

Name of Bank.	Capital, Incl. Surplus.	Cash Reserve.
Chemical National	$7,759,100	$5,905,600
Imp. & Trad. National	8,126,600	4,892,000
National City	40,828,400	31,862,400
Total	$56,714,100	$42,658,000

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cap'l to Liabi's.
Chemical National		$7,759,100	$5,905,600
Imp. & Trad.	22,259,000	19,293,000	1 to 2.4
Nat'l City	138,293,900	110,043,900	1 to 2.9
Total	$179,575,700	$161,139,000	*2.8

*Average.

The loans of these three banks exceed the deposits by $18,436,700.

The loans of these three banks exceed the deposits by $18,436,700.

The following, Table B, shows three representative banks with loans considerably below deposits:

TABLE B.

Name of Bank.	Capital, Incl. Surplus.	Cash Reserve.
Merchants' National	$3,407,200	$3,448,700
Corn Exchange	$5,320,800	$7,725,000
Hanover National	9,398,800	15,392,800
Total	$18,126,800	$26,566,500

	Loans.	Deposits.	Cap'l to Liabi's.
Merchants'	$11,953,500	$13,382,200	1 to 3.9
Corn Ex'ge	25,438,000	30,465,000	1 to 5.7
Hanover	45,640,700	54,467,900	1 to 5.8
Total	$83,032,200	$98,315,100	*5.1

*Average.

The loans of these three banks are less than deposits by $15,282,900.

Judging only by the relative proportion of loans to deposits, as our home and foreign critics do, the three banks represented in Table B are by far stronger than those in Table A, but a further examination will show that they are not. In the first place, the banks in the first table have capital and surplus equal to over 35 per cent. of their deposits, while capital and surplus of the banks in the second table represents a little less than 20 per cent. of the deposits, or, as shown in the tables, the proportion in one case is equal to 1 to 2.8, and in the other case 1 to 5.1. This condition does not affect either of the banks named; they are all strong, sound, and well managed institutions, the only difference being that the three banks named in Table A have a very large capital and surplus of their own, part of which they are lending out on interest. No sane man would suppose that the National City Bank would leave $14,000,000 of its capital, in addition to its cash reserve of $32,000,000, idle and unprofitable in its vaults because some financial writer with a confused mind thinks that loans and deposits should balance each other, regardless of the fact whether a bank has a large or a small capital. The three banks represented in Table B show that their loans are $15,282,900 less than their deposits, but that does not improve their soundness; these banks, like all the others, have to keep 25 per cent. cash reserve, and after that is put aside they have no means left to lend any more money.

It cannot be expected that foreign financial writers should be thoroughly familiar with our banking system, which is so different from that of any other country, and their erroneous judgment of the meaning of our weekly bank statement is still more excusable when we consider that even some of our New York papers have been guilty of the same mistake.

I believe that my view of the matter is absolutely correct, and if you will publish this letter your readers will be enlightened on a subject in regard to which many of them may have been misinformed; furthermore, they will not put much weight on the opinions of our London critics as far as this subject is concerned. G. L.

New York, July 20, 1903.

HEAVY FOREIGN LOANS.

Large Borrowings Made by New York Last Week of French, English, and German Capital — The Exchange Operations.

In the international money markets the feature of the week has been the immense borrowing by New York of French, English and, to a certain extent, German capital—borrowing which has been participated in by stock brokers, merchant bankers, and corporations, in fact by all those who need ready cash for carrying on business and who realize how much cheaper it can be obtained through the medium of the foreign exchanges than at home. It is true that the easier tendency in time money which prevailed in this centre at the end of the week made it very nearly as cheap to borrow money for 60 and 90 days here as abroad, but there is a speculative element in making certain foreign loans whereby the borrower stands to profit by fluctuations in exchange, and this is a factor which appeals to many who are willing to trust their judgment as to the course of the exchange market, and expect to "cover" their loans when they fall due at a rate of exchange which will make the loan cost them little or nothing.

Of course not all foreign borrowing is carried on on such a speculative basis. In very many, if not most, cases the borrower buys for forward delivery—that is to say, for delivery at the time at which he will have to pay off his loan—the demand draft with which to pay it off. He therefore knows at the very start just what the loan is going to cost him. But in many cases the "cover" is never provided for until the loan falls due, in which case the borrower takes his chances on the market. He may be able to get his demand draft very cheap, making the loan cost him little more than the commission he has to pay on it, or he may have the market go against him, in which case, when he covers, it may be at such a rate for the exchange that the transaction will have cost him more than if he had made a simple time loan from one of the city banks. As a rule, however, borrowers who secure funds by means of sterling loans are very familiar with the exchange markets, and as the general course of exchange, high in the Spring and low in the Fall, can be counted on with a reasonable degree of certainty, loans which are made at this time can usually be covered profitably when they mature. This is especially true of ninety-day loans made about the present time, which run off during the height of the export season, when it is almost a certainty that commercial bills drawn against our large shipments of cotton and grain will be on the market for sale in large volume, a condition which naturally results in low prices for bankers' demand drafts.

To many of the Wall Street community not familiar with the mechanism of foreign exchange the method of effecting these foreign loans which were so much talked about last week is very much of a mystery. It seems to be generally understood that the placing of foreign loans is accompanied by the issuing by our bankers of long bills drawn upon their various European correspondents, and that borrowers to whom these bills are issued sell them in the open market and have the use of the proceeds until the long bills fall due on the other side, at which time they must provide demand bills with which to pay them. But the question which has been frequently heard in the Street since the subject of these foreign loans came into prominence is, "Where does the 'loan' part of the transaction come in? The long bills are issued in New York and sold in New York, and before they fall due payment with which to meet them must be provided by the borrower in New York; the foreign banker doesn't have to pay out any money at all. How does he 'loan' the amount?"

To understand clearly the theory of a sterling loan it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that the New York banker who issues the bills is simply acting as the agent of the banker abroad upon whom these bills are drawn. The best way in which to understand just how this transaction constitutes an out-and-out loan from a banker in, say, London to a borrower in New York is to follow up the course of the loan bills in an actual transaction.

The bills drawn in sterling are issued to the borrower, who sells them and has the use of the proceeds, being out of the transaction for ninety days. The banker who buys the bills from him remits them to his London correspondent with instructions to have them "accepted" by the banker upon whom they are drawn and then discounted at the most favorable rate. As soon as the banker upon whom these bills are drawn "accepts" them he makes himself liable for their payment at maturity. Consequently he demands that collateral be deposited with him or with his agent in New York to insure his receiving money from New York in time to meet payment of these long bills he has accepted when they fall due. In the meantime the London correspondent of the New York banker who originally bought the loan bills from the borrower has had the accepted bills discounted and receives the proceeds in sterling with which he credits the account of the American banker who remitted him the bills. As the transaction stands now, the original borrower in New York has the use for ninety days of money which he did not have before, while the banker in London who bought the bills in the discount market has just that amount of capital tied up for ninety days. The same amount of money has been tied up in London as has been set free in New York. No actual money has been sent from the lender to the borrower, but the former has transferred to the latter the right to draw checks, transferred to him his credit, "loaned" him his credit.

Of course not all foreign borrowing is carried on in this way. It is reported, for instance, that a very large part of the $40,000,000 Pennsylvania loan in the beginning of the year as well as a part of the $10,000,000 loan just negotiated by the Union Pacific was "placed abroad." While it is, of course, impossible to state exactly what methods were employed in financing these transactions, it is presumable that the notes which were issued were simply purchased by the foreigners through their American agents, who debited the amount they paid out to the account of the foreign purchasers at the current rates for exchange, recouping themselves by drawing drafts upon the foreign houses. In this way demand exchange is brought directly on the market for sale, and operations of this kind almost invariably result in weakness in rates. It is practically the same operation as that in which foreign houses buy bonds or long-term obligations in this market. It is to the presence of these security and loan bills that bankers attribute the present price of exchange, sterling being very low for this season of the year. F. E.

NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM

THE EXPANDING BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY SEEKING FOR CAPITAL TO PUT TO PROFITABLE USES.

Admitting that the security markets were unsettled owing to other causes, admitting also that they were in a nervous condition, the spectacle witnessed has been an impressive one that disturbance and tension could be greatly increased by the appearance of one or two railroads of good reputation as borrowers of money. All things considered the amounts asked for by Union Pacific, Burlington, and other petitioners have not been large. If the Pennsylvania's preponderating demands be taken in there are facts to prove that even there the sum has not been excessive. It is of startling proportions only because the supply has been sapped, only because with tremendous energies pressing upon the country's activities we have the poorest way of coming up to emergencies. So, it seems, there must be convulsions; no matter whether reasons be good and sufficient for certain projects calling for the use of money the markets for that commodity must be upset and business conditions generally thrown out of gear. Every year, with the regularity of the seasons, money is wanted to meet the needs of millions of crop raisers. The period is approached with fear and trembling, and the greater the crops and the better the indications of prosperity the greater the consternation as to how the cash is to be provided—the confession being that we are giants in productive power, but pigmies in the capacity to meet fluctuating conditions. We see somewhat similar phenomena at least twice a year when there must be preparation made by banks to meet half-yearly disbursements which have grown in volume with the increase in prosperity, but which still fall foul of the same antiquated machinery for taking care of them.

Such borrowing as has lately appeared has been untimely. It would have been untimely a few weeks ago; untimely six months ago. It may be more embarrassing now, as the mood of bankers is not an accommodating one, and the purse strings are drawn in readiness for an opening ceremony due later on, when the West sends out its usual call. There are a multitude of considerations, of course, surrounding the question, but it may be doubted whether anything better than the incidents alluded to could be imagined, calculated more forcibly to press home upon our legislators the country's demand, not alone its need, for such changes in the laws as will facilitate expansion and contraction of the currency. Argument and comment have been made ad nauseum on the subject. Wall Street has been the under dog in much that has taken place, but it is not Wall Street's ills alone which cry out for alleviation. Nor are the latter the supreme consideration. When legitimate trade and commerce, the Nation's broad activities, are hampered—harassed even—there can be no doubt as to where the greater portion of the healing balm is wanted.

Money supplies have been added to. In the last half dozen years $730,000,000 has been injected into the currency—a goodly sum. The total might be doubled and the trouble only be accentuated. There has taken place a tremendous forging of industrial output, but the currency which should grow more submissive to this expansion and facilitate its progress, has remained rigid and oppressive. In 1897, to go back again for a few more comparisons, the anxiety of the 1896 elections had been succeeded by that calming of fear and relief from alarm which portended a forthcoming bending of energies and the renaissance of enterprise. No one knew when conditions would call a halt and reaction would put in an appearance. There was much guessing; many guessers. A year, two years, three years passed, and the tide would not turn. It has maintained its flow. Our railroads earned $1,122,000,000 gross in the year to June 30, 1897. They will show $1,800,000,000 for the year to June 30 last. For 1902 the total was $1,726,000,000, and the increase will be nearer $200,000,000 than the $174,000,000 required to make up the figure stated. There were little more than nine and one-half million tons of iron produced in 1897, nearly eighteen million tons last year, and estimates say twenty-one million tons this year.

Railroads have wanted millions of money to take care of all the new business. They must have millions more unless business is to let up. Nobody wants business to let up, but everybody would like the roads to be able to have proper needs met without the accompaniment of a spasm in the money market or a shiver from end to end in the markets for securities. They have made large profits from their larger business. As compared with 1897 the late year may not unlikely indicate an increase of $260,000,000 in net earnings. Increase up to 1902 was $240,000,000, leaving only $20,000,000 to show for 1903. This is well within the mark. It might be conservative to say $270,000,000 or $280,000,000. Make it the lowest figure, the one first named, and we get 4 per cent. earned on an additional $6,500,000,000.

Let us turn to another feature which may throw light on the rate at which things have been moving. Such testimony as the railroads give is indisputable, for unless there had been the growth in output there would not have been the growth in earnings, charges per unit of service rendered having failed to advance. But the bank clearings reflect a good deal of motion which earnings do not. Here is a comparison of totals for a single week in July this year, with the corresponding period in 1897; 2d week July—

	1897.	1903.	Increase.
New York	$508,000,000	$1,311,000,000	$803,000,000
Phila	51,000,000	122,000,000	71,000,000
Pittsburg	15,000,000	47,000,000	32,000,000
Balt.	13,000,000	27,000,000	14,000,000
Other middle cities	11,000,000	30,000,000	19,000,000
Total mid.	$598,000,000	$1,537,000,000	$939,000,000
Boston	$95,000,000	$141,000,000	$46,000,000
Prov'dence	5,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000
Other New Eng. cts.	10,000,000	13,000,000	3,000,000
T't'l New Engl'd	$110,000,000	$161,000,000	$51,000,000
Chicago	$74,000,000	$173,000,000	$99,000,000
Cincinnati	11,000,000	24,000,000	13,000,000
Detroit	5,000,000	12,000,000	7,000,000
Cleveland	6,000,000	15,000,000	9,000,000
Other Middle Western cities	15,000,000	38,000,000	23,000,000
T't'l Middle West cities	$111,000,000	$262,000,000	$151,000,000
San Fran.	$11,000,000	$28,000,000	$17,000,000
Other Pacific cities	6,000,000	22,000,000	16,000,000
Total Pacific cities	$17,000,000	$50,000,000	$33,000,000
Kan. City	$8,000,000	$21,000,000	$13,000,000
Minneapolis	5,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
Omaha	4,000,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
St. Paul	3,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
Other Western cities	6,000,000	17,000,000	11,000,000
Total Western cities	$26,000,000	$68,000,000	$42,000,000
St. Louis	$20,000,000	$50,000,000	$30,000,000
New Orl'ns	5,000,000	22,000,000	17,000,000
Louisville	5,000,000	11,000,000	6,000,000
Houston	2,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Richm'd	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Other S'thern cities	11,000,000	22,000,000	11,000,000
Total S'thern cities	$46,000,000	$116,000,000	$70,000,000
Aggregates	908,000,000	2,194,000,000	1,286,000,000

What is seen is an aggregate of clearings of $908,000,000 changed into one amounting to $2,194,000,000. Gains were $1,286,000,000; indications that for every $1,000 worth of business transacted in some form or other in the 1897 week there was the equivalent of $2,401 this year, expansion having been 141 per cent. Leave out New York City, with its speculative influence, and there was a gain of $483,000,000 on a total of $400,000,000, equal to 121 per cent. At many points the percentage was larger, at some smaller, and at not a few striking as a witness to released, pent-up energy or the birth of entirely new forces—this at Kansas City, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Houston, wide enough apart to show the breadth covered by expansive tendencies on a large scale. In all the West beyond the Middle States, in all the South, bank clearings much more than doubled in the six years.

There may be good and sufficient reasons for the stock market to go tumbling down after the bolstering up of the recent past. Little sympathy will be wasted upon many whose sudden wealth has as suddenly disappeared. It is not unlikely that the market's level would have come down with a rush, even on continued easy money. Collapses do not always depend on high rates for time loans. But it certainly should not be possible for the situation to be aggravated because the business of the country outside of the Stock Exchange is in need of capital to put to profitable uses—because the currency system is not adaptable to requirements—this, not as to the railroads only, but as they come under the general head. Where the business is being done is pretty well set forth in the table printed above, which, it will still be well to bear in mind, is only a one-week record.

A RAIN PRODUCER.

LONDON, June 28.—The latest Australian papers to hand contain particulars of some experiments (said to be more or less successful) of a novel method of producing a downfall of rain, the inventor of which is Dr. McCarthy, a Melbourne (Victoria) medico. Dr. McCarthy said in an interview:

"I claim to produce rain by sending up continuously from three centres a column of gas, made by certain chemicals. The gas, if sent up for a maximum of thirty-two hours, will produce rain over a range of ninety miles at any altitude, with any sky, and with the wind from any quarter. I do not need to wait until the wind is from the usually rainy quarter. In one experiment I made the barometric conditions were quite unfavorable, yet I produced rain. The gas, you see, causes in the different strata of the atmosphere a vacuum. This vacuum is the centre of a heat storm, and is filled by dense clouds that contain rain. These clouds come down with the gravity of the earth, when the rain descends. The rain is different from ordinary rain found in districts in which experiments have been made. It is a tropical rain, coming first very lofty regions, being slight at first, and then later descending in heavy showers and bucketsful. My operations have been conducted in an inclosure 12 feet by 8 feet. Though I cannot, of course, give away my secret, I may tell you that the chemicals have to be changed in accordance with the altitudes."

Dr. McCarthy's theories could just now be practically tested at Broken Hill, where water is being retailed at 3s. per 100 gallons.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks again break.

Money nominal, 2 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market was such a one as might have been expected following upon the failure developments of the day previous and the somewhat sensational recovery in prices when these failures were announced. The market opened nervous and unsettled, soon developed pronounced weakness as a result of selling of securities in which one of the suspended firms was largely interested, subsequently rallied, only finally to close weak as the result of a bank statement which, though favorable, fell far short of expectations. The greatest declines were in specialties for which ordinarily a very limited market exists, such as Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, Distillers of America preferred, Rubber Goods, Baltimore and Ohio preferred, North American, Pan Handle, and United States Rubber preferred. Considering the extreme declines here the rest of the market and especially the standard shares held well.

It is singular, to say the least, that loans should have increased during the week as the bank statement reports them. So far as can be learned there has been no new corporate or other borrowing, while the stock market liquidation had been on so enormous a scale that a substantial reduction in the loan account might have been, and as a matter of fact was expected. It is true that there may have been some shifting of trust company loans to the banks, as is in some quarters suggested—which would be a convenient way of "rigging" the figures were there any disposition in that direction. Whatever the reason, the statement, in respect to the loan item at least, cannot be taken as conclusive of the real position of the banks. Apart from the loan increase reported—and it was but $684,000—the showing must be considered as highly favorable, especially as in respect to the cash holdings. Surplus reserves are now well above the figures at this time last year and should show further increase for some time.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F., 1½; Am. Ice pf., 1; Am. Locomotive pf., 1; Am. S. & R. pf., 2; Anaconda, 1; Am. T. & T., 1; Chi. & Alton, 1½; Chi. Gt. W. pf., B, ½; Chi. & Northwest, 2; Col. Southern, ½; Col. South. 2d pf., ½; Denver & Rio Gr., ½; Del. South. pf., 1; Kan. City South., 1; Met. Sec., 2; N. Y. A. & N., ½; N. Y. C. & St. L., ½; Reading, 1½; Rock Island pf., 1½; U. S. Const., ½; U. S. Const. pf., 1½; Vulcan Det., 1; Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf., ½; Dover & Rio Gr., ½.

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper, ¾; Am. C. & F. pf., 1; Am. Ice, ½; Am. Lin., ½; Am. Lin. pf., 1; Am. S. & R., ½; Am. T. & T., ½; Baltimore & Ohio, ½; Baltimore & Ohio pf., 4½; Brooklyn Rapid Tran., 1½; Buff., R. & P., 1½; Can. Pac., 1½; Chesapeake & Ohio, ½; Chi. & E. I. pf., 3½; Chi. Gt. W., ½; Chi., Mil. & St. P., 1½; C., C., C. & St. L., 1; Con. Gas, ½; Delaware & Hudson, 2½; Denver & R. G. pf., 1½; Des M. & Ft. D. pf., 2½; Det. South., ½; Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs., 1½; Erie, ½; Erie 1st pf., ½; Evans. & T. H., 10½; General Electric, 1; Hocking Valley, 1½; Illinois Central, ½; Int. Paper pf., 2½; Iowa Central, 1; Kan. & Mich., 2½; Louisville & Nashv., 1½; Met. St. Ry., 1½; Mexican Central, ½; Minn. & St. L., 1½; M., St. P. & S. S. M., 1½; Missouri Pacific, ½; National Lead, ½; Norfolk & W. pf., 1½; North Am., 1½; Ontario Min., 1½; Pacific Mail, 1; Pac. Gas, ½; Pere Marquette, 1½; Pc. G., C. & St. L., 1; Pressed Steel, 1½; Pressed Steel pf., 1½; Rep. I. & S., 1½; Rep. I. & S. pf., 1½; Rock Island, 1½; Rubber Goods, 1½; Rubber Goods pf., 1; St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., 1½; Tenn. Coal & I., 1; Texas & P., 1½; Tol., St. L. & W. pf., 1½; Union Pacific, 1½; Union Pacific pf., 1; Un. Bag. & Paper, 1½; Wabash, ½; Wabash pf., ½; Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf., ½; U. S. Leather pf., ½; U. S. Rubber, 1½; U. S. Rubber pf., 1½; U. S. Steel, ½; Va.-Car. Chem., 1½; Wabash, ½; West. Md. & M., ½; Wis. Cent. pf., ½.

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & Pac. col. tr., 1.

Bonds Declined.

Chic. & Ohio 4½s, 1½; Mex. Cent. 4½s, 1; Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr., ½; Mex. con. 4s, ½; Se., 1½; Mex. Nat. inc., ½; Col. Fuel cpn., 1; N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, 1; Louis. & N. joint 4s, 1½; Nort. & W., Poca. 4s, 1.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 25	449,049
To date this year	94,318,004
Corresponding date last year	101,084,605

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 25	$2,146,000
To date this year	$330,002,450
Corresponding date last year	$320,089,400

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 25	4,557,142
Same week last year	4,929,098
To date this year	94,318,004
Corresponding date last year	101,084,605

Bonds for the week	$12,907,000
Same week last year	$18,449,500
To date this year	$330,002,450
Corresponding date last year	$320,089,400

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	July 18, '03.	July 25, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	4,451,989	4,268,939	187,042
Industrial	478,115	288,204	*189,911
Banks	2	2	
Mining	820	910	*110

*Increase.

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

	July 18, '03.	July 25, '03.	Decrease.
Railroad	$10,021,000	$11,604,000	$4,225,000
Industrial	1,576,500	1,045,000	531,500
Government	48,000	48,000	48,000
State	6,000	8,000	1,000

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@4½ per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of July showed increase:

Canadian Pacific	$173,000
Chicago Great Western	17,792
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	4,125
National R. R. of Mexico	41,442
Total increase, 4 roads	$235,359
Increase previously reported (6 roads)	207,529
Total increase (10 roads)	$442,858

The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$5,100
Evansville & Indianapolis	731
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,000
Iowa Central	3,037
Total decrease, 4 roads	$9,868
Total net increase (14 roads)	$434,990

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call nominally 2 per cent. Time money rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five months and 3½@3 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $207,810,215; balances, $6,191,947; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $762,031. Money on call in London, 1½@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2½@2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½@4.83¾; demand, $4.86@4.86½; cables, $4.86¾@4.87. Commercial bills were $4.83@4.83¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: francs, 5.18¾@5.18 15-16 and 5.16¼@5.16 1-16; reichsmarks, 95¼@95 15-16 and 95¼@95 7-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraph, 12c. St. Louis—30c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in the trading in curb securities yesterday was centred principally in Standard Oil, which again scored the heaviest loss, selling down to 680, a loss of 15 points from Friday's close, but subsequently a 5 point recovery was made, making a total decline for the week of 50 points. American Can was fairly active, about 1,500 shares selling at 27, a loss of 1. Interborough Rapid Transit sold up 1 and Otis Elevator common after declining to 28 shortly after the opening sold back to 29½ and closed at 30 bid. Northern Securities opened at 87, an advance of ⅝, but later declined to 85¾, selling up again to 87, just before the end of business. The trading was only moderate—in all 1,200 shares. Greene Consolidated sold down to 15, which sale occurred at about 12 o'clock, but several brokers continued trading until about 6 minutes after the hour, when a sale was made at 17¾, which is not considered as the low because made after the close. A loss of 1½ points was shown at 18.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, July 25th:

Note.—Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,100	American Can	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11,500	Am. Can pf	47	46	47	+1
215	Am. L. & T.	60	60	60	
215	Am. L. & T. pf	90	90	90	
2,000	Am. Writ. Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1,450	Am. Writ. Pa. pf	13½	13½	13½	
11,100	Bay State Gas	2-32	1-16	1-16	—1-16
1,350	Brit. Gal. Cop.	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
400	B'kyn City R.R.	200	200	200	
300	Buffalo Gas	7½	7½	7½	+½
100	Compressed Air	2½	2½	2½	
450	Con. Refrigerant	1	1	1	
700	Elec. Lead Red.	¾	¾	¾	
150	Electric Vehicle	4	4	4	+1½
100	Elec. Vehicle pf	11	11	11	+1
1,700	Fuel Oil Power	22½	22½	22½	
1,100	Gold Hill Cop.	2-16	2-16	2-16	—1-16
12,000	Greene Con. Cop.	21½	14	15	—2½
1,100	Hack. Meadows	51½	51	51½	+½
30	Havana Tobacco	13½	13½	13½	
112	Houston Oil	7⅞	7	7	—⅜
12	Houston Oil pf	31	31	31	+⅛
1,110	Inter. Rap. Tr.	30	29	30	+½
261	Inter. Mer. Mar.	6	5⅞	6	+1½
100	Inter. M. M. pf	40½	40½	40½	+1½
312	Internat. Salt	10½	10	10	—½
100	Internat. Sil. pf	40½	40½	40½	+1½
100	Nash. Chat. & St. L.	90	90	90	+1
325	Lanston Mono.	17	17	17	—½
516	L. Val. & P.	94½	94½	94½	—½
3,140	Manh. Transit	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
100	Mex. Nat. pf	13	12	12	—4½
180	Mex. Nat. Const.				
	$17 paid off	6	6	6	
11,000	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	11-16	½	½	—1-16
100	N. Cent. Rys. pf	40½	40½	40½	—½
3,475	N. Y. Transit	134	133	134	+4
10,998	North. Securities	87	85¾	87	+2½
1,420	Otis Elevator	29	28	29½	+2½
25	Otis Elevator pf	85	85	85	+4½
100	Royal R. P. pf	*101	*101	*101	
4,400	Seaboard Air L.	12½	11½	11½	—½
5,500	Seab. Air L. pf	32	30	30	—1½
397	Standard Oil	681½	680	680	—50
170	Stokes Power	1½	1½	1½	
400	Tenn. Copper	28	28	28	—⅝
300	Tonopah Mining	6½	6½	6½	
200	Tintic Co.	17½	17½	17½	—½
7,400	Utah Copper	45½	44½	45	+1½
2,100	United Copper	19½	18	19½	+1½
6,700	Un. Gas & Imp.	7½	7½	7½	+½
350	U. S. L. & H.	4½	4½	4½	+1½
100	Wash. Sp. & Sh.	10	10	10	+1
150	Wh. Rys. pf	77½	77½	77½	—1½
710	White Knob Cop.	1½	1½	1½	+½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$10,000	†B. R. T. Sett 4s	70	70	70	—½
1,000	Den. Gas & E. L. 5s	90½	90½	90½	
13,000	Inter. Salt 5s	41½	40	40	—1
26,000	Inter. Sil. 6s	80½	80½	80½	+½
3,000	N. Am. Gas 6s	107½	107½	107½	+½
1,000	N. Y. & N. Bot. con. 5s	102½	102½	102½	+½
10,000	N. Cri. Rys. 4½s	67½	67½	67½	—½
440	Street Rys. 4s	75	75	75	—1½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	American Can pf	47	47	47
1,000	Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	3-16
500	Compressed Air	2½	2½	2½
100	Electric Lead Redon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Fuel Oil Power	22½	22½	22½
4,300	Greene Con. Copper	19½	15	15
300	Hackensack Meadows	51½	51½	51½
100	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	30	30	30
110	International Salt	10	10	10
600	Manhattan Transit	2½	2½	2½
4,700	Mont. & Boston Copper	9	11-16	½
3,000	Nevada Consolidated	17	16½	17
500	Otis Elevator	30½	29	29½
200	Seaboard Air Line	12½	12½	12½
900	Seaboard Air Line pf	32	32	32
40	Standard Oil	680	680	680
10	Storage Power	1½	1½	1½
120	Tennessee Copper	28	28	28
100	Tintic Company	17½	17½	17½
420	Union Copper	1	1	1
100	United Copper	19½	19½	19½
300	Un. Gas & Imp., w. i.	7½	7½	7½
65	White Knob Copper	1½	1½	1½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Internat. Salt deb. 5s	80½	80½	80½

†Sell flat.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,567	7,530	7,439
2d week July	$624,000	$561,000	$524,000
From July 1	2,590,000	2,004,000	1,848,000
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,968	1,968	1,968
3d week July	137,000	120,749	111,797
From July 1	410,000	360,000	332,000
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,788	1,788	1,788
4d week July	243,300	231,400	198,200
From July 1	940,100	840,800	699,100
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	148	148	148
3d week July	2,000	2,000	2,216
From July 1	21,400	21,941	20,339
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week July	10,000	10,000	9,219
From July 1	42,000	34,000	32,143
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	855	855	710
3d week July	42,192	37,321	38,316
From July 1	131,463	114,207	118,626
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,064	2,064	2,064
3d week July	202,000	197,713	198,000
From July 1	597,000	562,040	
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,932	1,932	
3d week July	184,000	142,558	148,000
From July 1	528,072	409,304	416,000
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	800	800	
3d week July	128,100	101,900	
From July 1	370,087	304,900	
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. for May by roads—Southern Pacific Railroad.	1903.	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	4,001,000	3,487,000	510,000
Op. expenses	2,811,000	2,311,000	500,000
Net earnings	1,190,000	946,000	244,000
Central Pacific.			
Gross earnings	1,886,000	1,716,000	170,000
Op. expenses	1,077,000	1,046,000	31,000
Net earnings	809,000	669,000	139,000
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.			
Gross earnings	650,000	600,000	50,000
Op. expenses	521,000	471,000	50,000
Net earnings	129,000	129,000	
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.			
Gross earnings	475,000	400,000	75,000
Op. expenses	325,000	316,000	9,000
Net earnings	150,000	84,000	66,000
Texas & New Orleans.			
Gross earnings	1,000,000	925,000	75,000
Op. expenses	770,000	645,000	125,000
Net earnings	230,000	280,000	50,000
Louisiana Western.			
Gross earnings	100,000	84,000	16,000
Op. expenses	58,000	56,000	2,000
Net earnings	42,000	27,000	14,000
Galveston, Houston & Northern.			
Gross earnings	110,000	98,000	12,000
Op. expenses	61,000	59,000	2,000
Net earnings	49,000	39,000	10,000
Gulf, West Texas & Pacific.			
Gross earnings	16,000	14,000	2,000
Op. expenses	15,000	15,000	
Net earnings	1,000	1,000	

*Decrease. †Deficit.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—One-half of Tuesday's local trading was furnished by Reading and United States Steel, those difficulties prevailed. Prices reflected the unsettled condition of the Street's mind moving nervously and irregularly. American Railways sold off 4. Pennsylvania 7-16, Philadelphia Company ⅝, and United Gas ¼. Philadelphia Electric to recovered the ½ per cent. it lost yesterday. The weakness in Philadelphia Company was due to the company's announcement of the arrangement for the issue of $1,000,000 short-term notes. Total sales, 12,126 shares and $10,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
300	American Consol.	4½	4½	4½
25	American Rys.	44½	44½	44½
5	Consol. Tract.	64½	64½	64½
874	Cambria Steel	21½	21½	21½
204	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	19½	19½	19½
25	Electric Co. of Am.	4	4	4
800	Erie	27½	27½	27½
100	Lehigh Valley	69½	69½	69½
100	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
100	Median Central	11½	11½	11½
100	Penna.	69 7-16	69 7-16	69 7-16
1,000	Phila. Elec.	5½	5½	5½
100	Philadelphia Co.	29½	29	29
2,840	Reading	34½	33½	33 13-16
5	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	50
400	Unc. Gas & Fuel	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
400	Union Traction	38	38½	38
374	United Gas Imp. Co.	65½	65½	65½
8,231	United States Steel	32½	32½	32½
100	United States Steel pf.	79½	79½	79½
100	Warwick Iron & Steel	4½	4½	4½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The local market was quiet to-day, with no signs whatever of the Wall Street squall which swept over the general situation Friday. Holders refused to make any concessions, and buyers were indisposed to lift their bids, which resulted in a steady but flat day's trading. Money on call was at 2@2½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day amounting to 1,445 shares of stock and $15,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 1st 5s	72½	72½	72½
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s	60½	60½	60½
3,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	80	79½	79½
8,000	Con. Gas, E. L. & Power 4s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	82½	82½	82½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
470	Seaboard Ry. common	13½	13½	13½
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	32½	32½	32½
895	United Rys. & El. com.	12½	12½	12½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 25, 1903.

Sales.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Shares.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net change.
3,610	39	39	39,010	*Amalg. Copper M. Co.	40	40⅝	38	39	—⅛
21	21¼		1,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	22	22	21¼	21¼	—⅛
33	33		400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	33½	33½	33	33	—⅛
190	200		100	American Coal	200	200	200	200	—10
30	33		200	American Cotton Oil	31	31	30	30	
7	9		200	*Amer. Grass Twine	8	8	8	8	
3¼	4		100	Am. Hide & Leather	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
5⅞	6		620	*American Ice Co.	5⅞	5	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅞	23		635	*American Ice Co. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	—1½
6	7		1,600	*Amer. Linseed Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6	6	
26	31		220	*Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	26	26	26	26	
17	17¼		2,000	*Am. Locomotive Co.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	—⅛
51	52¼		300	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	—⅛
39⅞	41		4,200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	41⅞	41⅞	39¼	40	—⅞
90	91		325	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅞	91	90½	91	+1
114	114½		2,300	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	114	116	113¾	114	
117⅞	118¼		100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	
64	67		1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	66¼	68¼	65	66	—¼
83⅞	83⅞		24,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83⅞	84	83	83⅞	+⅛
87	88⅞		1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88⅞	88⅞	87⅞	88	+⅛
81⅞	82		12,450	Baltimore & Ohio	82⅞	82⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—⅞
94⅞	95		12,040	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	94⅞	95	+⅛
41⅞	42⅞		9,220	Brook. Rapid Transit	42⅛	42	41⅛	41⅛	—⅛
			100	Bur., Rock. & Pitts.	135	135	135	135	
121½	122		5,600	Canadian Pacific	122	122	120⅞	121½	—⅛
31⅞	32		400	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—⅞
21⅛	21½		2,200	Chicago & Alton	21	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+1½
64½	65		200	Chicago & Alton pf.	65	65	65	65	
115½	124		100	Chi. & East. Illinois pf.	105	105	105	105	—10
14⅞	14⅞		1,010	Chi. Great Western	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
21	24		25	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	21	21	21½	21½	+1½
32	34		300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	32½	32⅞	32	32⅞	+⅛
138⅞	139¼		17,080	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	140⅛	140⅞	138⅞	139⅞	—⅛
170	175		40	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	175½	175½	175½	175½	—1½
161	162¼		1,125	Chi. & Northwestern	161½	163	161½	163	+2
			100	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	200½	200½	200½	200½	
10⅞	12½		100	Chi. Term. Transfer	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅞
18	19		900	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	18	19	18	18⅞	
	4½		100	Chi. Union Traction	4	4	4	4	
69⅞	72		2,400	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	70	70	69	69	—1
41½	42¼		700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	
11⅞	11⅞		4,100	Colorado & Southern	11⅞	11⅞	11	11⅞	
50	51		500	Col. & South. 1st pf.	50	51	50	50	
20½	21½		900	Col. & South. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21	21	
13⅞	14½		900	Col. & Hocking C. & I.	13⅞	14	13½	13½	
145	165		100	Commercial Cable	155	155	155	155	
182½	185		220	Consolidated Gas	183	185	182½	182½	
104⅞	105		600	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	105⅞	105⅞	104⅞	105	
160	162		300	Delaware & Hudson	162⅞	162⅞	160⅞	160⅞	
22⅞	23		600	Denver & Rio Grande	22⅞	22⅞	22	22	
77	77½		900	Denver & Rio G. pf.	75	75	75½	75½	
16½	16		1,400	Des Moines & Ft. D.	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	
8⅞	9¼		700	Detroit Southern	8	8	8	8	
19	20		200	Detroit Southern pf.	19½	19	19½	19	
30	40		100	*Dist. of Am. pf. ctfs.	25	25	25	25	—1½
9	10		60	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	10	10	10	10	
11	13½		220	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12	12½	12½	
28½	28½		12,400	Erie	28½	28⅞	28	28⅞	
67⅞	67⅞		4,200	Erie 1st pf.	66⅞	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞	
44⅞	45¼		1,700	Erie 2d pf.	44⅞	45¼	44½	44⅞	
40	52		740	Evans. & Terre Haute	40	52	40	40	
156½	157		1,300	General Electric	156	158	157	157	
78	79		280	Hocking Valley	78	78	78	78	
*	85		20	Hocking Valley pf.	85	85	85	85	
	65			Homestake Mining	65½	65½	65½	65½	
125⅞	125¼		3,270	Illinois Central	125½	126½	125	125	
10	10½		1,500	International Paper	11	11⅛	10	11	
60	62		320	International Paper pf.	61	61	60	60	
17	20		200	Iowa Central	17	17	17	17	
32	33½		500	Iowa Central pf.	33½	34	32	32	
26			100	Kanawha & Michigan	27	27	27	27	
67	68		400	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	67	67	67	67	
20½	21		400	Kansas City Southern	20	21	20	21	
26	27		25	Lake Erie & Western	26½	26½	26½	26½	
102½	103		1,600	Louisville & Nashville	103	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	
132	132½		2,000	Manhattan Elevated	132	133	132	132⅞	
73½	74		800	*Met. Securities	72½	74½	72½	73⅞	
112½	113¼		2,500	*Met. Street Railway	112½	113	112	112	
11⅞	11½		20,500	Mexican Central	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
60	60		300	Minn. & St. Louis	60	60	60	60	
50	50½		800	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	50½	50½	50	50	
19	22		1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	
37	37⅞		200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	
97½	97⅞		8,500	Missouri Pacific	97⅛	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞	
14½	14⅞		900	National Biscuit Co.	14	15	14⅞	14⅞	
122	125		350	*New York Air Brake	123	125	123	125	
117⅞	117⅞		7,500	New York Central	118	119	117⅞	117⅞	
24	24½		700	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	24	24	23	23	
22	22½		1,600	N. Y., Ont. & Western	22⅞	22⅞	22	22⅞	
60½	61¼		1,530	Norfolk & Western	60½	61½	60⅞	60⅞	
71	72		7,040	North American	70	71	70	70⅞	
3	3⅞		300	Ontario Mining	4	4	4	4	
43	49		300	Pacific Coast	44	44	42	42	
18	19		1,400	Pacific Mail	20½	20½	18½	18½	
121	121¼		8,900	Pennsylvania Railroad	121½	121⅞	120½	121	
92⅞	92⅞		1,755	People's Gas, Chicago	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	
15	20		400	Peoria & Eastern	15	20	15	15	
	70		100	Pere Marquette	70	70	68	68	
60	65		2,700	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	63½	63½	59	60	
42½	43½		825	Pressed Steel Car	44	44	42½	43⅞	
19½	20½		235	Pressed Steel Car pf.	20½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 3
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	3	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	3	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central R.R. of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 2
Chi., Rock Is. & Pacific (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 17	July 30
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	3	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 8	July 24	Aug. 10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 3
Cornwall & Lebanon	3	July 21	June 30	.....
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 22	Aug. 3
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	July 31	Aug. 15
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	3½	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 10	July 24	Aug. 10
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Mobile & Ohio (special)	2	July 26	Holders of record	June 25
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 15	.....
Norfolk & Western pf. (adjustment)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 7
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 4
Northern Securities (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 4
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 1
Peoria Bureau Valley R.R. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 11
Pere Marquette com.	1	Aug. 17	Aug. 1	Aug. 18
Pere Marquette pf.	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 17
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	.....	.....
Rock Island pf. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 11	July 20
St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Coney Island & B'klyn (quarter)	4	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Jacksonville Elec. pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 11	Aug. 2
Mil. Ry. & Light Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Newtown & Watertown	$.6	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 1
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Twin City Rapid Transit (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 17
Union St. New Bedford (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 9
United Traction (Albany) (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Worcester Ry. & Inv.	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
BANKS.				
Bowery (quarter)	3	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	7	Aug. 1	July 26	Aug. 3
German-American	3	Aug. 1	July 23	Aug. 3
N. Y. National Exchange (quar.)	3	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 1
Pacific Bank (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Seventeenth Ward (B'klyn)	3	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Aug. 1	July 28	Aug. 3
TRUST COMPANIES.				
City Trust (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 3
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	10	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Kings County (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 1
Nassau (Brooklyn)	3	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 3
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Allis-Chalmers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	½	Aug. 31	July 22	Aug. 10
Amer. Car & Foundry com.	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 3
Amer. District Tel. (quarter)	1¼	July 22	July 15	July 22
American Glue pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 2
Amer. Light & Trac. pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
Amer. Seeding Machine pf. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
American Tobacco com.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
American Tobacco pf.	3	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 3
Boston Duck Company	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Boston Edison (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 25
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Central Oil (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 3
Central Oil (extra)	3	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 3
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 24	Aug. 1
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Columbus & Hocking Coal (quar.)	½	July 30	July 22	Aug. 1
Consol. Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consol. Car Heating Co. (extra)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
Consolidated Gas (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Cordis Mills	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	July 27	July 15	July 28
Electric Co. of America (semi-ann.)	30c	July 31	Holders of record	July 20
Franklin Co.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 2
Hudson River Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Investment Co. of Philadelphia	$1.50	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
James Olwell & Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 31
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. com.	5	Aug. 14	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Keystone Watch Case common	3½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Keystone Watch Case pf.	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Lawyers' Title Insurance	3	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 3
Louisville Gas	2	.....	Holders of record	July 6
Lyman Mills (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 22
Minneap. Gen. Elec. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 1	July 17	Aug. 3
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 17
National Surety	3	Aug. 4	July 24	Aug. 4
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 31
Omaha Water 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 31
Quincy Mining (semi-annual)	$3	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 15
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 19	July 29	Aug. 19
Pressed Steel Car com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 28	Aug. 5	Aug. 28
Pressed Steel Car com. (extra)	½	Aug. 28	Aug. 5	Aug. 28
Procter & Gamble com.	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Pullman Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Syracuse Lighting pf. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
Tennessee Copper Co.	$1.25	July 30	July 16	July 31
Thorndike Mills	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Torrington Co. com., Class A (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 3
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 1
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quar.)	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Steel com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
United States Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 27	Aug. 17
West. Slope Copper Min. & Smelt. Co.	½	July 31	July 25	Aug. 2
Western Tel. & Tel. pf.	2	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 1

†Period from May 15 to July 1, 1903.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 25 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$306,000.00	$6,200.00	$19,200	$46,200.00	$10,000.00	$342,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,081,800.00	46,820.00	178,000	301,300.00	49,200.00	2,580,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,219,000.00	150,000.00	104,000	258,000.00	8,000.00	2,289,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	680,858.00	10,662.00	40,473	44,772.00	.....	588,862.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,706,700.00	85,900.00	61,800	186,900.00	60,000.00	1,962,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,641,838.00	17,764.00	117,408	176,074.00	58,372.00	1,857,650.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,282,900.00	110,700.00	97,470	194,100.00	100,000.00	2,576,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,791,800.00	7,000.00	89,200	152,600.00	800.00	1,567,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,122,900.00	119,009.50	97,080	233,000.00	84,000.00	2,710,000.00
Mutual	200,000	2,350,101.00	15,868.00	200,222	190,388.00	.....	2,523,362.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,261,310.00	21,361.00	120,900	229,800.00	41,000.00	1,418,165.00
Plaza	100,000	2,070,000.00	167,000.00	172,700	116,000.00	.....	2,507,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,096,088.10	12,726.05	80,113	68,107.58	24,561.86	1,091,852.08
State	100,000	6,511,000.00	407,000.00	225,000	127,000.00	469,000.00	7,093,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,450,000.00	41,000.00	176,000	80,000.00	55,000.00	1,789,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,294,000.00	58,000.00	133,000	128,000.00	44,000.00	1,548,000.00
United National	1,000,000	2,017,600.00	204,700.00	44,300	101,200.00	.....	1,151,060.00
Varick	100,000	838,900.00	5,600.00	71,900	97,800.00	31,800.00	897,100.00
Washington Heights	100,000	542,368.00	11,704.00	25,763	59,563.00	.....	478,582.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,357,900.00	24,500.00	106,700	157,500.00	1,800.00	1,384,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Broadway	100,000	1,892,700.00	12,000.00	170,000	280,000.00	.....	2,100,000.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,500,700.00	94,800.00	54,600	198,800.00	43,300.00	1,601,000.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	372,800.00	8,700.00	28,800	51,300.00	20,900.00	451,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	3,103,100.00	288,000.00	79,900	380,100.00	.....	3,406,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	5,623,900.00	141,300.00	427,000	227,900.00	40,000.00	6,198,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	905,433.00	7,862.00	58,208	112,279.00	10,000.00	992,987.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,817,000.00	280,000.00	278,000	579,000.00	25,000.00	4,340,000.00
National City	300,000	2,979,000.00	218,000.00	282,000	392,000.00	192,000.00	3,198,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,008,729.43	11,846.23	58,912	44,636.86	75,841.02	985,599.96
People's	100,000	1,324,800.00	66,500.00	96,700	96,800.00	54,600.00	1,448,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	629,832.00	9,868.00	50,511	70,844.00	28,893.00	611,080.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,004,090.00	102,200.00	.....	206,200.00	27,000.00	990,100.00
Union	200,000	1,325,188.00	47,306.00	94,613	46,332.00	122,450.00	1,324,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	796,400.00	32,800.00	24,800	38,000.00	41,300.00	786,900.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	340,700.00	15,400.00	15,000	75,200.00	10,900.00	377,300.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	738,000.00	27,000.00	10,000	127,500.00	.....	725,500.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,464,000.00	194,500.00	320,700	1,688,900.00	618,700.00	6,910,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,230,328.00	77,334.00	68,521	148,216.00	44,825.00	1,762,988.00
Second National	250,000	1,130,300.00	55,900.00	12,400	285,400.00	10,300.00	1,064,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,217,051.00	41,848.00	77,667	363,536.79	18,574.37	1,300,892.07
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,881,900.00	123,000.00	27,900	172,300.00	11,400.00	2,968,100.00
Second National	125,000	1,080,130.00	27,320.00	60,100	65,800.00	34,800.00	1,182,627.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co.	30,000	1,704,141.00	11,724.00	97,654	57,446.00	13,710.00	1,734,330.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—It was expected that after the developments of yesterday the general situation to-day would show a marked improvement, and to a certain extent this was true, but the improvement was largely confined to a short time after the opening, when selling orders were quite general and more than offset the comparatively limited demand. The market, while generally stronger, showed a certain amount of nervousness and apprehension, which was accentuated at the close by the unfavorable reception given the New York bank statement in the larger market and the declines which made their appearance there during the last half hour. In the closing hour there was a somewhat general selling movement in which most of the active issues sold off rather badly to points somewhat below the closing Friday. Complete transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
[illegible]	Atchison	64½	63	63
30	Atchison pf.	88½	87¾	88½
44	Boston Elevated	137	137	137
60	Chicago Junction	138	138	138
20	Chicago Junction pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾
100	Fitchburg pf.	131	131	131
150	Massachusetts Elec.	20½	20½	20½
[illegible]	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	81	80	80
25	Mexican Central	12	12	12
[illegible]	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195
2	Old Colony	201	201	201
200	Pere Marquette	80	78½	78½
110	Union Pacific	74¼	74	74
7	West End pf.	110	110	110
	TELEPHONES.			
[illegible]	*American	130½	130	130½
1,307	American rights	5½	5¼	5½
5	Western	13½	13½	13½
100	Western pf.	88	88	88
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
150	Am. Ag. Chem.	13½	13½	13½
708	Am. Sugar	115	112¾	114½
34	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118	118½
280	Am. Woolen	9½	9	9½
65	Am. Woolen pf.	70	70	70
60	Dominion Iron & Steel	12¾	11½	12½
6	Edison	230	230	230
60	General Electric	159½	158¾	159
2,145	Massachusetts Gas	33½	32¾	33¼
735	Massachusetts Gas pf.	75¾	75½	75½
305	Pullman	204½	201	202
60	Swift Company	104	102	103
150	United Fruit	100	98	100
5	United Shoe Machine	46	46	46
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	26	26	26
15	U. S. Rubber pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,606	U. S. Steel	25½	[illegible]	[illegible]
433	U. S. Steel pf.	71	69¾	70
20	Westinghouse Electric	89	89	89
	MINING.			
125	†Adventure	5	5	5
110	Allouez	4¼	4½	4¼
6,111	Amalgamated	46½	38½	[illegible]
280	Bingham	21½	21	21½
5	Calumet & Hecla	415	415	415
305	Centennial	14	13½	14
150	Con. Mercur	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,560	Copper Range	41	38¼	39
110	Daly-West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Dominion Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Elm River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
380	Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½
750	Granby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
192	Mass	4	4	4
115	Michigan	6¾	6	6¾
1,569	Mohawk	38½	35	38½
450	Montana & Boston	78c	78c	78c
575	Old Dominion	10¼	9¾	9¾
10	Osceola	48	48	48
350	Parrot	17	17	17
50	Quincy	87½	87½	87½
[illegible]	Shannon	9	9	9
50	Tri-mountain	81½	81½	81½
185	Trinity	4¾	4½	4¾
175	U. S. Oil	10	10	10
1,017	United States	17¼	17	17
1,045	Utah	23½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Wolverine	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½

*Ex rights. †Assessment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¾	107¼	K. & D. M.	20	30
2s, c., 1930	106¾	107¼	K. & D. M. pf.	45	55
3s, r., 1918	107¾	108½	Lacl. G. pf.	90	..
3s, c., 1918	108½	109¼	L. E. & W. pf.	95	100
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	Long Island	60	65
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	Man. Beach	8	12
4s, c., 1907	111	111½	Md. C. pf.	100	125
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135	M. W. S. El. Chi.	15	20
4s, c., 1925	135¼	136¼	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	50	60
5s, r., 1904	101½	102½	Mich. Cent.	115	125
5s, c., 1904	103	104	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	120
D. C. 3-65s.	121½	..	N., C. & St. L.	90	100
Adams Exp.	221	234	Nat. Biscuit	35½	36
Alb. & Sus.	222	..	Nat. B. pf.	96	101
Allis-Chalm.	12½	13½	N. E. & S.	22	29
Allis-Ch. pf.	..	55	N. E. & S. pf.	50	55
Am. Ag. Ch.	12	14	Nat. L. pf.	83	84
A. A. C. pf.	73	80	N. R. R. of Mexico	16	15½
Am. B. Sug.	25	32	N. R. R. of M. pf.	36	39
A. B. S. pf.	79	82½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf. w. iss.	20	..
Am. Bicycle	..	¾	N. Cent. C.	47	50
Am. Bic. pf.	¾	1	N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. C. O. pf.	86	90	N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
Am. Exp.	176	185	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	110
A. H. & L. pf.	18	22	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	64	65
Am. M. Co.	3½	4	N. Y. D. Co.	10	20
A. M. Co. pf.	15	17	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64
Am. Snuff	90	110	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	150	155
Am. Sn. pf.	70	93½	N. & W. pf.	85	91
Am. S. F.	10	11	Pac. Coast	45	49
A. S. F. pf.	45	60	P. C. 1st pf.	90	100
A. T. & C.	77	82	P. C. 2d pf.	52	57
A. T. & T.	120	131	Pere M. pf.	75	80
Am. Tob. pf.	137	140	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
Am. W. Co.	7½	10	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
A. W. Co. pf.	60½	70	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	170	..
Ann Arbor	30	35	Pullman Co.	200	202
Ann A. pf.	60	60	R., R. & I. C. stk. ctfs.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	88	95	R. & E. pf.	81	85
Atl. C. L.	110½	120	Rdg. 1st pf.	80½	81
B. A. L. pf.	100	..	Rens. & Sar.	202	..
B. Un. Gas	190	206	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
Bruns. City	6½	8	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	40
Butterick Co.	44	46	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	18
Con. South.	00	31	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	70
C. R. R. of N. J.	157	160	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	155	170
C., B. & Q.	170	200	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	130
C. G. W. d.	80½	85½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88	93
C., St. P., M. & Om.	130	150	Third Av.	112	114
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	190	T., P. & W.	17	20½
C. U. T. pf.	..	31	T., R. & L.	22½	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	115	Un. Fruit	95	98
C., L. & W.	..	75	U. S. Exp.	100	102
C., L. & W. pf.	65	75	Va.-I. C. & C.	22	30
Cleve. & P.	181	190	W.-F. Exp.	165	215
C. F. & I. pf.	..	100			
Consol. Coal	75	85			
Corn P. Co.	26½	27½			
C. P. Co. pf.	78½	79			
D., L. & W.	230	240			
Det. U. Ry.	69½	..			
Dist. Sec.	20	21			
D. C. of A. pf.	30	40			
El. S. Bat.	..	62½			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90			
Ft. W. & D. City	..	85			
Gen. Ch. Co.	64	67½			
G. C. Co. pf.	96½	100			
Gt. N. pf.	170	180			
Ill. C. L. L.	100	105			
Int. Power	42	43			
Int. S. P.	..	40			
I. S. P. pf.	..	75			
Joliet & Chi.	180	..			
K. C. So. pf.	37	38			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent. Metropolitan Elevated stock was again weak. The shares are selling off principally from the fact that the company has not earned the dividends it has paid in the last three years. Swift & Co. was weak on general liquidation. The stock dropped below par, though it closed at the latter price. National Biscuit common was bought in small volume. City Railway again sold at 170. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	3¾	3½	3¾
300	American Can pf.	31	30½	31
25	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
175	Diamond Match	128	127½	127½
30	Lake St. Elevated	6½	6½	6½
300	Met. Elevated	19	18	18
100	Met. Elevated pf.	57½	55	55
100	Milwaukee Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
220	National Biscuit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	National Biscuit pf.	99½	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	National Carbon pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	South Side Elevated	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Street's Stable Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
401	Swift & Co.	104	98½	100
245	United Boxboard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	United Boxboard pf.	17½	17¼	17¼
25	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	West Chicago	55	55	55

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing	21	21	21
45	Brewing pf.	40½	40½	40½
170	Crucible pf.	73	73	73
70	Fireproofing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
270	Fireproofing pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
580	Mfrs. Light & Heat	54	53¾	53¾
135	Ohio Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Pittsburg Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
230	Pittsburg Coal pf.	84	80	83½
230	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
500	River Coal pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,150	United States Steel	24½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,300	United States Steel pf.	71	70¼	70½
10	West. Air Brake	152½	152½	152½
305	Electric 2ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Federal Nat. Bank	140	140	140
20	Iron City Trust	140	140	140
25	Mer. & and T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	North Am. Savings	140	140	140
100	Real Estate Trust	250½	250	250

PERE MARQUETTE STATEMENT.

From the offices of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company the following statement was issued yesterday:

Pere Marquette statement of earnings for first six months of 1903 shows large gain in net earnings, although the increase in expenses was relatively small. It is possible that the slight increase in expenses is due to economies in operation since the Lake Erie and Detroit River road was acquired.

The earnings on the common stock for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, amounted to nearly 8 per cent. on common stock against 3.6 per cent. for the previous twelve months. This computation charges off an entire year's interest on the bonds issued for the Detroit River, and includes the latter's earnings for four months only from March 1 to June 30.

The following table shows approximate earnings of the system for three periods of twelve months each, and shows how the earnings on the common have grown. The earnings of the Lake Erie and Detroit River are included only for the six months ending June 30, 1903.

Year ending	June 30, 1903.	Dec. 31, 1902.	June 30, 1902.
Gross earnings	$10,406,458	$9,955,878	$9,[illegible]
Expenses	7,262,050	7,120,982	7,037,[illegible]
Net earnings	3,144,398	2,834,896	2,501,[illegible]
Fixed charges	1,930,469	1,861,399	1,718,[illegible]
Surplus	1,213,929	973,497	783,[illegible]
Preferred div.	480,416	480,416	480,416
First bal. for com.	733,413	572,721	303,247
Per cent. earned	8.6	4.0	2.3

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.05	.06
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.41	.41
Best & Belcher	1.35	1.35
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	1.35	1.40
Challenge Con.	.47	.47
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	1.85	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.55
Con. Imperial	.05	.05
Crown Point	.22	.21
Gould & Curry	.40	.41
Hale & Norcross	.50	.50
Julia	.08	.09
Justice	.13	.14
Kentucky Con.	.08	.08
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.15	1.35
Occidental Con.	.35	.35
Ophir	1.80	1.90
Overman	.26	.27
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.17	.18
Seg Belcher	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.58	.59
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.18	.18
Union Con.	.87	.85
Utah Con.	.26	.26
Yellow Jacket	.71	.72
Silver bars	54¾	54½
Mexican dollars	42¾@43½	42¾@43½
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

STREET RAILWAY SOLD.

Marlborough (Mass.) Line Bought at Auction for $102,775 by the Boston and Worcester Electric Company.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., July 25.—The Marlborough Street Railway, consisting of 38,000 feet of track and several buildings, including a power house, together with cars and equipment, was sold at public auction to-day to William A. Quigley of Boston, for $102,775. Mr. Quigley represented the Boston and Worcester Electric Company, controlled by James F. Shaw of Boston. Mr. Shaw was the owner of the railway when it was placed in the hands of a receiver.

The sale was the result of an order issued by the courts, and it was conducted by George W. Estabrook, the receiver.

The Marlborough Road was crippled in 1902 by the burden of claims made against it as the result of an accident on the Hudson Division when many persons were injured. The claims amounted to $100,000.

STATEMENTS OF TRUST COMPANIES OF NEW YORK

Resources and Liabilities of Twenty-six Institutions.

Capital Stock, Investments, Mortgages, Deposits, Profits, Expenses, and Dividends Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—In last Tuesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES were published statements of twenty-two of the forty-eight trust companies of Greater New York. Appended are statements of the remaining twenty-six trust companies:

United States Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,280,000
Stock investments, (market value)	10,437,771
Amounts loaned on collaterals	46,180,400
Amount loaned on personal securities	8,868,020
Real estate	1,000,000
Cash on deposit	7,517,588
Other assets	845,561
Total	$77,139,280

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	10,000,000
Undivided profits	2,274,834
Deposits in trust	57,581,290
Due trust companies	1,132,183
Due savings banks	2,991,880
Due banks and bankers	85,273
Other liabilities	1,073,851
Total	$77,139,280

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,716,887
Interest credited depositors, six months	868,670
Expenses of institution, six months	111,887
Dividends declared, six months	800,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	60,748,711
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

Mercantile Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$484,665
Stock investments, (market value)	9,080,401
Amount loaned on collaterals	48,899,075
Real estate	21,000
Cash on hand	1,014,980
Cash on deposit	7,462,880
Other assets	422,083
Total	$67,330,506

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	5,000,000
Undivided profits	986,212
Deposits in trust	11,861,925
General deposits payable on demand	33,412,095
Due trust companies	6,960,339
Due savings banks	4,766,239
Due banks and bankers	1,073,200
Other liabilities	1,448,804
Total	$67,330,506

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,415,686
Interest credited depositors, six months	681,831
Expenses of institution, six months	186,679
Dividends declared, six months	300,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	54,041,561
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4½

Morton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$8,500,797
Amount loaned on collaterals	38,460,610
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,750,000
Cash on hand	38,466
Cash on deposit	14,176,517
Other assets	844,629
Total	$61,776,017

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,000,000
Undivided profits	4,012,808
Deposits in trust	656,553
General deposits payable on demand	45,327,501
Due trust companies	2,847,095
Due savings banks	1,647,099
Due banks and bankers	2,041,186
Other liabilities	143,083
Total	$61,776,017

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,018,277
Interest credited depositors, six months	594,549
Expenses of institution, six months	114,804
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	43,671,164
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 2

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,101,000
Stock investments, (market value)	[illegible]
Amount loaned on collaterals	[illegible]
Amount loaned on personal securities	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Cash on deposit	8,883,406
Other assets	743,270
Total	$56,637,610

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Undivided profits	7,022,075
Deposits in trust	45,901,897
Due trust companies	2,311,425
Due savings banks	1,979,155
Due banks and bankers	155,752
Other liabilities	297,798
Total	$56,637,610

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,292,886
Interest credited depositors 6 months	673,958
Expenses of institution, six months	102,511
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	48,199,287
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3½

Guaranty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$10,519,358
Amount loaned on collaterals	20,418,776
Amount loaned on personal securities	867,933
Real estate	125,936
Cash on hand	48,946
Cash on deposit	5,701,291
Due from banks	2,447,036
Other assets	425,386
Total	$40,686,722

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	5,000,000
Undivided profits	644,140
Deposits in trust	1,281,433
General deposits payable on demand	27,238,750
Due trust companies	1,297,339
Due savings banks	783,438
Due banks and bankers	434,091
Other liabilities	322,879
Total	$40,686,722

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$970,102
Interest credited depositors, six months	341,974
Expenses of institution	116,379
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	30,125,710
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Equitable Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,356,500
Stock investments, (market value)	1,597,748
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,256,240
Amount loaned on personal securities	37,984
Cash on hand	92,010
Cash on deposit	3,652,521
Other assets	270,653
Total	$39,227,490

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000
Surplus fund	8,500,000
Undivided profits	278,894
Deposits in trust	6,375,065
General deposits payable on demand	18,105,508
Due trust companies	685,444
Due savings banks	95,888
Due banks and bankers	22,637
Other liabilities	680,788
Total	$39,227,490

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$690,398
Interest credited depositors, six months	359,619
Expenses of institution, six months	66,048
Dividends declared, six months	120,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	26,049,879
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$10,068,459
Stock investments, (market value)	8,010,208
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,900,998
Amount loaned on personal securities	177,103
Cash on hand	707,338
Cash on deposit	3,905,998
Other assets	778,243
Total	$36,550,439

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	3,000,000
Undivided profits	599,440
Deposits in trust	800,000
General deposits payable on demand	14,920,331
Due trust companies	2,182,608
Due savings banks	886,803
Due banks and bankers	2,010,452
Other liabilities	10,651,017
Total	$36,550,439

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$614,274
Interest credited depositors, six months	494,265
Expenses of institution, six months	136,807
Dividends declared, six months	160,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	19,626,796
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$6,707,216
Stock investment (market value)	9,124,240
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,642,282
Amount loaned on personal securities	11,026,631
Real estate	821,998
Cash on hand	2,000,000
Cash on deposit	446,252
Other assets	1,371,390
Total	$34,910,183

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	3,905,887
Undivided profits	38,447
Deposits in trust	26,862,026
Due savings banks	68,000
Due banks and bankers	10,000
Other liabilities	2,329,858
Total	$34,910,183

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$665,364
Interest credited depositors, six months	471,588
Expenses of institution, six months	76,311
Dividends declared, six months	300,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	26,876,026
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Trust Company of America.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$601,450
Stock investments (market value)	7,568,070
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,701,236
Amount loaned on personal securities	365,800
Cash on hand	267,417
Cash on deposit	3,120,779
Other assets	182,321
Total	$24,812,103

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	714,421
Deposits in trust	649,735
General deposits payable on demand	11,888,886
Due trust companies	3,013,949
Due savings banks	345,034
Due banks and bankers	3,067,428
Other liabilities	127,406
Total	$24,812,103

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$462,672
Interest credited depositors six months	218,544
Expenses of institution six months	62,344
Dividends declared six months	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	18,697,718
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,406,305
Stock investments (market value)	3,211,975
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,434,363
Amount loaned on personal securities	553,234
Real estate	319,091
Cash on hand	880,858
Cash on deposit	1,695,637
Other assets	1,122,489
Total	$24,696,301

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,375,000
Surplus fund	3,625,000
Undivided profits	381,141
Deposits in trust	162,567
General deposits payable on demand	14,006,985
Due trust companies	398,871
Due savings banks	975,356
Due banks and bankers	330,151
Other liabilities	487,821
Total	$24,696,301

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$1,406,375
Interest credited depositors	203,369
Expenses of institution six months	531,136
Dividends declared six months	350,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,406,000
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Colonial Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$48,700
Stock investments (market value)	2,413,070
Amount loaned on collaterals	18,008,548
Amount loaned on personal securities	1,272,156
Real estate	128,500
Cash on hand	1,078,115
Cash on deposit	2,873,700
Other assets	114,800
Total	$22,920,381

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	800,000
Undivided profits	367,318
Deposits in trust	345,799
General deposits payable on demand	16,018,067
Due trust companies	2,757,169
Due savings banks	848,000
Due banks and bankers	676,788
Other liabilities	139,208
Total	$22,920,381

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$468,086
Interest credited depositors, six months	203,165
Expenses of institution, six months	79,000
Dividends declared, six months	80,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	15,918,314
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$4,715,634
Stock investments, (market value)	3,762,031
Amount loaned on collaterals	10,050,000
Cash on hand	51,846
Cash on deposit	1,914,634
Other assets	125,488
Total	$21,243,304

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	3,500,000
Undivided profits	2,242,508
Deposits in trust	181,474
General deposits payable on demand	10,287,000
Due trust companies	[illegible]
Due banks and bankers	[illegible]
Other liabilities	110,804
Total	$21,243,304

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$461,987
Interest credited depositors, six months	183,118
Expenses of institution, six months	40,668
Dividends declared, six months	200,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	11,133,981
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Fifth Avenue Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$419,000
Stock investments (market value)	4,080,985
Amount loaned on collaterals	8,875,150
Amount loaned on personal securities	130,850
Cash on hand	100,986
Cash on deposit	1,900,849
Other assets	170,762
Total	$16,208,536

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	267,439
Deposits in trust	30,949
General deposits payable on demand	12,727,443
Due savings banks	128,224
Other liabilities	84,000
Total	$16,208,536

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$375,030
Interest credited depositors 6 months	161,886
Expenses of institution six months	40,134
Dividends declared six months	80,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,636,117
Rate of interest per cent	2 to 3

City Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$701,185
Stock investments, (market value)	2,344,570
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,126,609
Amount loaned on personal securities	120,965
Cash on hand	669,102
Cash on deposit	1,181,301
Other assets	60,735
Total	$16,092,175

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	686,250
Deposits in trust	580,714
General deposits payable on demand	11,986,325
Due trust companies	22,965
Due savings banks	37,200
Due banks and bankers	125,249
Other liabilities	656,869
Total	$16,092,175

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$385,083
Interest credited depositors 6 months	134,025
Expenses of institution, six months	54,968
Dividends declared six months	80,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	12,075,432
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Van Norden Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$630,000
Stock investments, (market value)	522,537
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,563,338
Amount loaned on personal securities	709,546
Cash on hand	746,230
Cash on deposit	286,850
Other assets	1,535,380
Total	$8,040,907

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	127,671
Deposits in trust	2,838
General deposits payable on demand	4,288,798
Due trust companies	158,692
Due savings banks	457,679
Due banks and bankers	1,830,008
Other liabilities	176,507
Total	$8,040,907

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$170,380
Interest credited depositors, six months	38,584
Expenses of institution, six months	30,447
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,384,936
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Real Estate Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$275,500
Stock investments, (market value)	1,500,076
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,094,102
Amount loaned on personal securities	5,000
Cash on hand	480,652
Cash on deposit	483,828
Other assets	50,448
Total	$8,506,307

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	550,000
Undivided profits	204,278
Deposits in trust	7,219,570
Other liabilities	42,158
Total	$8,506,307

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$186,945
Interest credited depositors, six months	114,676
Expenses of institution, six months	26,749
Dividends declared, six months	25,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	7,216,047
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Lincoln Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$425,000
Stock investments (market value)	1,700,182
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,187,257
Amount loaned on personal securities	745,826
Cash on hand	275,638
Cash on deposit	1,546,850
Other assets	229,888
Total	$7,830,340

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Deposits in trust	882
General deposits payable on demand	4,025,578
Due savings banks	247,721
Due banks and bankers	50,000
Other liabilities	6,001
Total	$7,830,340

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$80,278
Interest credited depositors six months	66,538
Expenses of institution six months	34,617
Dividends declared six months	.....
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,735,340
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

Bankers' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$2,211,864
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,256,613
Amount loaned on personal securities	716,380
Cash on hand	501,507
Cash on deposit	542,305
Other assets	27,248
Total	$7,256,528

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	2,851
General deposits payable on demand	4,114,426
Due trust companies	147,104
Due savings banks	800,680
Due banks and bankers	679,808
Other liabilities	7,560
Total	$7,256,528

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$59,889
Interest credited depositors six months	20,008
Expenses of institution six months	20,976
Deposits on which interest is allowed	5,577,801
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

Merchants' Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,156,387
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,252,946
Cash on hand	111,768
Cash on deposit	1,807,686
Other assets	76,812
Total	$6,409,599

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	142,970
General deposits payable on demand	4,372,510
Due savings banks	108,487
Due banks and bankers	158,545
Other liabilities	37,012
Total	$6,409,599

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$86,008
Interest credited depositors, six months	66,517
Expenses of institution, six months	108,008
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,443,388
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 4

Windsor Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	$1,914,152
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,251,118
Cash on hand	288,111
Cash on deposit	1,352,097
Other assets	135,785
Total	$6,921,263

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	30,488
General deposits payable on demand	3,980,244
Due trust companies	411,283
Due banks and bankers	984,250
Other liabilities	15,000
Total	$6,921,263

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$204,544
Interest credited depositors, six months	48,741
Expenses of institution, six months	58,794
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,592,582
Rate of interest, per cent, (average)	2 4-5

Broadway Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$106,700
Stock investments (market value)	1,190,000
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,138,208
Amount loaned on personal securities	206,200
Real estate	5,000
Cash on hand	42,310
Cash on deposit	538,510
Other assets	48,980
Total	$3,310,900

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$700,000
Surplus fund	350,000
Undivided profits	30,013
General deposits payable on demand	2,380,270
Due savings banks	10,000
Due banks and bankers	37,717
Other liabilities	22,700
Total	$3,310,900

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$72,477
Interest credited depositors six months	23,574
Expenses of institution six months	21,033
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,068,030
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3

Empire State Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$15,152
Stock investments (market value)	579,742
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,748,588
Amount loaned on personal securities	348,798
Cash on hand	37,496
Cash on deposit	296,351
Other assets	122,430
Total	$3,144,070

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	13,881
Deposits in trust	7,748
General deposits payable on demand	1,037,253
Due trust companies	52,255
Due banks and bankers	182,129
Other liabilities	3,795
Total	$3,144,070

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$50,950
Interest credited depositors six months	19,184
Expenses of institution six months	20,286
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,839,214
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 4

Guardian Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$246,000
Stock investments (market value)	305,185
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,247,582
Amount loaned on personal securities	273,896
Cash on hand	42,720
Cash on deposit	719,111
Other assets	120,408
Total	$2,955,002

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	29,080
General deposits payable on demand	1,649,440
Due trust companies	25,489
Due savings banks	25,444
Due banks and bankers	105,618
Total	$2,955,002

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$78,147
Interest credited depositors 6 months	22,886
Expenses of institution six months	20,236
Deposits on which interest is allowed	1,262,680
Rate of interest per cent	1½ to 3½

McVickar Realty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$362,140
Stock investments (market value)	972,380
Amount loaned on collaterals	301,080
Amount loaned on personal securities	44,239
Real estate	90,000
Cash on hand	19,180
Cash on deposit	688,942
Other assets	68,582
Total	$2,485,094

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	68,102
Deposits in trust	19,615
General deposits payable on demand	1,246,125
Due trust companies	50,800
Other liabilities	20,102
Total	$2,485,094

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$63,945
Interest credited depositors 6 months	11,829
Expenses of institution six months	56,355
Deposits on which interest is allowed	750,207
Rate of interest per cent	2 to 4

Trust Company of the Republic.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments (market value)	[illegible]
Amount loaned on collaterals	[illegible]
Amount loaned on personal securities	75,200
Cash on hand	42,250
Cash on deposit	346,890
Total	$1,635,895

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	15,149
Deposits in trust	1,881
General deposits payable on demand	1,118,157
Other liabilities	705
Total	$1,635,895

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	$37,318
Interest credited depositors, six months	29,086
Expenses of institution, six months	25,162
Deposits on which interest is allowed	101,146
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Holland Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$58,807
Stock investments (market value)	488,050
Amount loaned on collaterals	98,297
Real estate	107,724
Cash on hand	308
Cash on deposit	4,809
Other assets	2,534
Total	$752,729

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	10,937
Other liabilities	241,792
Total	$752,729

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during six months	3,045
Interest credited depositors, six months	642
Expenses of institution	26,217

Bonds for Exchange.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds so far received at the Treasury Department for exchange into 2 per cent. consols is $79,550,000. Refunding operations will cease at the close of business July 31.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

"David Dunlop," to deal in tobacco, Jersey City; capital, $450,000. Incorporators—Edward B. Sperry, M. Manly Wheedbee, and Martin S. Watts.

Friction Heat and Boiler Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James W. Boyd, E. D. McAllister, John F. Imel, J. B. Bach, H. W. Mosman, W. B. Dolpp, R. M. Nash, C. S. L. Baker, W. H. Sherman, and Melvin Pomeroy.

The William H. Atkinson Company, mechanical engineers, Hoboken; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William H. Atkinson, John F. Bodenhausen, and William H. Sayre, Jr.

Kelly Publishing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Harry Forward, Albert S. Williams, and Robert Fisher Harrison.

Skinner & Co., to cure and deal in leaf tobacco, Spotswood; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Charles E. Skinner, Elwood M. Skinner, and Jennie Skinner.

Lehigh Iron and Steel Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000.

Commercial Tool and Stamping Company, Woodbury; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Wirt E. Quigley and Paul Krastin.

State Line Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Edward P. Clarke, Robert P. Lyon, and Egbert A. Reynolds.

The Middle Georgia Fertilizer Company, East Orange; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Gardner W. Kimball, James E. Richardson, and Gerald A. Griffin.

Pierson Chemical Company, Hopewell; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. Golden Pierson, Theodore Pierson, and Clarence T. Russell.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT!

"A Very Special Market Analysis"

has just been prepared by us for free distribution to all applicants on and after Monday, July 27th. Mailed free upon request. It appertains to the immediate market; its caption herewith appended indicates its contents and import.

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A careful review of present conditions, showing shrinkage in values figured in dollars and cents; logical, pertinent reasons, indicating the time to buy stocks to be right now. Suggesting *what is best to buy at present and what prices for certain stocks* should reasonably be expected in the immediate future. Let us mail you this important pamphlet, together with our "GUIDE TO INVESTORS," and our "DAILY MARKET" Letter. Apply early in order to insure securing a copy.

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DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

Rights of United States Fishermen in Hudson's Bay

Canadian Government Sends a Revenue Cruiser to Collect Duties on Outfits of Whalers from This Country—Claim That the Bay is a Closed Sea.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 20.—An issue that may become an international entanglement is that regarding the right of United States fishermen to ply their calling in Hudson's Bay. Early last Winter the Canadian Government entered into negotiations for the chartering of a Newfoundland sealship, to be used as a revenue cruiser and dispatched this Summer to Hudson Bay, to compel the United States whalers frequenting those waters to pay duties on their outfits and otherwise to recognize Canadian authority. But when the Alaskan boundary treaty came before the United States Senate for ratification the Canadians canceled the negotiations for a ship, feeling that it would be unwise to provoke more friction with the United States this Summer while the arbitration on this Pacific problem was pending.

Canada claims that by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Great Britain was ceded the sovereignty of Hudson Bay and the adjacent territories. But she has never taken any practical steps to affirm this possession, and subsequent treaties have very materially lessened the effect of this original proviso. By the treaty of 1818 the United States fishermen were conceded the same rights as British subjects along the West Newfoundland seabord, the coast of Labrador, and then northward indefinitely. This would mean, on the surface, at least, that United States citizens would have access to the bay on the same footing as Canadians; but Canada chooses to maintain that this is a closed sea, as absolutely her exclusive property as if it belonged to one of her narrow estuaries. A very nice question of diplomacy is here involved, for Hudson Strait, the entrance to the bay, is over fifty miles wide, and territorial jurisdiction extends only three miles from the shore, unless expressly provided otherwise, so that if Canada cannot maintain her claim to the specific cession of Hudson Bay there would seem to be no valid or effective reason for accusing the fishermen from the States of territorial aggression.

The issue has never yet been formally raised between the British and United States Governments, but American whalers constantly visit the basin, while British and Canadian shipping is conspicuous by its absence.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

The United States Fish Commission's Reports show that during eleven years the whale fisheries of Hudson's Bay realized a total value of $1,371,000 for fifty voyages, or $27,430 per voyage. A single adult bowhead or Greenland whale is worth $20,000, so it is easy to realize what are the possibilities comprehended in this venture, and what their exclusion from Hudson's Bay would mean to the United States whalemen. For it must be remembered that not alone would they be deprived of access to its waters, but they would also be barred from the channels which strike northward through the terra incognita beyond Baffin Land that forms its furthest boundary. These waterways have been the favorite haunts of the American whalers, who have made Marble Island, on the northwest portion of the bay, their regular Winter haven, so as to be able to get at their prey as soon as the ice breaks up in the Spring. Spencer's Harbor, on the north side of the strait, is also a favorite retreat for the New Bedford men with the same object in view, and last Summer one whale ship came out with a cargo valued at $70,000 after having been in the bay twenty-seven months.

But the black whale is not the only denizen of these waters which affords a profitable pursuit for the enterprising American voyager. The region abounds in other commercially valuable forms of marine life. White whales are also a profitable adjunct to the northern fisheries, and so abundant are they that a Canadian explorer who visited the bay asserts that he "has observed the water, as far as the eye could reach from the deck of a vessel, appear to be an undulating sheet of white, caused by the great schools of white whales." This creature, in its adult state, is about fourteen feet long, and is valuable for both its hide and oil. They are an alternative pursuit for the New Englanders, as when the black whales are scarce a ship can always fill up with their palled congeners. These are also captured in great numbers by the Eskimos and traded to the Hudson's Bay Company, which ships the products to England every year.

Walruses are also numerous about the coasts of the bay. They are hunted for their hide and ivory tusks. The hide weighs about 300 pounds, and is worth $30, and the ivory will bring another $10. Thus it will be seen that a whaler's lading may be very advantageously topped off with walrus products, or the similar ones of the narwhal, which is not, however, so abundant. Porpoises, though, occur in great plenty, and their hides and oil have a firm demand in the manufacturing world. The bay is the mating place of the hair seals, which are caught in thousands off Newfoundland every Spring, and the Eskimos and Indians of the north waters procure large quantities of them during their presence in the bay.

Of edible fishes in these waters no less than thirty species are known to exist. They include the cod, the common salmon, Hearne's salmon, sea trout, speckled and gray trout, halibut, major whitefish, herring, whitefish, capelin, eel, whiting, jackfish, pickerel, pike, perch, sturgeon, and others. Back's grayling, the most beautiful of fishes, is common in some of the streams on the western side of the bay. The Newfoundlanders now go to Ungava Inlet, its eastern arm, after cod each Summer, while the same fish are also taken regularly at Fort George, on James Bay, the southern projection of the great basin.

It is clear, therefore, that these nothern waters teem with fish life of the first commercial value, and as the Atlantic areas now regularly fished are becoming depleted, fishermen are turning their attention more and more to Hudson's Bay as a reserve. It is only within the past four years that the Newfoundlanders have visited it, but they have been fully repaid for their enterprise. The American whalers have been frequenting it for years, and the only other ship which ruffles its placid surface is the Hudson Bay Company's storeship Pelican, formerly a British man-of-war, which goes there every Summer with supplies for the company's trading posts, and brings back the stocks of peltries accumulated by barter with the natives during the previous twelve months.

CANADA'S LACK OF INTEREST.

It is a noteworthy circumstance in connection with Canada's claim to the sovereignty of these waters that not only has she not a single merchant ship engaged in ordinary pursuits there, but she actually lacks a vessel fit to fly her flag there for police work, and has to seek in Newfoundland a sealer capable of combating the ice floes found in the north. This extremely anomalous position can only be ascribed to one of two causes—lack of enterprise on the part of the Canadian people, or a disbelief in the resources of the region. Canada has no whalers, no sealers, and no northern voyagers; her fishermen trawl within easy reach of their own shores or along the Grand Banks, while the Newfoundlanders and Americans penetrate the icy fastnesses of the arctics and do battle with floe and berg in the effort to secure a livelihood. Yet the advocates of Canada's contention claim that their country is being robbed of millions of dollars of wealth of the seas by the alien whale and fish poachers. It is argued that, though Canada is unable or unwilling to glean this ocean harvest, she should be allowed to prevent American subjects from doing so on the ground of a shadowy concession by a treaty nearly 200 years old, and nullified in substance, if not in form, by a later convention with the United States.

The situation respecting Hudson's Bay is therefore somewhat analogous to that which has given rise to the Alaskan boundary dispute. Undoubtedly no foreign fishing vessels would have the right to enter Canadian waters within three miles of the coast line, as such encroaching would be plainly violating international law as respects these confines. This fact would, accordingly, give Canada a righ to prohibit American whalers from approaching within three miles of the seaboard of Hudson's Bay, if it were held to be an open and not a closed sea. But, as already explained, United States fishermen are guaranteed, along Labrador and thence northward indefinitely the same rights as British subjects, so that under this clause the Americans would have the right not only to fish in the off-shore waters of Hudson's Bay, but to participate in the inshore fisheries as well.

The Canadian contention, though, is that Hudson's Bay is a closed sea, and that the Americans have no right of access to it whatever. The Canadians maintain that the treaty rights granted the citizens of the United States under the Washington convention of 1818 cease at Cape Chudleigh, the northern extremity of Labrador and the entrance to Hudson's Strait, inasmuch as by the Utrecht Treaty of 1713 England's possession of the strait and bay was recognized. Great Britain has always maintained the headland theory, by which all waters within a line drawn from headland to headland are regarded as territorial, a sort of extension of the principle of the "three-mile limit." This headland basis has not been officially accepted by the United States, though she has adopted it herself impliedly by her exercise of sovereign rights over certain marine areas contiguous to her shores, and in the draft treaty executed at Washington in 1888, but subsequently rejected by the Senate, the United States Commissioners assented to the recognition of British sovereignty over several bays in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which are fifteen to twenty miles wide.

Accepting these precedents, it would appear that Canada has some ground for her contention respecting Hudson's Bay being a mare clausum, but, on the other hand, there is the cardinal fact that this is the third largest body of water, next to oceans, on the globe. The Mediterranean Sea has an area of 977,000 square miles; the Caribbean Sea comes next, with 680,000, and Hudson's Bay follows, with 570,000, its extent being such that a vessel can sail 1,300 miles on it along one line of longitude without changing her course. It appears somewhat preposterous, therefore, to talk of such a mighty body of water being closed against the world's commerce in these enlightened times, and we can best understand what such a proposal means by reflecting on the acceptance which any scheme by a European power to close the Mediterranean would meet at the hands of the world at large, in view of the interests, actual and potential, involved in maintaining the policy of the "open door."

It is true that trade with Hudson's Bay is but small now, but that is a matter of degree rather than of principle. The Canadian Northwest is filling up, and there is talk of a railway to Hudson's Bay and the utilization of the water passage thence as a short Summer route to Europe. By this route the grain crop of the border States as well as the Canadian west is proposed to be moved to market, and yet it is contended that a body of water ten times the size of New York State is to be regarded as an exclusive Canadian possession. Moreover, the region is rich in minerals and woodlands, and the development of these is bound to be largely accelerated by American capital. It is clear, then, that ere long this question of Hudson's Bay must be projected into the forefront of international politics and call for action along the same lines as the Alaska boundary dispute is now being disposed of.

POPCORN SEASON NOT WHAT IT SEEMS

Summer Sales at Seaside Places a Side Issue of the Business.

"THE popcorn season is well under way," says the man whose business is suffering from midsummer inertness, as he makes a trip to Coney Island and sees every other one of the myriads of children with a popcorn cake, pink or brown or white, in hand, eating with an air of intense enjoyment.

"Nothing doing," says the man in the wholesale business who can sell one a ton or two of popcorn or a little penny bag of the sugared variety with a beautiful prize piece of jewelry in it, the whole thing for one cent.

"This Summer popcorn business is only a side issue in the popcorn market," continues the wholesale man. "Go where you will, see a quantity of children on an excursion or at an excursion place, and it would not be a big estimate to say that there would be 500 children each having a five-cent package of popcorn. But supposing there was that number, that would mean $25 retail price, and when you get down to the wholesale man with it there is not money enough left for him to take many trips to Europe.

"December is the real time for popcorn. That is the time we can't keep up with our orders, and the people who do not order for early delivery will get left as they do once in a while. We have an order now for a lot of popcorn to go up in the New England States, to be delivered in October for the Christmas trade."

All signs fail in the popcorn trade as far as the average person can observe them. Being a luxury, it is a comparatively small business. That is to say that while certain firms engaged in it may do a big business there are not many of them. Theirs is one of the ramifications of the confectioners' trade, though as a rule it is a separate popcorn firm which will deal not only in the raw material and the finished product.

Not being a food product the Government has not taken up the statistics of the popcorn industry. It is probable that the greatest amounts are grown in Illinois, Mississippi, Kansas, and Nebraska. There are several varieties. What is known as the eight-row popcorn is that with large oven kernel, so many encircling the ear. This pops into big fluffy flakes, and is the kind largely used for stringing as decorations on Christmas trees, or wherever large bulk is desired in popcorn. It does not rank as a better variety than the pearl and rice corn, which have the kernels in more irregular rows and are used for the ordinary purposes of the popcorn trade.

A large proportion of the popcorn sold goes into New England. The climate may have something to do with the New England child's consumption of the dainty. The corn will keep well in the climate. From September to June there will be no trouble in keeping it, and through the Summer months there will be comparatively little difficulty if the weather is fairly good.

The June weather was bad for popcorn, and the small dealers who laid in a stock to carry them through the early part of the season are wishing they had not, for they have probably suffered considerable loss. As the Summer industry is a side branch with many of them, however, and their eggs are not all in one basket, they may be able to make good their losses in other ways.

Popcorn is an uncertain and risky merchandise in the South, a reason, probably, why there is less of it sold there than in other parts of the country. Pennsylvania, for some reason or other, is a great popcorn State. The youngsters of the State are devoted to it, to say nothing to the predilection of their elders, and it is said that probably twice as much popcorn is sold in Pennsylvania as in the State of New York, not including New York City, where the market for all sorts of sweets is large.

There is nothing in which the child can get more bulk for its money or more satisfaction, and without injurious effects to its small interior than in popcorn. The popcorn man is always thinking up new ways by means of which he can tempt the little ones.

Novelty boxes for filling with popcorn are in demand. One that has been popular is a little "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This is a pointed-roof box showing the logs at the sides, with doors and windows. The entrance to the cabin has two tiny doors which really open, and there is one window, which also opens. These boxes come in flat cardboard pieces, which are bent into shape in the factory, filled with corn, (the pink and white sugared variety,) a little prize of some kind is put in, and after it has gone through several dealer's hands the child buys it for one cent.

The order for popcorn to go "down East" and to be delivered in October was for popcorn balls. These are largely used for Christmas trees, and with the large-kerneled corn for stringing, form the big bulk of the December trade. It is the pink and white sugared corn and will keep fresh and in good condition indefinitely. Great quantities of these popcorn balls are made up in the Fall of the year. But little of the popcorn is prepared by the retail dealers for their market. Unless they have a sufficient trade to keep a man who is expert at the business at work all the time it would not pay them. The small-stand men who do business at the Summer resorts or have carts which they drive around the city selling freshly prepared popcorn are in the neighborhood of supplies and can do this, but the Summer trade, as the manufacturer says, is but a small issue of the business. The man with teams are not, as a rule, to be found in the larger cities, though men with attractive-looking wagons, wearing long white aprons, walking along the sidewalks crying their wares, are features of many of the residence streets of Brooklyn.

Buttered popcorn, so much in vogue a few years ago, has gone out of fashion in the Greater New York, but it is still a much-loved dainty in other parts of the country.

SELECTING NAMES FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Difficulty Experienced in Finding Striking and Appropriate Ones.

A PROMINENT feature of the decorative scheme of the proposed Beaver Building, at the junction of Beaver, Pearl, and Wall Streets, will be reproductions, in terra cotta and stone, of the little animal the name of which the structure bears. The idea is said to have originated with William F. Havemeyer, who owns a considerable interest in the property, and from the panels surmounting the entrances and at various other points about the building there will be beavers peering out—perhaps as a suggestion of industry to all who enter therein.

"The naming of office buildings," said William H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company, the other day, "has reached a stage where it causes no end of brain-racking on the part of owners. It would be perhaps too much to say that a name ever contributed much to the success or failure of a building, but it is certainly a matter worthy of careful attention, and to get a suitable name—one that is short yet having some significance or possessing some historic association—is not always an easy task. The banks and insurance companies which put up their own buildings are, of course, spared this difficulty, but the same knotty question arises with almost every structure which cannot take its name from its most prominent occupant.

"Sometimes the names of the streets upon which a building fronts afford a solution of the problem—as in the case of the Broad-Exchange Building—but this method of naming has been carried to extremes and has resulted in some mighty cumbersome combinations.

"Names drawn from local geography and history, such as Knickerbocker and Manhattan, are all right, but the supply has been pretty thoroughly exhausted. The Century Company is going to put a new office building on West Thirty-fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, and I don't know but I'll open a public competition and award a prize to the man, woman, or child who shall suggest the best name for it."

Failings of Correspondents.

"NOT one person in ten folds a letter and puts it in the envelope right side up," said the correspondence clerk of a large New York publishing house. "This firm receives upward of 1,000 letters a day, and it is my duty to sort them and send them to the various heads of departments. Each letter must be sent opened flat, with the envelope attached by a clip. In almost every instance the letter is folded and put in the envelope so that I have to turn it around before I can read it. I have talked with friends in similar positions to mine, and they tell me they have the same experience. It seems a trifling matter to a person who opens only five or six letters a day, but to me this loss of time caused by either the ignorance or carelessness of letter writers is considerable.

"Fully two-thirds of the letters received by a business house are filed. Cabinets for this purpose are arranged so that one must refer to the beginning of the letter, on the right-hand side, to find the date. One-half the persons who write on matters of business, particularly women, put the date at the end of the letter and on the left-hand side, so that we have to lift the whole bunch to get at it. These failings of correspondents are worse than illegible writing and incorrect spelling."

MAKING SUGAR FROM SAWDUST

Curious Problem Which Modern Chemists are Attempting to Solve—Varieties and Sources of Sugar Rarely Heard of by the Average Consumer.

BOSTON, July 24.—Although science has long ago given up its search for the mysterious philosopher's stone with which the mediaeval alchemists cheerfully imagined that the baser metals could be changed to gold, there still remain problems almost equally tempting to the imagination and probably quite as hopeless of practical solution. To turn sawdust into table sugar is one of these problems. In fact, sawdust has already been turned into sugar, only this sugar is not the ordinary table variety that, could it only be produced economically and on a large scale from the mountains of sawdust that yearly accumulate in American lumber yards, would make the fortune of whoever invented the process. As in the case of the philosopher's stone, there are difficulties, and even at its best the process has only proved that grape sugar—a variety such as is found in many fruits and may be seen and tasted crystallized naturally on the surface of dried grapes—can be made from sawdust by a process altogether too costly to have a practical commercial value. To transform this grape sugar into the vastly more profitable table necessity now derived from cane and beet is generally admitted to present insuperable obstacles.

Despite the general pessimism of the sugar chemists, however, the grape sugar end of the problem is considered one of the very interesting side investigations of the sugar laboratories. If we include all these laboratories—the private workshops of individual investigators, the commercial laboratories of the big manufacturing plants, and such student laboratories as that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where student research is often conducted along lines practically parallel with those of the big manufacturers themselves—we should probably find some hundreds of sugar chemists pondering the problem of making grape sugar into table sugar. Nor is grape sugar the only popularly unfamiliar variety of this very everyday substance that receives the attention of the modern sugar expert, for sugar is almost as widely distributed as a well-known poet once declared sermons to be. But ordinary sugar, ever since it was introduced into Continental Europe by crusading knights, who thus returned sweetly, if not always triumphantly, from their campaigns in the East, has had the centre of the table; the other varieties are known chiefly to the chemists who have since discovered them and the manufacturers who use them in an almost countless number of modern industrial processes. Naturally, the members of the medical profession made that the first scientific body to interest itself in studying sugar, and some very curious ideas they originally evolved concerning it.

"Coarse sugar," said Dr. Thomas Short, who wrote his "Discourse on Sugar," together with some "Plain and Useful Rules for Gouty People," only 150 years ago, "affords much Oil to the adipose Vessels; in which with the adhesion of its fine earthy Parts to the Sides of the Vessels, makes it fitted for thin, meagre, unhealthy, or hectically disposed Habits. * * * But fine Sugar is the Opposite to very choleric constitutions; for being too stimulating, it increases the Motion of the Fluids; its Salts wear the Insides of the Vessels, and dry the Body; For this reason should meagre persons take care how they make too free with it."

Little did Dr. Thomas Short realize that there would be found special kinds of sugar especially adapted to "meagre Persons" or that the article, in one form or another, would be produced not only from sugar cane, but from beets, parsnips, corn, apples, carrots, chestnuts, dates, grapes, honey, maize, melons, maple, palm, pine, plums, potatoes, rhododendrons, milk, and various other sources—to say nothing of wood, sawdust, and old linen. Of these sources comparatively few can yet be utilised successfully, and for commercial purposes ordinary sugar is made only from sugar cane and beets, milk sugar from milk, grape sugar, and malt sugar from potatoes and grains, chiefly corn; maple sugar, of course, from the maple; date sugar from the date palm, and "Jaggery," which was quite largely imported from China until recently, from palm oil.

Ordinary sugar, as all know, is used primarily for sweetening. The other sugars are chiefly valuable for their food properties as well as their varying power to make life sweeter than it would be otherwise. Milk sugar, for example, is hardly sweet at all, while ordinary brown sugar apparently tastes sweeter than any other variety. Not long ago, indeed, there was a little revolution in Germany and the German housewives even declared that the German scientists knew very little about sugar because, forsooth, did they not say that white sugar was sweetest, when anybody with a tongue knew that brown sugar was sweeter. Perfect idiots, these scientists! Whereupon the scientists proved that the presence of impurities—say salt, or quinine, or any other bitter substance—made any sugar apparently sweeter than before they were added. Hygienically considered, moreover, sugar stands in the same relation to most other food substances that a dollar bill stands to the bank check; it is ready currency, so to speak, and goes into immediate circulation. The needs of the body immediately absorb all of it that they require, and anybody who has eaten too much candy knows the cloyed sensation which is the stomach's way of saying that it has all the sugar that it can use at present.

Malt sugar and grape sugar—the chemist calls them maltose and dextrose—are therefore the most vital items in the making of health foods and in the production of malt liquors; and they can be used economically because they develop naturally in the series of chemical operations that help produce the different substances in which they are used. They don't have to be made separately and put in with a spoon. In common glucose, for example, a syrup extracted from corn and used very largely in the manufacture of confectionery, jellies, and soda fountain syrups, there is about 40 per cent. of maltose, and the expense of extracting it would make it worth several dollars a pound. But it isn't extracted, and therefore does its work quite as satisfactorily at a minimum of expense to the consumer.

Milk sugar is another sugar very little known to the general public. Its commercial value lies in the fact that it doesn't ferment nearly as readily as ordinary sugar after it has been swallowed, and is therefore the sugar par excellence for infants, invalids and others whose stomachs are not the most reliable sections of their inner clockwork. But even this fact would hardly lead to its production if it were not an excellent way of getting profit out of surplus milk that would otherwise go to waste. Therefore it is now made in considerable quantities both in this country and in Switzerland, particularly the latter country, where the number of cows is altogether out of proportion to the milk-drinking ability of the population. According to one of the latest methods of producing it—a method which originated in the student laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the instigation of one of the big Eastern milk producers, and illustrates, incidentally, one of the important relations of modern institutions of learning to modern manufacturing processes—milk sugar is the final product of milk, made from the whey remaining after part of the milk has been sold as milk and the rest disposed of as cream or butter.

That sugar, at least grape sugar, has been made from wood is due to the action—which a sugar chemist would explain to you nicely if you caught him when he wasn't busy—of sulphuric acid on cellulose or woody fibre, found both in wood and linen; theoretically, therefore, either an old house or an old suit of clothes might be turned into sugar. As long ago as 1819 a French chemist surprised the French academy by an exhibition of sugar made from old linen—commonly believed to have been his own shirt. But nobody believes, or at least very few, that such a process will ever be anything but a curiosity. Other sources, however, such as the melons of the South, or corn grown under certain conditions, are believed to contain actual commercial probabilities, especially when one considers the difficulties that were overcome before the beet entered the ordinary table sugar market as a real competitor with the longer established sugar cane.

UNIQUE COLONY OF TEMPORARY EXILES

New Yorkers Who Seek Seclusion in New Jersey to Avoid Subpoenas and Orders of Arrest.

THERE is a colony of New Yorkers located within four miles of the city of which the average person knows and hears little.

This colony is located across the river, in Jersey City, and the only day on which its members can visit New York and see their friends and members of their families is Sunday. Every Sunday morning they cross the river to New York and every Sunday evening they return to Jersey City. These temporary exiles are not desirous of obtaining a residence in the State of New Jersey. They are people who enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; they dislike trouble and they reside in another State while difficulties, real or fancied, are being smoothed over so they can return to live again in "Little Old New York."

Briefly, the members of the Jersey City colony are men—and women, too—who do not wish to meet Deputy Sheriffs and Marshals anxious to serve them with orders of arrest and subpoenas in civil cases. These papers cannot be served on Sunday, and this is the one day of the week when the colony retires from exile. On the Sabbath they visit their homes, their hotels, and clubs and see their friends who are busily at work "fixing things" for them so they can retire from the colony and return to their regular vocations.

They are not in hiding in the strict acceptance of the term. The men whom they are avoiding know they are in temporary seclusion in Jersey City and they often meet each other on Sundays, and even exchange salutations. In a sense, the position of the exile is not unlike that of the urchin who thumbs his fingers at the policeman on the dock while swimming in the altogether.

But woe be to that member of the colony if he be badly "wanted" who unluckily misses the last Jersey-bound ferryboat leaving before midnight on Sunday, for if he is on the soil of New York at even one minute past 12 o'clock the man with the papers can pounce on him and serve them.

If a fugitive has fled from criminal justice he can be arrested in any State of the Union or in any country in the world with which the United States has an extradition treaty, and can, in most cases, be brought back to New York; but if he is simply dodging a civil issue, so to speak, he is as safe in Jersey City as he would be if hidden in a forest in Guatemala.

Many members of this remarkable colony are avoiding arrest for failing to comply with a court order to pay alimony or to obey the law in supplementary proceedings. Others are receivers, assignees, trustees, or executors who have "borrowed" money under their control and are living in New Jersey till such time as they or their friends in New York can make the deficit good. Many of them are wanted as witnesses in important cases, and there are others who have committed legal indiscretions, possibly unwittingly or impulsively.

Edward Nolan, the principal witness in the recent "Al" Adams policy case, who was arrested recently, is an interesting illustration of one class of witnesses who seek Jersey protection while avoiding service in a contempt of court case. Nolan was Adams's confidential clerk, and at the time of his disappearance several weeks ago he was under subpoena to appear as a witness in the Adams case.

Two women witnesses who were wanted by the prosecution in one of the Molineux trials and who were rusticating in Jersey were, it will be remembered, decoyed into taking a little excursion, and were arrested as soon as the train crossed the Jersey line into New York State.

Many witnesses are plebeian individuals who are spirited across the North River by wealthy principals. Many of them live high, dress better than ever before, and are liberally supplied with spending money.

Men who are prominent in social and club life often furnish money to witnesses. An interesting case in this connection happened about three years ago, whereby two hoboes enjoyed the time of their lives for over a month. The two gentlemen of leisure chanced to be two of three witnesses who saw an encounter early one morning near a leading club, in which one of the combatants, who was not the aggressor, lost a few teeth and received other physical damage. The victim was a broker, and his assailant a prominent lawyer. Both combatants, as well as the third witness, who was a friend of the aggressor, were members of the club. The matter was taken to the District Attorney's office, but the case never came to trial. The lawyer had the two mendicants ensconced in a private house on Jersey City Heights within three hours after the occurrence, and as the other witness was his friend he was secure. But his two witnesses were unceasingly importunate in their demands. It is said they drank wine and smoked imported cigars at his expense, and that when they finally returned to the Bowery the gorgeousness of their raiment dazzled their former companions and the money they had prevented the necessity of "working" for many weeks.

But it is the well-to-do members of the Jersey City colony who are especially interesting; those who are in contempt of court for various reasons, and who are only waiting a few weeks for the legal clouds to roll by. These are the aristocratic exiles, and most of them visit New York every Sunday, while the witnesses are as content, as a rule, to stay in one place as another, provided their wants are all supplied.

Many members of the colony have been arrested only a few minutes after midnight—on Monday—on account of having lost the last Sunday night ferryboat. Almost every Sunday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, a number of sharp-eyed men can be seen at the Cortlandt Street ferryhouse. They are Deputy Sheriffs, Marshals, and county detectives, and they have papers in their breast pockets which they are anxious to serve. Their watches are correct, "officially" correct in a sense, and they are taking long chances that the persons they are in quest of will miss the last boat.

There are also a number of passengers who indicate by their haste more desire to be sure of catching the last boat than is usually evidenced by passengers. To miss it would not merely mean a few minutes' wait; it would mean a cell, personal and family disgrace, and possibly an expense of several thousands of dollars. Frequently belated colonists come rushing down the street on the dead run, and they often drive up in cabs drawn by winded horses.

One more round of drinks and one last jackpot have often made the colonist lose the last boat, and caused his undoing, but as a rule they are very careful, and rarely fall into the clutches of the man with the warrant. In bad Winter weather, when the wind is high and ice is floating in the river, he who is temporarily sojourning in Jersey often is delayed [illegible] by the boats being behind time, [illegible] the joy of the Deputy Sheriffs.

It is estimated that there are [illegible] several hundred of these exiles in [illegible]. All of them do not stop at hotels, [illegible] do not choose Jersey City as a temporary abiding place. The boarding houses [illegible] a refuge to many, and some have [illegible] who receive them in their homes. H[illegible], Elizabeth, and other places always [illegible] a few, but Jersey City is the mecca of [illegible] well-to-do and aristocratic members of the Jersey colony.

Flower Fad in Women's Apparel.

THE flower fad of this season is one of the feminine fripperies which follow along in the wake of the athletic girl. The more women take to outdoor sports and so-called mannish things the more they accentuate the feminine sides of their natures by pretty and dainty garments of all kinds. There was never a time when women amused themselves so much in the open air and never a time when they were more dainty in dress. Underwear is a dream of fineness and delicacy, and the garments for outside wear are marvels of chiffons and fine muslin and lace. Embroidery is at a premium, or it might rather be said that it is below par, for there has been so great a demand for it that the market is almost overstocked. Never could such pretty things in embroidery be bought for so little money.

And many of the designs are in flowers, and there are flowers to be found in everything. There is no article of wearing apparel in which they do not appear. A woman may wear a lingerie hat trimmed with a particular flower, which will give the keynote to her costume. The flowers may be of the ordinary milliner's kind, or they may be embroidered, or they may be of both kinds. There may be a gown of some thin material with similar flowers in the design or embroidered upon it. The parasol shows the flowers woven in the silk or hand painted. A sash may repeat the flowers, and, as in the parasol, they are in the design of the silk, or painted. Silk gloves have flowers embroidered in colors upon the backs, and silk hosiery has the flowers repeated in embroidery or inset in lace. Handkerchiefs, again, have flowers reproduced in embroidery, and the woman who is consistent will have the same flowers repeated in the embroidery on her underwear.

Parasols of thin gauzy materials have the milliners' flowers outlining the edges and in a cluster at the top. There are innumerable bead bags in old-time flower designs and flowers in silver outline the edges of card cases and purses in fine leather. In jewelry there are exquisitely beautiful brooches and pendants in flower designs, enamels being used in these in combination with jewels to produce the natural color tints. Even a small chatelaine watch is finished in flowers in relief, and the pin which holds it shows flower designs to match. There are few things in flowers that cannot be found, and few wardrobes in which they do not appear in one way or another.

Good Thing for the Grocer.

A CERTAIN Driggs Avenue (Brooklyn) grocer, who up to a few months ago was continually bewailing his poverty, is now riding about town in a beautiful red automobile, and spending money lavishly, all through the generosity of the City Fathers.

When the plans were drawn for the Williamsburg Bridge this grocer had a little shop in the line which the bridge has taken. In the rear of his shop was a yard measuring 12 by 14 feet, which the engineers needed for the bridge approach. This property was condemned, and the grocer received $12,000 for it. The entire plot previous to this time was valued at about one-quarter of that amount and was heavily mortgaged. The business he did was hardly sufficient to pay the interest on his debt.

With the money received from the city the grocer paid off the mortgage and looked for another place in which to conduct his business, thinking that his location was spoiled by the bridge approach. Lately, however, he conceived the idea of changing his store so as to have the front where the rear formerly was, and this work now being completed, he has rented the place to a man who will install a saloon, the rental price being $5,000 a year, and the contract being for a long term of years.

Space May Now Be Reserved in

The Times Building

Broadway—Seventh Avenue—42d and 43d Streets.

Ready for Occupancy April, 1904.

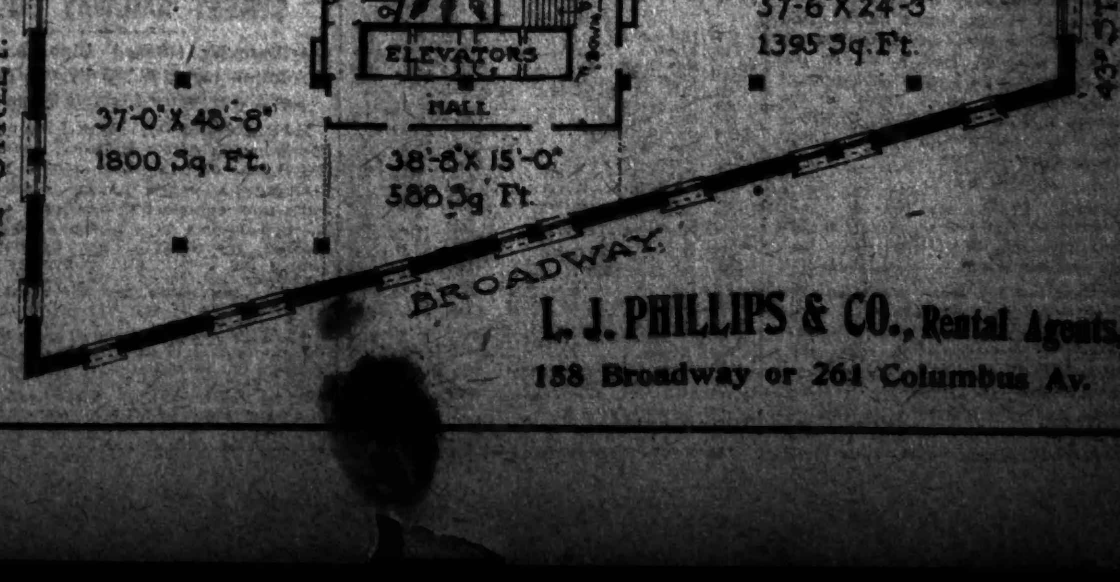
The building of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be erected on the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, promises to be one of the handsomest structures in New York. It will be sixteen stories high, with a six-story tower, and will be built of terra-cotta and brick, with granite base. Streets one hundred feet wide will surround its four sides, so that every office in the building will have an abundance of light and air. There will be no dark corners on any floor—no place where lights will burn continuously.

The conspicuous situation of the building, its monumental proportions, and its architectural beauty, will make it a landmark. Its location is in the centre of travel and activity on Manhattan Island. It will be accessible to a greater degree than any other location. It is close to the termini of the New York Central, the New Haven line, and the Pennsylvania Road. Surface car lines pass along three sides of the property. The important ferries will be directly connected with it. Trains of the underground rapid transit road will run through the basement of the building. A station of the subway road on the basement level will give access to trains without leaving the building.

THE TIMES Building will be the second highest in New York, and possibly the tallest steel structure of any—[illegible] feet, if measured from the bottom of the excavation, fifty-five feet below the street, where the steel structure begins. It may be interesting to compare its height with that of some other famous edifices:

	Feet.
Park Row Building	390
Times Building	375
Manhattan Life Insurance Building	348
Madison Square Garden Tower	332
St. Paul Building	317
Pulitzer Building	309
American Surety Building	306
Masonic Temple, Chicago	302
Fuller Building ("Flatiron")	286
Trinity Church	286

The construction is fireproof throughout. Elevators will run at all hours of the day and night, and every day in the year. The rentable area of each of the office floors will be 2,800 square feet.



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HEAD MEN FURNISH LABORERS FOR FIRMS IN PHILIPPINES

Company Engaged in Making Harbor Improvements at Manila Relies Almost Entirely Upon Their Aid in Securing and Keeping Men—Tabacaleria Methods.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

MANILA, June 12.—When the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company assumed the contract to improve this harbor one of the earliest preparatory tasks was to provide for an adequate labor supply for three years. The company enjoyed no special privileges or exemptions. It had to deal with conditions as it found them, and there was no time to waste in making the adjustment. Since the law closed the door to the Chinese, and Chinese labor available in the islands was not strong enough to meet the company's requirements, the managers set out to adapt themselves to the local market. They learned that labor was not offering itself, but must be sought, and that the way to obtain it in full working force, with tolerable assurance that it would not desert, was by arrangement with head men in various districts.

These men could order out labor which could not otherwise be obtained, and natives, whom no money offer could induce to place themselves under hire, assembled at the Mariveles quarries and wherever else they were wanted, to enter the company's service on terms prescribed by the head men. The work to be done included quarrying, lightering, laying stone for breakwaters, bulkhead construction, working the dredges, and kindred hard labor. It was provided that the company should construct houses at the centres of work, into which the men might move their families, that general stores be kept to supply the employes with provisions and other goods practically at wholesale cost, and that a rate of wages be paid higher than that prevailing in the provinces.

It has been necessary at various times to invoke the help of the head men to hold the laborers to their engagements, but this authority has not once failed in its undertaking, the men obeying these superiors as unquestioningly as troops follow commanders. Every part of the work appears now to run smoothly, the contract is two-thirds finished, and there is no reasonable doubt not only that it can be completed within schedule time, but that the company may, without risk of labor shortage, assume a fresh contract for an extension of the breakwater, upon which the Government has decided to expend $1,000,000 gold, in addition to the $3,000,000 to be spent on the present contract.

This work, greater in magnitude than any other ever undertaken in the islands on public account, reinforces effectively the construction of the railway to Dagupan, the largest private undertaking, as demonstrative of the adequacy of native labor for large demands. The railway extension in progress into Benguet, where there will probably be at some future time a sanitarium and possibly a Summer capital, also obtains its labor from native sources. It is curiously true that, in addition to having constructed the existing railway, native labor has since been continuously employed on it, and has always been diligent and faithful; that linemen, track inspectors, and that class of responsible labor have stood by the English company which owns the road ever since its construction, and that such men are content to hold places at $12 Mexican per month, while Americans may bid in vain for the same grade of labor at $20 gold per month.

METHODS OF THE TABACALERIA.

Under conditions far different from those obtaining in the harbor and on the railway, work is commanded, as it has been for years, by a company popularly known as the Tabacaleria. That company controls a species of labor that is not many removes from slavery. It owns and operates vast tracts of land in the north, where the choice tobacco of the islands is grown; it has hemp lands in the South, and it conducts the most extensive transportation business in the islands. In connection with its planting interests it maintains general stores for the sale of supplies to its employes, whereby it has always contrived to keep employes in its debt, which they must discharge by the labor of themselves and their families. In some of the districts entire communities are in its service, unable to escape if they would and seemingly without spirit or disposition to try. An instance is related by an official lately returned from a trip through the Cagayan Valley, in which a native whose debt to the company had kept steadily at about $80, came into a legacy of $200. He decided that he wished to free himself and make a start with his family in another field. When he offered to settle with the company he was put off on some pretext, and finally when the company flatly refused to let him discharge the debt he gave up the plan. Possibly he felt that local authority was so subordinate to the company that appeal in that quarter would not help him, but quite as likely he had become so accustomed to obedience to the company's fiat that he believed insistence would be futile even when he had money enough to clear himself.

The Tabacaleria stands most conspicuous among insular commercial enterprises; but other companies and firms that survive Spanish rule have followed its pattern in a measure, or they have managed otherwise to deal in products of the islands grown and made marketable by native labor. These concerns have prospered sufficiently to be content to remain. There is reason to believe that they regard their chances for profit quite as good as ever before; and that discontent and apathy among Americans over labor conditions, in that it helps to confine business in its accustomed channels, opens a prospect by no means disquieting to the foreign houses. They are naturally not complaining of the antiquity of methods in the operation of which the actual cost of labor to themselves remains very small, and by which they may control the agricultural output of the islands, which they know how to market to best advantage.

In spite of these demonstrations, appeals by American merchants and promoters for the admission of Chinese labor will continue to go forward to Washington, in the hope that persistent effort may bring about the change they desire in the law. There is no sign that any original advocate of Chinese immigration has modified his view in relation to it. On the one hand he is quite as convinced as ever that for general purposes of exploitation native labor is inadequate, and on the other he thinks that if he must be subjected to the labor farming system there will be less risk in trusting himself to the Chinese, in whom work has become second nature, than to natives, in whom indolence is wholly natural. Opinion has temperately declared that the islands can never be developed with native labor, and there is no doubt that much capital which might have been placed here has been withdrawn because of the unavailability of Chinese labor.

The fact is that native labor and American capital seem to be sadly out of touch. Native disposition not to work more than necessary to provide a very moderate subsistence and cheap finery for fiestas has been indulged not alone by a provident climate, but by a rule in other years which was content to let commercial development proceed along normal lines. Hence, while grievances accumulated against Spain, the natives never felt themselves oppressed by attempts to force radical changes in their habits of industry. Now that memories of old injuries recede Spanish toleration in this respect, contrasted with the chafing energy of the new-comers and by the threatened imposition of harder conditions of life, provokes in the native mind resentment and discontent. Credit ascribed to the Government for popularity among the natives is misleading, unless it be restricted to immediate beneficiaries.

Place-hunting is an art to which native leaders readily lend themselves, and the Government pampers them by appointments with pay that would have seemed fabulous in other years and with a minimum of responsibility. Yet, while men of this class are glib enough in professions of loyalty and of earnestness, they have done nothing to quiet the common resentment, and it is strongly to be suspected that they have done much to inflame it.

In spite of the iniquities which forced revolt, the Filipinos in ordinary relations liked the Spaniards, who catered to their indolence, indulged their vices, and pleased their fancy. Americans lack sympathy with all these things, and the substitutes they would provide, looking to material development to be accomplished by an earnest and diligent use of life violate both native instinct and tradition. In place of being left alone to live their own life, the people find a disposition to compel education and to increase the necessities which even now cannot be supplied with the little effort that formerly sufficed for them. This persistent meddling with pre-existing order provokes dislike. Life is not nearly so comfortable or agreeable as formerly, and the masses are prone to forget what they escaped in the dread of what they must endure should Westernising notions of development prevail. There has been little use in trying to convince them that the plans proposed would bring them into modern line and prosper them. They prefer the old ways, and have little love for those who would disturb those ways, under whatever pretext or profession.

NATIVES MAKE GOOD CLERKS.

On the American side the natives are generally condemned as useless and without industrial ambition or capacity. In clerkships and minor office work a certain neatness of product has been recognized, inducing the opinion that opportunity now offered may develop a generation of escrivientes. In manual industries the Filipino, if not decidedly inferior, holds out small promise of advancing beyond the second artisan grade; while common labor is most obdurately opposed to the methods of constant application which American enterprise demands. Demonstrations such as have been indicated are regarded as proving nothing except that by compliance with exceptionally trying conditions labor may be obtained in limited supply, but that at best they open a prospect for a poor article at a high price, and a service upon which no reliance can be placed even within its narrow limitations as to efficiency.

Government policy as now manifest and the plans and purposes of capital present a conflict between diverging tendencies. Restriction of corporate land holdings to 2,500 acres shuts the door to movements along modern lines in tobacco, hemp, and other products of the soil, and the extreme solicitude expressed for the native looks largely to the creation of a peasant ownership of land, a condition economically fatal to buoyant commercial growth; while the hope of capital interests is to convert opportunity into wealth by means indigenous to the temperate zones but quite foreign to these possessions. There is, of course, no question that central authority is seriously concerned for the permanent welfare of the islands.

In the commercial view hope lies in the availability of labor, whether under indenture or not, capable of giving full and fair effect to the designs of capital. It does not contemplate the possibility of adequate relief through agencies wholly native. Since the Government is committed to a course in which benefits in this direction shall be restricted to natives, and such insular public opinion as finds expression upholds that policy, it seems certain that the conflicting tendencies cannot readily be adjusted. One side seeks to place the brown brother on a white footing; the other believes that task impossible for the success of any plans now in sight, and that if the islands are really to prosper the natives, commercially speaking, must be pushed off them. Such an issue is not likely to be decisively settled until resources in native character and disposition shall have been thoroughly tested.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

BIG DOUBLE COCOANUT

Fine Specimen Presented to New York Botanical Garden by New Jersey Man.

H. S. VANDERBILT of Belleville, N. J., has presented to the New York Botanical Garden the largest double cocoanut that the Garden has yet secured, and it is doubtful if a finer specimen will ever be obtained, as this one is thoroughly well preserved and is considerably larger than the average of those now to be obtained. Dr. N. L. Britton, Director in Chief of the Garden, has had Mr. Vanderbilt's gift placed on exhibition among the economic exhibits in the Museum building as being a much larger and finer specimen than the one already in the collection.

The peculiar fruit was a gift to Mr. Vanderbilt from an old sea Captain, who brought it to him as the greatest curiosity he had ever seen, although he had cruised in distant seas and strange latitudes for many years. The old Captain traded with the natives of the little islands which dot the South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and other distant waters.

This was fully fifty years ago, when the double cocoanut was rarer even than it is now, although it is still far from plentiful, and there are still thousands of people who never heard of the nut, although it has a long and peculiar history. The fruit is known by many names, most of them peculiar to the islands where it was earliest known, but its oldest and perhaps its best known name is cocoa-de-mer.

It bore that name for many years before its birthplace and only habitat, the Seychelles Islands, was discovered. Meantime it had found its way to many other lands, principally to islands, and always by water, and the superstitious islanders concluded it to be purely a product of the sea, and imbued it with many mythical properties. Hence its old and most familiar name. One of the oft-repeated tales was that at rare intervals the tree itself could be seen far down under the clear waters off the coast of Sumatra. Malay and Chinese sailors were mainly responsible for this story, and there were few among them who did not firmly believe it.

The tree rises to a height of eighty feet and sometimes attains a height of ninety feet. Its stout leaves are some twenty feet in length, and at times grow to be thirty feet long, with midribs strong enough to support the weight of a man. These leaves make most excellent thatch, and in many instances entire houses are made of the leaves. Most of the native huts and dwellings on the Isle of Praslin are constructed of this material.

The ribs of the leaves and the fibres of the petioles are used for the manufacture of brooms and baskets, and from the young leaves lighter fibre is obtained and woven into excellent hats.

Troughs of a variety of sizes and utilised for all sorts of purposes are made from the trunk of the palm, while the fruit of the plant is used in almost as many ways as the ordinary cocoanut of commerce. The immature fruit is eaten, and is sweet and of agreeable flavor. As the fruit often attains a weight of fifty pounds a single nut may be considered a pretty substantial meal for a large family. At maturity, however, it ceases to be edible. The heart of the tree itself, which is called the cabbage, is eaten as a vegetable, but cutting it destroys the tree. The destruction of the plant does not often deter the native from enjoying a meal of palm cabbage when he desires it, however, for the luxuriance of vegetation in the tropics helps make the native prodigal of the bounties of nature. The shell of the nut is used for the manufacture of all sorts of domestic utensils, from water jars to plates and cups.

The specimen sent to the Garden is about eighteen inches in length and width, and some eight inches or more in thickness. It looks as if two large oblong cocoanuts had grown together with a deep depression between the lobes. Before the kernel decayed the nut must have weighed at least fifty pounds.

A smaller specimen is under cultivation at the New York Botanical Garden, but has not yet reached a size that warrants its being put in the conservatories for exhibition. The nut was started into growth by Mr. Falconer of Pittsburg, who managed to germinate several of the nuts, and sent this one to the Garden. It is believed that Mr. Falconer's interesting experiment marks the first successful attempt to make the tree grow under glass in this country. The plant in the Garden is doing nicely, and promises in time to prove a handsome addition to the many fine palms now on exhibition in the palm house.

Botanically, the variety is known as the Lodoicea Sechellarum, a name which was given it shortly after its home was discovered, and it ceased to be known only as the singular fruit that was only found floating in the sea.

POLLY SWETT—WOMAN PIONEER

Thrilling Story of the Career of One Who Is a Connecting Link Between the California Under Mexican Rule and the California of To-day.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILLIAMS, Ariz., July 18.—All local historians in Arizona and California agree that old Polly Swett is one of the most remarkable women on the Pacific Coast. There's probably no woman, and perhaps no man, alive who has experienced so unusual vicissitudes, participated in so many romantic chapters of Western history, braved so many dangers, and endured so much hardship and grim privation as she. The narrative of her fifty-five years as a woman pioneer on the border of civilization—among California Indians and Mexican bandits, in early gold camps, and in the Spanish haciendas, and then later in the Apache and Pima country of Arizona, is all as thrilling as any romance ever constructed of pioneer life in the West. "The State of California should pension Mrs. Swett," said ex-Gov. Markham, in speaking of her unusual life in this State, "for she is one of the very last connecting links between the California of Mexican days and the California of the Americans since 1848. Mrs. Swett is indeed a remarkable heroine."

For seven years the old lady has lived in her grandson's home, among the pine lumber camps of Coconino County, and ten miles north from this town. She is eighty-five years old, and but for rheumatism that has kept her closely confined to the house for several years she would be as active as a woman of sixty. She has an unusually clear memory of events in her early life, and her faculty for remembering dates of things happening in her long life of strange vicissitude is surprising. She is without means, but with a bag of tobacco and a new clay pipe at her side she is always cheerful.

"I was born in Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1818," said Mrs. Polly Swett to her caller. "When I was a child Sag Harbor was a great port for returning whalers and for shippers in the Cuban and West Indies trade. My father had been a sailor and had been twice around the Horn. From my earliest recollection he used to entertain visitors in our home of an evening with tales of his experiences on the California coast. I early formed a taste for adventure, and I made up my mind when I was even a girl in short skirts that some day I would go to California and live the free, adventurous, and risky life among Mexicans, bandits, and half-breed savages that my father had so often told me about.

"It was therefore natural that when I was married at the age of twenty I soon got my young husband to thinking as I did about the fortune that awaited us by growing cattle and in dealing in hides and cattle in sunny and rosy California. In 1838 we started west, expecting ultimately to get to the Pacific Coast. We went by team to Albany and from there to Buffalo on a packet boat on the Erie Canal. It was a wonderful journey, and so exciting that we hardly slept a wink in the trip of four days and three nights from Albany. From Buffalo we made our way on sailing vessels to Chicago. It was a town of about 4,000 people when we were there. I remember the muddy streets, the cows that wandered at will through the town, the wooden stores, the little cheap whitewashed houses, and the muddy river that wound lazily all about the village. Mr. Swett and I settled in Chicago. My husband got work on a cow farm west of the town and we lived in the heart of Chicago. At morning he walked out to the farm and at night he walked home again.

"From Chicago we went by wagon with our two baby boys to St. Louis. There our zeal to get to the Pacific Coast was revived by the news that had come there from hunters and trappers who had been from the Mississippi to the Pacific and back. My husband met Kit Carson, the famous frontiersman of that day, when he was in St. Louis in the Winter of 1843, and we learned from Carson that a company of men and women were going to start the next year for a journey across the plains to California. From that time my husband and I thought of little else than our proposed trip by ox team to the Pacific shore, of which we had dreamed for years. In spite of the warnings we had had that the Comanches and Cheyennes were only waiting to torture us to death, and, notwithstanding all the direful predictions of death on the plains by starvation and by freezing in the Rockies and Sierras, we started from Fort Leavenworth in May, 1845, for Monterey, Cal. That was a year before the Mormons went to Utah and made the trail over which our party traveled as famous as the Mormon trail.

"There were forty-six young men, seven married women, and eleven children in our party. It took a stout heart, a resolute spirit for even the most adventurous of us to bid farewell to the last vestige of civilization on the border and go riding out into the vast and almost trackless plains, where we knew there were tens of thousands of cruel savages who only waited a chance to rob and slay us. Nine people who had prepared to join us in our hazardous journey into a new and far land backed out when the hour of starting came. We went straight across what is now Nebraska, crossed the Rockies in a pass that the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five years later took for its progress through Colorado. We were two months in getting to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. We saw enormous herds of buffaloes, and altogether we saw about 300 Indians, but we had no notable experiences.

"From Colorado we toiled in the heat of Summer across the burning alkali deserts of Utah and Nevada. One of our young men went crazy with heat and thirst in that awful region, and cut his throat one day while our caravan was toiling forward through the sands and under a scorching sun. The next day several more young men fell ill with a fever, and we thought they would die. Then, to add to our distress, four or five oxen dropped dead with heat and thirst. We threw away two wagon loads of our household goods and left behind two wagons. Several of us women became teamsters. How we ever managed to get along at all has never been really understandable by me. But the men who were semi-well and we women urged the poor bellowing oxen on, and we got to grass and water on the eastern slope of the Sierras. Meanwhile a young woman and two men died with fever. All we could do for them was to roll the corpses in a blanket, scoop out a hollow hole in the parched sand, and bury the bodies so they would not be disturbed by coyotes.

"On Oct. 28, 1845, we reached Sutter's Fort at what is now Sacramento. Eight adults and two children in our party had died en route. My husband got work very soon as a vaquero for a proud and rich old Mexican named Lugo, on the Sacramento River. Ah, those were lovely days! No one had any hard work to do. There was never any haste. Everything in the line of work was put off until to-morrow. The sheep and the cattle multiplied and got fat, and there was always enough for all to eat and wear. But we tired of so calm and easy a life. We wanted to go and get a ranchero for ourselves and above all to have a taste of some California adventure. Capt. Sutter told my husband that there were thousands of acres of forests of valuable woods and no end of rich lands to be had by mere settlement upon them about 200 miles north of Sutter's Fort, near the Oregon line.

"A company of ten men was organized to go there and found an American colony. Along with my little boys and my infant daughter I walked over 100 miles of the way there. We forded streams, slept in forests with only the sky over our faces, lived on berries and beans and occasionally some deer meat, and had a thousand and one hardships that very few women nowadays ever experienced. I had become even more expert with the rifle than my husband. I was, therefore, left alone in the woods with my children many a day while the men went away over the hills to search for land more suitable to their purposes. On several occasions while the men were gone I shot and killed black bears that came nosing about our camp for food and had frightened my boys nearly out of their wits. No, I never tackled a grizzly. It's too dangerous.

"Our party pushed forward to what is now known as the Siskiyou Mountains. There we encountered a tribe of about 200 Indians. They wanted to barter furs for our guns, and when our men would not part with a gun for any consideration the savages attacked our men in the expectation of killing us all and getting the firearms for nothing. A few days later, when the men were felling timber so as to make a raft on which ourselves and our property might be floated down the Sacramento River to Sutter's Fort, the Indians opened battle on our party. The savages had sneaked into the timber across the river and without warning had attacked us. It was a miracle none of the white men were struck. The arrows flew thick and fast. They sounded like the whirring of a bevy of quails. Four arrows were pulled out of the boards behind which I had taken refuge with my baby.

"There were too many Indians and too little law and order in Northern California then to satisfy us with any land, no matter how valuable, in that region at that time. When we had got back to Sutter's Fort, contented to be alive, we heard of a massacre of seven or eight men and women in a party of Missouri emigrants by the Piutes in Utah, a few weeks after we had passed over that same route. Along with several exciting experiences at that time—in the Summer of 1846—was the organization of a volunteer force of soldiery to fight the Mexican troops under command of Gen. Castro of Monterey.

"Gen. John C. Frémont had authority from the United States War Department to organize a military force. The prize to be fought for was the control of California by the United States. We were told that if the Americans whipped the Mexicans in California we could have things all our own way in the new country. My husband enlisted under Frémont and went to Monterey with the battalion through the San Joaquin Valley to Los Angeles. The war for the acquisition of California by the Americans was all over in five months, and the soldiers under Frémont never got even thanks for their services. The queerest fact about my husband serving in the battalion for the wresting of California from the Mexican rule was that all the time my husband was away in the war against the Mexicans I was the guest at the hacienda of a hospitable Mexican family. I should add that only once while I was there did I ever hear an unkind expression concerning the Americans. So courteous and so considerate were my Mexican hosts that they went out and warned each arriving Mexican visitor there not to speak harshly of their enemies while I was within hearing.

"The news of the finding of gold began to be circulated in Central California in April, 1848. We were then getting into sheep ranching among the foothills near what is now Santa Rosa. A vaquero came over the trail one day and said that the men down at Sutter's Fort were all excited because gold had been found in the American River. We paid no attention to the statement. I believe my husband remarked that Sutter was always getting up some excitement based on nothing. Travelers were a week or two apart in that region in those days. The next one who came that way was wild with his tale of how gold was being washed out by everybody down at the north fork of the American River. A week later and every one was excited at the continued gold finds. My husband and I shut up our house, turned our sheep loose, and went with our children pell mell across the country toward the scene of Marshall's find. I was the first American woman at the scene of the discovery.

"A historic occasion that I have good reason to remember was the shooting of United States Senator Broderick by Judge David Terry in a duel in September, 1859. The duel took place near what used to be known as Laguna de la Merced, ten miles from the heart of San Francisco. Mr. Swett and I were running a little milk ranch there then, and we lived so near to the dueling ground that had we known what was going to take place there that morning we might have seen the duel from our house. My husband was up early the morning of the duel, and he remarked to me that several carriages had driven hastily past the house toward the ocean just before dawn. But we paid little attention to that, for there was a popular roadhouse in the neighborhood.

"The news that there were fortunes to be made in the cattle industry in Arizona started my two grown-up sons and me to thinking of coming down into this Territory in 1878. I was a widow and a grandmother then. We heard that there were large tracts of Government land, well watered and grassy, in the Superstition Mountains, that we could get free. So we started on another long, wearisome journey across deserts and through cañons toward the Superstition Mountains. We encountered a desert sandstorm between what is now Yuma and Sentinel stations, and we lost one mule, while my sons and I almost died from suffocation under our blankets, heaped high with blowing sand. We could not use the remaining horse with our double horse wagon, so we had to pull the wagon by hand forty miles over a hot, desolate waste of yellow sand and under a bleaching sun. For about seventy miles of the journey my sons and I were barefoot, because our shoes wore out and broke upon the hot, sandy desert. Our feet were blistered, and every step we made was agony. I was over sixty then.

"We found the outlook promising for the cattle business in the Superstition Mountains, and we wondered why so fine a site for a cattle range had been neglected. Then we heard from some one who came that way over the mountains toward Tucson that the Apaches were likely to come and murder us all any night. My sons went over to Fort Bowie—seventy miles away—and were told that we had no need to be alarmed. The Apaches had been so subdued in that part of the Territory they were like whipped dogs. That satisfied us. We were not afraid of Indians unless they came in a bunch and on a murderous raid. We built a cabin and corrals. My boys put a lot of work in making an attractive room in the cabin for my comfort, and we all settled down, believing that at last we were to have a peaceful, prosperous life. In a year the boys had a herd of 200 cattle.

"In the Summer of 1880 the San Carlos Apaches became fractious. My boys went armed all the time, and seldom went more than a mile from the cabin except together. Many a time that Summer I saw half-nude Apaches skulking among the rocks and chapparal on the mountain side up from our cabin. I knew we were being watched. Lots of times I sat by night or day with a rifle across my lap and two pistols near at hand. Sometimes I went out of the cabin in the morning and saw the prints of Indians' moccasins in the dust on the ground at the doorstep. Occasionally we heard from a soldier, a rancher, or a mining prospector of the murder of a ranchman's family by the savages, or the burning of a cabin by the Apaches merely for deviltry. We lost a dozen head of cattle in one year by Apaches. But dreadful though our life was there all alone, we could not well go away and abandon our all in the world. Besides we were too proud to pull up stakes and be scared away by prowling Indians. Then, also, the Apaches would be apparently quiet and not be seen for a month at a time. We would believe they had again been cowed into docility by the troops.

"One day in January, 1881, when we had not seen any Apaches for a few weeks, my son Jim came tearing down the trail from Box Springs toward our cabin. His naturally florid face was white.

"'Harness up quick. Get all the guns and get out. A dozen Apaches are hiding two miles over there, and they're armed and waiting to kill us,' said Jim, while he flew into the cabin and snatched up my Winchester and my seven-shooter.

"As he afterward explained to us, he was out hunting a maverick on the range, when he noticed tracks of Apaches on the trail further down in the valley. He knew instinctively where the Indians had gone. He crawled stealthily behind timber, among chapparal and along boulders, up the mountain side until, peeping from behind a rock, he saw the knot of Indians quietly getting ready for a descent very quickly upon our cabin. Jim then worked down the mountain side until he was out of possible view of the Indians, and had run with all speed to take us from our danger.

"'There are too many of 'em for us to fight. We've got to get to the fort to save our lives,' said Jim, while we bridled the mules.

"In a few minutes more we were in the saddles and on the way down the trail. Some Apaches must have been hidden in the chapparal near our cabin and have let the rest of the marauders secreted above us on the mountain side know that we were fleeing. We had not gone over half a mile, as fast as we could force our beasts to go, before we heard the peculiarly fiendish yells of Apaches back and above us. It seemed as if a hundred bullets whizzed past us and over our heads, but the number was probably nearer a score. We got away all right, but our cabin was burned and our stock killed and driven off. We learned later that the same party of Apaches who were preparing to murder us had slain a young English cowboy over in Pinal County the day before and had burned the deserted ranch house of an old settler in that part of the territory.

"Oh, yes, I have had my experiences with bandits, too. I have been in two hold-ups. Once I was going with my married daughter and her baby on the stage between Monterey and San José in the Summer of 1865, when we were held up by no less an outlaw than Jesus Machada. He was hanged a year or two later, at Santa Cruz. It was a very warm day and the coach was crowded uncomfortably. A few of us were dozing when suddenly there came a cry of 'Hold up there!' We all knew what it meant. My daughter, who had been reared in mining camps, was not at all frightened. 'Now, there's no need of killing decent folks,' she called out to the masked bandit, who came out to the side of the gulch where he had stopped us, with a big bore revolver in each hand. 'We're a poor, hard-up crowd, and that's where you're in hard luck, pardner.'

"'Well, you're a cute one,' replied the masked bandit. 'You folks get out and put all you can spare on the flat stone over there and I'll call it square. Ladies needn't get out. I'll trust them to do the fair thing.'

"One white-haired man, whose hands and clothes showed that he had a hard struggle to get a living, started to get his watch out of his pocket.

"The masked man stopped him by saying: 'That'll do. Don't want any more jewelry. Got too much already. Now, you folks get back in that coach, and I know you won't be so darned mean as to take advantage of me with your popguns when I've respected your feelings.'"

Scientists Seek Means of Saving Lives of Children

Directors of Rockefeller Institute Endeavoring to Develop Shiga Discovery So As to Have Positive Method of Checking Ravages of Summer Complaints.

UNDER the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute, and with the work personally officered by that organization's directors, there is being conducted in four cities of the Atlantic Coast, simultaneously, a series of investigations that promises great practical results. It is not altogether unlikely that these will prove of the highest importance in the medical annals of the day, so vital is the special field they concern and so little has it been explored. What is of equal moment, and what will attract greater attention to this series of experiments is that this is the most significant undertaking of the Rockefeller Institute thus far, the first time it has massed its forces for a study of a scientific problem of the hour.

The work, which is now well under way in four separate laboratories, is the scientific study of intestinal disorders. Shiga, the great Japanese doctor, proved several years ago that there was a bacillus of dysentery, and that that disease could be cured by the administering of a serum, precisely as typhoid is grappled with. From Japan and from the Continent of Europe reports come of the success of Shiga's treatment. Shiga's dysentery bacillus is known very thoroughly throughout the scientific world. It has been isolated, and its peculiarities are familiar to all bacteriologists. Where Shiga left off, the Rockefeller Institute is to take up the work.

Is the Shiga bacillus, which is certainly found in dysentery, also to be found in cases of acute diarrhoea and also in infantile Summer complaints? Will the serum treatment of Shiga serve in these cases and either cure or aid? These are questions yet unanswered. They are, in fact, very actively debated, the medical men of the country being divided into two distinct camps concerning them. A more open, thoroughly practical field for medical investigation could scarcely be found, and the result of the laboratory work of this wide area of big cities means much.

That the cause of dysentery is known, and that a very nearly certain cure is at hand for it, is much from a medical point of view, but dysentery, after all, is one of the less frequent diseases. It will, however, add much to practical medical results if it can be found that the same disease germ is present in the far more prevalent diarrhoea and the Summer scourge of the babies of the great cities, or if it is discovered that some serum can relieve or cure.

It is to these problems that the Rockefeller Institute has turned its attention. While waiting for its great new buildings that are to go up on the upper east side of New York a year or so ago, and which will probably be started this Fall, the institute is by no means idle scientifically. It has in different laboratories here and there very nearly a score of young scientists who are working along on individual investigations. Some of these scientific studies will take many a long year to be worked out satisfactorily, requiring the gathering together of large quantities of data. Each of them is being carried along by scientists who have been awarded scholarships by the institute. This method of proceeding will be followed until the new buildings are ready for occupancy, when all the scientific workers will come in under one roof.

Up to this Summer the scientific investigations have, however, been detached, each separate from the others. Largely have they been in the direction of pure science, not of immediate practical importance. There was a notable exception to this last year, the appropriation of $4,000 to the New York Department of Health for the campaign for pure milk of high grade, which made possible the sending around the dairy district of New York for many weeks a woman physician and expert, who instructed the dairy farmers, and the growing out of this of "certified milk" and "inspected milk," both of which have been achievements in the milk problem. Next to the present investigation of intestinal diseases this practical reformation of dairy farms of a year ago, now made permanent, has been the chief outcome of the institute's workings.

For the comprehensive study of the Shiga bacillus and the furnishing of a built-up serum to be used in every case practicable, fourteen scientific men have been put to work. These men have been distributed over the four cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are working under the active direction of Dr. Simon Flexner, now of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly of Baltimore. Dr. Flexner has been appointed Director of the Rockefeller Institute, and this Summer, while this scientific study and practical work combined is being done on this bacteriological problem, he is moving from city to city, keeping in close touch with all of his forces.

Eight of this Shiga bacillus staff, as it may be called, have been located in New York, where the facilities happen to be the best for the thorough working out of this question. Two men are in Boston, two in Philadelphia, and two in Baltimore. In the cities outside of New York the Rockefeller scientists have been given facilities for the collection of material for making cultures and for the administration of their serum by the hospitals, but it is only in New York that they have a great practical force back of them. Here they are working hand in hand with the scientific forces and the practical house-to-house out-of-door workers of the Department of Health.

The Board of the Rockefeller Institute, which is an advisory scientific body (as the institute has now developed) to Dr. Flexner, has upon it several very prominent New York scientific men, one or two of whom are intimately associated with the Health Department. This board includes on it Dr. Emmet Holt, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Medical officer of the Health Department; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. Christian A. Herter, all of New York; Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, and Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard University. As the great work of the New York Board of Health this Summer is in the direction of caring for babies, so that they will not be ill, instead of the old idea of visiting only those sick, that is to say, preventive medicine in its most practical form.

The eight Rockefeller men have been installed in the Carnegie Laboratories of Cornell Medical College, opposite Bellevue Hospital. They have been given the use of the laboratories during the Summer months. To them is being turned over a large part of the material collected by the Health Board district visiting physicians, who are spending their days among the tenements in the treatment of diarrhoeal disorders and infantile Summer complaints. Also the Health Board doctors are administering the serum of Shiga, made by the institute, and reporting upon its efficacy in each case. It is not the least interesting feature of all this that side by side with this investigation and "culture" and serum building up, the experts of the Board of Health laboratories are making very similar studies to the same end, this work being under the control of the Director of the city's bacteriological laboratories, Dr. William H. Park.

In this work the institute is starting out with a theory, which, of course, it is not committed to as a scientific fact, and is yet to be proved, that the Shiga bacillus will probably be found in cases of diarrhea, possibly in cases of Summer complaint, and that the discovery of this germ by the Japanese savant can be made of very great scientific practical importance; that it may revolutionize the treatment of intestinal disorders and rob them of half their terrors. Up here in the North this does not seem as important as it really is. In Southern regions, and especially in the Philippines, a cure of this sort would be of the greatest significance, and would come very nearly to bringing about a new medicinal epoch.

Practically, the working out of these experiments in New York is along these lines: Each district visiting physician of the Health Board carries with him a small wooden bottle, the kit therein including a needle, a glass slide, on which to smear a drop of blood taken from the patient, a very tiny vial of water. The specimens in which the Shiga bacillus may possibly be found are left, securely tied up, at the nearest drug store, and the department is notified by telephone. Thereupon the institute is notified, and it sends its special messenger to the drug store at once. Department and institute divide up the specimens obtained in this way and whether the case is one of actual dysentery or not the institute immediately dispatches a quantity of its serum, that its effects may be studied.

The Shiga serum can do no harm, even if eventually it should be proved that the Shiga bacillus is confined to cases of real dysentery and has nothing to do with other intestinal disorders. In the present state of the investigations, when everything is yet to be definitely learned, much that is valuable may be found out possibly by studying the effects administration of this serum may have. Before the Summer is over it is expected much significant data will have been gathered. From the material furnished here in New York cultures are being made in the institute, and the institute has three horses from which it is getting its serum, precisely as antitoxin is obtained.

Time will have to tell of the institute's findings. At all events, these investigations will stand out in medical history as the first comprehensive task of importance undertaken by the Rockefeller Institute, a work begun before the cornerstone of any of its buildings was laid.

FEAR OF DEATH IS DIMINISHING

Undertakers' Customers Less Afraid Than Formerly.

THAT people stand less in awe of death than they did a few years ago is the belief of several New York undertakers. They say that nowadays twice as many persons make preparations for their own burial as a generation ago. In accounting for this one funeral director said:

"It is my opinion that the displacement of the gruesome wooden coffin by the modern burial casket, which is not offensive to the eye, has done much to rob death and interment of their horrors. Some people when they are sick and are fearful that they will never regain their health sometimes call in an undertaker, or his or her friends do it for the ill one, and make all arrangements for the funeral, selecting the casket and designating what kind of hearse is preferred. It is the same with some persons in advancing years. A well-to-do man living in this neighborhood went for a trip abroad last year, and before going provided for any contingency that might arise while he was on the voyage. He is still abroad, and, peculiar as it may seem, a few weeks ago I received a letter from him, dated at Amsterdam, telling me that he was still alive. Of course he did not say it in those words, but, while he wrote me about some trivial affair, I could see plainly that it was simply a pretense under which he informed me that he had not died yet. When he shall die he is to be taken to his native town and there buried in a specified cemetery, and everything will be done in strict compliance with his desires as he expressed them to me.

"Men who are going into hospitals to have serious operations performed frequently make arrangements with us for their funeral and burial, should the operation terminate fatally. Such men seem to approach the subject with entire calmness. But it is different with the man who is in perfect health, seemingly, at least, but who wants to make arrangements for the burial of his body after death, whenever that shall occur, because he has no relatives or near friends who he is certain will look after 'all that is left of "I,"' or because he fears he might not have the money at the end that he has at that time. One day a middle-aged man came into my office and approached the subject with manifest embarrassment. I understood what he was driving at, and pulled from my drawer a score or more of contracts such as he wanted to make, and he, seeing that he was not the first to think of such a thing, (although he probably thought he was when the subject first entered his mind,) seemed reassured, and we proceeded with the business in a business-like manner.

"Some of these contracts I have made for a certain number of years, the amount of money sufficient to cover the expenses and the payment for my services being deposited. And it has happened that when that period has expired the other party to the contract has decided that he isn't going to die, or that he needs the money, and he takes the prepayment and goes on his way rejoicing. It is the same way with those who go into hospitals to have operations performed. Of course, if they don't die the contract is null and void, and the patients, regaining their health, seem to forget it entirely as they go on their busy way through life."

Fishing at Night.

IT isn't necessary any longer for a boy to play truant or a man to take a day off if he wants to go fishing—that is, if he fishes from the sea wall of the Battery.

Every fine Summer evening one may see from twenty to thirty anglers between the Aquarium and the Barge Office watching their lines by the gleam of the arc lights and pulling in fish with far better luck than those who go there in the daytime. West of the Aquarium, toward the fireboat pier, the fish don't seem to bite much.

It is darker there, and the finny denizens of the deep seem to be attracted by the electric lights. To the throng that goes to the Battery to cool off in the evenings these night anglers are a constant source of interest. Even the policeman on duty takes a hand in the game.

WHEN WOMEN HANDLE THE HAMMER OF AUCTIONEER

Bidders Must Be Prompt in Making Up Their Minds, for the Hammer Will Drop Very Quickly at Times—Also They Must Never Forget to Be Polite.

NOT until he was positively assured that the woman did not want a situation would the manager of the auction rooms consent to talk business.

"If you don't want a position," he said, suspiciously, "what do you want?"

"To find out something about the women who already have them," was the reply. "I presume that there are women auctioneers?"

The manager wrinkled up the left side of his nose. "Yes," he said, "there are—a few, but there ought not to be any. They're no good."

"Dear me," said the visitor; "why not?"

The manager struck a cynical note. "Primarily because they are women," he said. "Then, of course, there are specific reasons. In the first place, amateur auctioneers of the feminine gender are too impatient. They want to hurry things through too quickly. Now, that can't be done to advantage. In a sense, of course, expeditiousness is to be commended. An auction room is not a place for serious meditation, and the fellow who has his eye on a particular clock or a set of wine glasses will find no time to compose an ode to the moon between bids, but with all its activity a sale, if conducted properly, will allow the buyer occasional opportunities to repent of past errors and count his change. But when a woman takes charge of things he doesn't find time to do even that. He must bid on the instant or he is lost. No matter how badly he wants the article for sale or how much money he is willing to spend on it, he doesn't get it if for one minute his mind wanders and he fails to call out 'Me' in answer to the auctioneer's question, 'Who bids next?'"

Then the manager related an incident illustrative of the impetuosity with which women auctioneers transact business. That particular woman was the first one he had ever been inveigled into employing in the capacity of auctioneer. He did not want to employ her, but he couldn't get out of it without being rude, and the manager, being a much younger man than he is now, did not like to be that. So he said he would give her a trial. The woman proved to be fastidious.

"I am a little particular," she said, "as to the character of the work in which I make my début as an auctioneer. Will you let me look over the list of sales you have scheduled ahead so I can see if there is any class of goods I should particularly like to handle?"

The manager handed her his table of dates, respectfully. "If you don't find anything there that suits you," he said, obligingly, "I might be able to get up something special that would appeal to you."

He meant that to be sarcastic, but if it was the woman magnanimously overlooked it. "Oh, I wouldn't think of putting you to all that trouble," she said. "And, anyway, it won't be necessary. I see that you are down for the sale of the stock of a bankrupt jewelry firm on the 3d of the month. I should like to undertake that. I am very fond of jewels. I know all about them. I wore five thousand dollars' worth at one time once myself, and think I ought to be able to sell diamonds and things at good prices."

The manager was not quite so sure of her ability. "I don't know," he said, "how the members of the firm would like to have a woman for an auctioneer. Before promising you a definite engagement I should like to confer with them. They are my employers, and I should not like to run counter to their wishes, even if they are in hard luck."

The woman read the name of the firm again. "Oh, you needn't bother about that," she said, coolly. "That will be all right. The junior member used to be my husband, and since he got married again he is so sick of his second wife that he will do anything I ask him to do. Besides, he has no right to kick. He ought to help me along. It is his fault that I have to earn my own living, and he certainly wouldn't be mean enough to knock me out of a job."

That was an argument that not even the managing auctioneer could combat. "Very well," he said, "I will speak to the company about it."

He spoke to them that afternoon. The junior member groaned. "You might as well let her go ahead," he said. "I know Hattie. If she has made up her mind to be an auctioneer, she will be one. She never yet set her heart on anything that she didn't get. Anyhow, she will probably get as much out of the stuff as anybody else."

So the manager gave the young woman a chance. In the beginning she gave promise of success, and if the manager could only have curbed her exuberance of spirits it is likely that with experience she would have acquired the persuasive arts of the auctioneer. But she was obsessed by the fatal spirit of hurry. Her first rush sale was a diamond ring valued at $200. She let it go for $15. A man in the rear of the store wanted the ring. He was ready to raise the price to $20, and he protested hotly when denied the privilege of doing so.

"I was just going to bid $20," he said.

"Gone at $15," repeated the woman. "Why didn't you bid $20 if you wanted to?"

"You didn't give me a chance," the man complained. "I had to stop to breathe."

"You shouldn't have done that," said the woman. "You should have attended to that before you came in here."

The junior member looked worried. "I'm afraid," he said to the manager, "that Hattie is running things with too high a hand."

The manager was of the same opinion, so after the young woman had sold several bracelets and brooches and jeweled combs at ruinously low prices he induced her to yield up the hammer for the day, and he disposed of the rest of the goods without her assistance.

While discoursing in a pessimistic vein the manager recalled his experience with another woman who was afflicted with hypersensitiveness. She resigned of her own accord because the people who have the auction-room habit were lacking in respect. The manager had had high hopes of her. She had been a society woman, a dress-reform lecturer, and a pure-food demonstrator, and the manager argued that if a woman who had done all those things was not competent to discharge the arduous duties of an auctioneer nobody was. That woman's first assignment was on a miscellaneous stock of goods in a Fourteenth Street store. The manager escorted her down to the store, but, unfortunately, he was not in at the start. He was detained in a back room for several minutes after the show began, superintending the unpacking of a box of soup plates, and she had to make her first appearance without an introduction. Presently the manager discerned, through the thin partition, that things were not going right in the front part of the store, and he went in to investigate. The woman on the platform was evidently in a bad humor. She leaned across the desk and glared menacingly at a man in the corner, who seemed trying to squeeze through the solid wall at his back.

"Were you speaking to me, Sir?" the woman demanded.

The man was little and he looked frightened. "Yes, Ma'am," he said; "but I didn't mean any harm. I only said I would give 15 cents for that bonbon dish in your hand."

The man's very expression was proof of his innocence, but the woman was for committing him anyway. "I heard what you said," she returned; "I am not finding fault with the price you offered for the dish; I object to the way you offered it. You were discourteous to me. You simply said 'Fifteen.' You should have prefaced your bid with some recognition of my personality. You should have said, 'Madame, I bid fifteen cents.'"

The little man turned purple. "Holy smoke," he said.

The rest of the shoppers giggled. The manager said "Sh-sh-sh" and addressed a few whispered remarks to the auctioneer. He expected her to be easily tamed, but to his surprise he found her untractable.

"All my life," she said, "no matter what my position, I have been accustomed to a respectful salutation, and I will not deal with people who omit the prefix 'madame,' and sing out flippantly, 'fifteen cents.'"

The manager was disappointed. Obviously it was not expedient to thus delay the progress of the sale by the introduction of drawing room etiquette, so he had to cancel that woman's contract.

By the time the manager had got along that far in his reminiscences he had worked off most of his spleen and he spoke thenceforward in a more charitable tone.

"I don't want you to think," he said, "that all women who wish to try their hand at auctioneering are natural-born idiots. They are not, and I have struck a number who, if they had not got discouraged so easily, would have turned out pretty fair auctioneers. The habit of losing heart is, next to their unseemly hustling, the quality that contributes most generally to their failure. As soon as they find that prices have a tendency to run low, they fall into a panic, and from then on the sale proceeds at sixes and sevens. Our customers, as a rule, positively refuse to allow a woman auctioneer to be put in charge of their goods, so for that reason the woman whose ambition lies in that direction rarely gets a chance to show what she can do. However, there are some lines of goods which women, with all their faults, can usually sell to advantage. At fairs and exchanges where fancy work and women's and children's clothes constitute the bulk of the commerce, their characteristic methods seem particularly appropriate. Unfortunately the woman who gets the auctioneer's bee in her bonnet is not content with that class of feminine trade. She aspires to pictures and libraries and racing stables; or, at least, general household furnishings, and the superintendent who cannot see his way to appoint her to some such important sale is responsible for a big load of misery in that woman's life."

TO BEGIN WORK ON BROADWAY TUNNEL

Important Portion of Subway Undertaking Soon to be Commenced.

IT became known the other day that Rapid Transit Commissioners Orr and Starin, in consultation with President August Belmont of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, had agreed to recommend to the Rapid Transit Board the immediate construction of the subway link connecting Forty-second Street with Union Square, by way of Broadway. That means that the builders of the lower Broadway section of the Brooklyn tunnel hardly will have begun to demolish the surface of the city's main artery below Ann Street before the board will be ready to let the contract for work under Broadway in the twenty-eight blocks below the site of THE NEW YORK TIMES's new building, at the south end of Long Acre Square.

"When do you think the upper Broadway plan will be put through the board?" a prominent rapid transit official was asked last week.

"Six weeks from now, early in September," he replied. "That it will receive the commission's unanimous approval is a foregone conclusion. The board's Sub-Committee on Extensions is composed of Messrs. Orr and Starin, who, when they met with Mr. Belmont, agreed upon the advisability of carrying to immediate completion, if possible, the Parsons plan of a subway from Forty-second Street down to the Battery on the west side, following Broadway to Union Square, then going down University Place and Wooster Street, and finally reaching the extreme lower end of the city by way of Church Street and Trinity Place.

"When it was recalled, however, that only $8,000,000 was left to be spent by the city on new tunnels, owing to the Rapid Transit act's provision limiting the cost of subways, the two Commissioners and Mr. Belmont agreed that it would be best to put through the new line in two sections, first authorizing the portion from Long Acre Square to Union Square, for which the city has money enough now.

"Having let the contract for that stretch, the board will try to prevail on the Legislature to pass next Winter such a measure as will permit the letting of the contract for the rest of the new line during the Spring following. The engineers have estimated that the cost of the whole line down to the Battery will be about $15,000,000, including the stations at Forty-second Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Union Square, and those further down, the location of which has not been determined exactly. According to Mr. Parsons's original plan for this line, submitted to the board by the Chief Engineer last February, the Thirty-fourth Street station is to be connected, by either an underground walkway or a spur road of one block's length, with the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street."

The meeting of the sub-committee with Mr. Belmont was held more than a week ago, and Chief Engineer Parsons was instructed at once to go ahead with the details of the plan, paying more attention to exact estimates, location of stations, and other minor matters than when he drafted the general scheme along with the plans he submitted for making a network of rapid transit railways all over the city's five boroughs. This line from Forty-second Street down to the Battery was but one item of that comprehensive plan, and at the time when the board received the engineer's report it was not known which one of the various recommendations would be taken up first.

In looking ahead toward the building of the new road, one of the most interesting, as well as the most difficult, problems to be considered is the nature of the foundation upon which Broadway is built between Forty-second Street and Union Square. Along the west side of the square, just as on the Fourth Avenue side, there are some patches of gravel amid the prevailing rock, but up further the rock is continuous.

The difficulty of tunneling through the Rialto section, with its great crowds day and night, may be seen easily. Down town, where the sub-contractors are now getting ready to build the Broadway portion of the Brooklyn tunnel, they say most of the work is to be done at night, and that the street surfaces for the most part will be covered with wooden pavements by day. That plan, probably, will be adopted for the Rialto as well, but up there work under such conditions will be even more arduous than in the crowded financial district, inasmuch as the latter is upon a sandy soil that has not a trace of rock anywhere in it.

Above Herald Square, of course, the difficulties will be of much less importance than between there and Union Square, for Broadway becomes really a broad way on the north side of Thirty-third Street. The hardest job, therefore, promises to be between Seventeenth and Thirty-third Streets, where both rock soil and a narrow street will confront the builders.

According to Chief Engineer Parsons's plan this west side connection is to be used for some of the trains coming from Harlem and the Bronx, while others will go down the original subway, crossing Forty-second Street and turning into Park Avenue at the Grand Central Station. His plan included an east side road up Lexington Avenue from the station, with the proposition that after building this line the operating company should run east side express trains down that way into Park and Fourth Avenues and west side expresses down the Broadway extension.

In the event of the Lexington Avenue line's becoming a reality soon after the building of the Broadway connection below Forty-second Street, the four tracks across that street will have been consigned entirely to local trains, unless it is arranged to have an alternating schedule, so as to let some of the east side expresses travel westward and some of the west side expresses eastward.

Although Mr. Parsons has not abandoned the Lexington Avenue scheme, it is understood that the Sub-Committee on Extensions and Mr. Belmont, at the meeting before mentioned, agreed to use their influence for the early building of an east side subway further toward the East River, probably with First Avenue as a basis of its course. The Chief Engineer has expressed himself as favoring this, too, although he considers the Lexington Avenue road the more urgent.

After hearing the various arguments of those who came forward to combat his plans, Mr. Parsons said last Winter that he knew a subway on the far east side must be built soon, and in response to a request from the board he submitted a plan for one. A few days ago, when asked if he had ever considered Eighth Avenue as a route for an additional west side tunnel, he replied that undoubtedly this thoroughfare would be needed for the purpose before very long.

DEMOLISHING THE BIG SAFETY VAULT

Difficult Undertaking in Connection with Clearing Down-Town Corner.

FOR the last two weeks the corner of William Street and Exchange Place has been a point of much interest to passers-by. Here in the ruins of one of the oldest bank buildings in the city laborers have been hard at work on the difficult undertaking of demolishing a safe deposit vault built twenty-three years ago. On this corner stood a granite building until recently occupied by the Bank of North America, and before that by the Bank of the State of New York, and which had been used as a bank building ever since its erection in 1850. When the building was put up the neighborhood had not yet taken that distinctly financial air which marks it now, and the bank building was considered a very handsome structure indeed. But with the Atlantic Building on one side and the Wall Street Exchange Building on the other it looked dwarfed, and its destruction to make room for an addition for one of its towering neighbors was a matter of only a few days.

Not so, however, with the safe deposit vault which had occupied the basement of the building. This vault had been built in 1880 as one of the first large safe deposit vaults, and had been in use until the bank moved into its new quarters some two months ago. On this structure the pick, the crowbar, and the brawny muscles of the laborers have been at work for two weeks endeavoring to make an impression and secure an opening that would make further demolition easier. It was not, however, until the first part of last week that the massive walls began to give way, so excellently had the vault been constructed.

The President of the Bank of North America has now in his possession a six-inch steel bolt, the first to give way to the pounding of the workmen, which he intends to have made into a paper weight. These bolts, of which there were many hundreds, held together the sheets of iron and steel which made the inner wall of the vault. This wall consisted of three iron and three steel sheets, each nearly an inch thick, arranged in alternate layers so as to make it difficult to cut through them, as one layer would have to be drilled while the next would have to be cut and chiselled. These layers were fastened together with conical bolts, which were screwed in from the outside. The ends and heads of these bolts were then knocked off and filed down so that they could not be screwed out again. As a matter of fact the only way the workmen have been able to get them out has been to drive them out with a sledge hammer from the inside.

This formidable compartment of steel and iron was surrounded on all sides by a layer of cement one foot thick which was so hard to break through that some of it had to be practically chiselled off. This layer of cement was in turn surrounded on all sides by two feet of brick and mortar, so that anybody who might have made the attempt of breaking into the vault would have had a hard time of it.

In spite of its strength, which it was said yesterday would have successfully withstood the tooth of time as well as the tools of the burglar for many years, the vault will have to go, as the space is needed for other purposes. But its removal will be slow work, and in order to get it out of the way as rapidly as possible the work of destroying the vault is being carried on at night as well as by day.

One Method of Reducing Flesh.

"I TRIED medicine until I was sick, dieting until I was almost starved, pulley weights until I was weary, and walking until my feet ached, before I found out that the modern skyscraper is the fat man's best friend if he wants to take off flesh," said a man who has an office in the Empire Building, on Broadway. "There are enough fat postmen and fat policemen in town to demonstrate that walking alone will not reduce flesh. But what is the matter with walking up twelve or fifteen flights of stairs instead of taking the elevator? That will take off flesh just as surely as mountain climbing, and it has the immense advantage of being convenient and inexpensive. I walk up twelve flights three times a day, taking about fifteen minutes each time. In two weeks' time I have taken off so much weight that I am able to do half the distance two steps at a time. But that's work to wind an athlete. Try it."

WAITING FOR THE SUNDAY STEAMBOAT

Scenes at the New York Piers When Excursionists Gather with Their Lunch Baskets.

ALL that is left of New York's population in the Summertime gets up very early on Sunday mornings and hurries to catch the boat. It does not make any difference which boat, or whether the pier is on the North or the East River; the crowd waiting for the boat is about the same wherever you find it—good-natured even in bad weather, selfish to the extreme, determined to get its money's worth, willing to laugh on the slightest provocation, but ready to fight for its rights.

The largest crowds are always found at the piers that the boat starts from. Passengers who get aboard at stopping places along the route can seldom get deck stools. They are lucky if they find standing room. That is why many persons come from down-town homes, and even from Brooklyn, to up-town terminals of the excursion boats.

The Sunday boat crowd reaches the pier at least an hour before the first boat does. The women and children line up along the stringpiece and keep guard over bulging luncheon boxes, while the men wander off to get tickets and refresh themselves at the nearest saloon after the exertion of getting up early and "seein' the women off."

Frequently a family arrives in sections. First comes "pop" and his eldest son, who stands sentinel over the luncheon while "pop" looks after transportation. Later arrives mamma, with a little girl tugging at her skirts and an infant in arms—hot and tired before she starts, but determined to have a good time at all cost. She sees the luncheon box, or basket, set out in the fierce glare of the sun, butter from the sandwiches oozing through its paper covering.

"O-oh, Jawn!" she shrieks.

"What's the matter?" asks John, who has been badly jostled in the box-office line, and vows he will never get into a Sunday crowd again.

"The lunch—in the sun—oh, them sandwiches is spoiled, and I'm afraid the cork has come out of the pickles."

John looks at the butter-soaked parcel, so nice and trim when he left home, and is repentant. "There was no sun when I put it there," he says. "We'll take it to pieces when we get on the boat, and throw away what's soft." Which they usually do. Not one-half the luncheons taken aboard a Sunday boat ever reach the resort where it was intended they should be eaten.

But the band has come. The musicians that depend on the Sunday boat contributions for their support always make it a point to be with the crowd that gets there before the boat. The excursionists have more money than they have later in the day, and are correspondingly more liberal. The musicians strike up, and in a jiffy almost everybody on the pier is singing:

You hold her hand and she holds yours, and that's a very good sign
That she's your tootsey-wootsey in the good old Summertime.

The crowd begins to get uncomfortably large now, and everybody is looking anxiously for the boat, which is not in sight. Employes of the company push their way around the pier shouting a lot of orders that few persons understand, and still fewer pay any attention to. Suddenly there is a shout:

"Thief! Look, he stole our lunch."

While the crowd is singing, some hungry prowler has seized upon an unguarded luncheon box and is scudding away down the street with it. But that happens every day. The pier is free to all until the ticket office is reached. That is what the pier employes have been shouting—warning excursionists to look out for luncheon thieves and pickpockets. The crowd pays little attention to the thief, but devotes itself to the funny man who has mounted a piling on the pier and is singing a take-off on the band leader's idea of popular music.

The crowd roars at this, and is happier than ever. There are usually two or three funny men in every Sunday crowd. They are not professional comics who pass the hat, but men who are naturally funny and who like to air their funniments when publicly encouraged. Everybody on the pier beams smilingly upon them, particularly the girls. Very often they are asked to share the contents of the luncheon baskets. All is fish that comes to the funny man's net.

"Now, Lizzie, you sing," somebody shouts.

Lizzie, particularly if she is an attractive young woman, usually pouts a little until the attention of everybody in her immediate vicinity is attracted to her. Then she begins, with the assistance of the band:

Oh, the moon is all agleam, on the stream,
Where I dream here of you, my pretty Indian maid;

and so on through the first verse, until the crowd roars the chorus:

I am your own, your Hiawatha brave,
My heart is yours, you know, dear one, I love you so.
Oh, Minnehaha, gentle maid, decide,
Decide, and say you'll be my Indian bride.

About five times usually does for a repetition of this chorus until the band leader begins to circulate the hat and the boat heaves in sight. Then it is that the pier men begin to get in a little autocratic work that makes the Great White Czar look as meek as Mary's lamb. The deck hand has the Sunday crowd on the hunch then, and he knows it. The struggle for first place in the gang-plank rush is something terrific, but the Sunday crowd is used to it. After sundry cries of "Look out, you're smothering my baby!" "Keep off my feet, blank you!" "You brute, you've ruined my dress!" and all that sort of thing, the Sunday crowd, or the larger portion of it, is safely aboard.

But the boat doesn't start, although she has half as many passengers again on board as she is licensed to carry. Down the pier comes a belated family, the man running ahead with the baby in his arms, the woman carrying the luncheon, and the children doing the best to keep up.

"Don't hurry," says the man at the gang-plank, as he punches the tickets, "this boat'll be here for fifteen minutes yet."

"Oh, and I did hurry so!" exclaims the almost exhausted woman.

"Well, why don't you look at the newspaper before you start?" is the surly comment of the deck hand.

Off at last, and all discomforts forgotten. The band is playing "My Bamboo Queen," and the chorus floats back as the steamer gets out into the stream. That crowd will sing all the way to the shore, tire itself out, and then sing all the way back again. Wherever it picks up the words of all the songs one can only guess; but it is a fact that a girl who will forget the number of a street two seconds after it has been told over the counter, will rattle through five verses of "You Told Me I Need Never Work Again," and not make a single mistake.

But how is it that there are so many left on the pier after the first boat has gone? The truth is that these persons are a part of the Sunday crowd all to themselves. They are in it, but not of it. It is very easy to distinguish them. They come to the pier with an air that indicates that they are there solely because they think the company should be encouraged, and not because they expect to enjoy themselves. To avoid the crowd they wait for the second boat, only to find that they would have done very much better to have taken the first, for the Sunday crowd is not altogether an early crowd; it never cares while New York is expected to keep awake.

Other left-behinds are those who have made appointments to meet friends on the pier, and who are obliged to wait for the "one who is always late." With ruffled tempers they eagerly watch every car and gaze hopelessly at the ever-increasing crowd. Usually the late comers are expected to contribute an important supply of the day's refreshments, and it would be impolitic to go without them. Just as the boat vanishes from view they arrive, profuse with apologies. They overslept; mamma was late with breakfast; they were caught in a block of cars; there are always as many excuses on the one side as there are reproaches on the other.

But all is forgotten in a trice, and the late comers get the second installment of Sunday crowd fun while waiting for the next boat.

SOME TRAINED BULLS.

One Shoots a Revolver, While Another Has Been Taught to Do the Churning.

IN Huntsburg, Ohio, there is a Jersey bull that does all the churning on the farm of its owner. Near Bryan, in this same State, a farmer lad has a bull which he rides bareback. L. F. Sunlin of Grand Rapids, Mich., has taught his bull, among other things, to shoot a revolver, while a steer in the Chicago Stock Yards shows intelligence, though a lack of brotherly love, in leading his fellows over a beaten path to the slaughter.

It is not altogether surprising that few people try to train bulls. In many instances it would mean a pitiless death or maiming for life. Some folk would as soon risk their lives in a den of lions as to undertake to train a bull. Nevertheless there are those who have complete control over these usually dangerous domestic animals, and whose every command is met by obedience.

Madison Adams is the Huntsburg farmer who owns the bull that does the churning. He began teaching this animal when a calf and it is now well broken. In the Adams yard there is a treadmill which operates the churn. The bull is led into the treadmill and fastened. No further attention in connection with the churning is necessary until the cream has become butter. It is alleged that the bull knows when the butter is made and makes a great effort to attract his owner's attention. Prior to this method of churning Mr. Adams employed two good-sized dogs to operate the treadmill.

The bull which has been taught to be ridden bareback in the rural town of Bryan is the same one which has received mention in time past when, in the rôle of a horse, it hauled a two-wheeled cart at a lively gait to and from town. This bull belongs to Mr. William Bodenburg, and was trained by his nephew. It is a Durham and is about four years old. Its name is Dick.

A bull which is attracting attention in this country to-day is the one owned and trained by Mr. L. F. Sunlin. This animal is in training all the time, for he travels during the Summer season with a circus, and in Winter he must likewise be kept in practice.

King Bill, for that is his name, is a Durham and Jersey. He is five years old and weighs 1,400 pounds, and is a fine-looking fellow. More than a year was required to train him, and the task was a most difficult one. He does not enjoy performing very much, and, anyway, a bull cannot be regarded as a very intelligent animal. A horse can be trained in half the time that is required to teach a bull, says Mr. Sunlin. No breed of bull seems to be more susceptible to training than another. While training, King Bill was inclined to be ugly, and even now sometimes becomes cross while with the circus.

King Bill's acts are unusual and remarkable. The most difficult one he has been taught to perform consists in his standing with all four feet on a box 6 inches wide by 8 inches in length. For as clumsy an animal as a bull to undertake such a task requires more skill than most people would imagine. King Bill will also sit down squarely on his haunches, just like a dog or cat. He will lie down on his side at the command of Mr. Sunlin and allow his trainer to lie down on him. He will stand upon a tub and Mr. Sunlin will sit upon his back, stand with his front feet upon a tub with Mr. Sunlin standing with one foot on his head and the other upon the middle of his back; will place his head upon the ground, while Mr. Sunlin, with feet in the air, rests his own head between the animal's horns. King Bill will also roll a barrel with his nose.

A most interesting part of King Bill's programme is his firing of a revolver. This he does without any show of freight or excitement, though the smoke curls about his head and the report is loud and near to his ears. The revolver is placed upon a slanting pole and, to reach the trigger with his mouth, the bull stands with his fore feet upon a tub.

Mr. Sunlin has made this work a business for fifteen years. Any bull can be made the subject of training, said he, but the reason that few try it is because most people don't know how, and also because it is decidedly dangerous. Mr. Sunlin has also been successful in training dogs and horses.

Probably everyone who has visited the Chicago stockyards has been interested in the performances of the decoy steer—the animal which daily leads his fellows to their death. Fat and unconcerned, he leisurely spends his time about the yards, save when his services are required. Every once in a while one of these decoy steers must be killed, when he begins to feel his importance and becomes unruly and lazy.

It requires some training to induce one of these cattle to play the part of a decoy. One person is usually delegated to this task. When the cattle from one of the many pens are to be brought to the slaughter house, the well-fed decoy steer is taken down the long lanes and into the midst of them. They follow their leader like so many sheep tagging the bell wether of a flock.

No Windfalls for Him.

"WHEN I read of folks finding bank notes stuffed in old sofa pillows and pincushions," said a west side dealer in second hand household furniture, "it just makes me ready to cry. Half the stories printed about such finds I don't believe. I've been in this business thirty-one years, right here in little old New York. I've made it a point of gathering in all sorts of odds and ends from old cranks that I thought would be likely to hide money. I've never left anything like a pillow or a thing where money could be hidden in any lot I bought outright, although I'd had to brave many a pitiful appeal for father's tobacco box and mother's sewing basket. I never let any piece of furniture go out of here again until I had been through it myself. Wife and I have pulled hair stuffing out of things and put it back again when we could have saved ourselves trouble and money by letting the stuff go out for sale without it. Find anything? Not a cent. Once I found an old book hidden in a mattress that was bought from a woman who died. I took it to a bookseller who said it was not worth my carfare. No, Sir. The only way to get money in this business, like any other, is to work for it and not expect to find it."

AMONG JERSEY POLITICIANS

Rumors Concerning a Democratic Conference Which Are Scarcely Borne Out by Facts—Activity Among the Republicans.

CURRENT in New Jersey last week was a somewhat circumstantial story of a Democratic conference that had just been held at the State House to canvass the situation as to the Governorship. It was said that the consultation was between North and South State politicians who look up to ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark as the commander in chief of the State Democratic forces. The outcome was an exceedingly flattering mention of Senator Robert S. Hudspeth of Hudson County as a suitable and available candidate. The raconteur recalled that some months ago Mr. Smith had said a very indefinite something about the likelihood of a Hudson man being picked out by the State Convention. The shrewd know-it-alls of the Democratic fold put two and two together and launched the announcement that the ex-Senator had concluded to groom Mr. Hudspeth for the nomination. That the Newark statesman had decided to put his shoulder to the wheel for this prime favorite of Davis, the Democratic leader in Hudson, was an interesting, if not a startling, morsel of news to those who know that for some time past Mr. Smith and Mr. Davis have scarcely been on speaking terms.

Their estrangement three or four years ago followed promptly on the heels of the severance of friendly relations between Senator Smith and E. F. C. Young, whose close ally Leader Davis is. Davis had even challenged Senator Smith's claim to the State leadership. In two Legislatures he had, through his control of the eleven Democratic votes in Senate and House, taken from Senator Smith the complimentary nomination for United States Senator—in favor of Allan McDermott on one occasion and of Alvah Clark on the other. The nomination of either caucus was but an empty honor, because the Republicans were in control both times. But, then, Senator Smith would not probably have been averse to their support, for the help it might have given him to keep him in line for a return to the Senate in Washington the first time the Democrats find themselves in a majority in the legislative joint caucus. Davis threw the complimentary nominations elsewhere with the avowed purpose of handicapping him politically as much as lay in his power.

So, too, when the last Gubernatorial campaign was in its formative state, the Hudson leader went outside of Hudson to proclaim himself as favorable to the nomination of Mayor Seymour of Newark, with the full knowledge that there was not an aspirant in all the State more obnoxious personally to Senator Smith, and it was the Hudson strength in the State Convention that put Seymour in nomination against Franklin Murphy, the present Governor. Smith is popularly suspected of having trained all his guns on Seymour the moment his candidacy was proclaimed, and of having contributed materially to his humiliating defeat. Whether the suspicion was justified or not, it is not important in this connection to discuss. The incident is referred to only for the purpose of showing how uncordial the relations between Mr. Smith and Mr. Davis had become. And the antagonisms were intensified when Senator Smith, after the nomination of Mr. Young's son-in-law for Mayor of Jersey City two years ago, lent substantial aid and comfort to his enemies.

It is easy to guess, with this history of the case in mind, with what stunning surprise the Democratic forces of the State heard last week that the ex-Senator had come to the support of one of Davis's favorites for the Governorship. They saw in it an olive branch from Washington Place, Newark, to Mercer Street, Jersey City. They assumed that Mr. Smith had deemed it prudent, in the interest of that harmony without which he could not hope to lead a successful campaign next year, to conciliate the Hudson leader. At the same time the sight of the proud Newark leader kotowing to one who had stabbed at him, so often and so viciously as Davis had, was so out of the ordinary and so beyond the line of the expected as to startle their credulity. A kissing and making up between two such bitter rivals was a thing no one had thought possible. The State looked on amazed, with the mental note that it was decidedly important if true. But its importance was magnified no end of times by the defiance with which Davis received the overture. He did not make a hungry and eager leap for the olive leaf; on the contrary, he spurned it. "I'll see that no Hudson man is made the nominee of the convention," was the war-like comment with which he heard the news. It is a matter of secondary moment that this declaration of his patron puts a summary end to Senator Hudspeth's candidacy. Its vital significance is in the inference that Davis intends to keep the breach in the party open and make it as much wider and deeper as he can. Democrats everywhere are remarking that persistence in such a policy would cast a new gloom over the brightening prospects of the party in its coming struggle for the recovery of its power in the State.

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An incident of Gov. Murphy's reception of the public men of the State at the Sea Girt campgrounds ten days ago has given as much impetus to Gubernatorial talk in the Republican camp as the Davis-Smith rupture has in the Democratic camp. All last week the politicians were trying to cipher out the significance of the carriage arrangements at the inspection of the regimental camp. Ex-Senator William M. Johnson of Hackensack, who is likely to go into the State Convention with a formidable North Jersey support, was conspicuous by his absence. But John J. Gardner, the farmer Congressman from the Second District, and ex-Senator Edward S. Stokes—rural South Jersey candidates—were in large evidence on the occasion, and the talk has consequently been as to their relative standing with the powers that be. It was noticed that Mr. Stokes was assigned, in the review, to a seat in the same coach with United States Senators Kean and Dryden, while Mr. Gardner, unusually well groomed, sat in the carriage with Gov. Murphy. Mr. Stokes's friends say that as the Senators are of higher rank than the Governor, his seating with them is an evidence of partiality for him. Mr. Gardner's friends retort that a seat by the Governor's side, in view of the fact that the Governor is the official head of the party in the State, is the greater distinction. The speculations do not seem to be of much moment, however, seeing that Senator Dryden, with whom Stokes was posed, and Gov. Murphy, Mr. Gardner's carriage host, are political partners and allies, and that the honors of leadership are so evenly divided between them that neither appears to outrank the other in the councils of the party. The striking suggestion of the incident is the activity Mr. Gardner is displaying in his canvass for the nomination. He has modestly stood aside these many years for other more eager aspirants, but this time he appears to be in real, right-down earnest in his quest of the nomination.

He will come to the front, with a long record of party service that has made him for nearly a quarter of a century a commanding figure in State politics. For the several terms for which he represented Atlantic County in the State Senate he easily held the palm as the most brilliant and caustic orator who had ever gained a seat in that chamber. Withal he has an inexhaustible fund of humor that makes him one of the most genial and charming of companions. Even the plain country folks of his district afford him texts for an endless series of quaint character sketches and fantastic neighborhood yarns that he delights to spin for the amusement of his intimates. For reasons of his own that are wholly creditable to him, he has not chosen to take showy part in the debates in Congress, but he is universally recognized in Washington as one of the most valued and sought and best-informed men in the House of Representatives. His exposure, as Chairman of the State Senate's committee of investigation, of the Hudson county ballot-box stuffers years ago, made his name a household word in North Jersey, as it has always been in South Jersey, and paved the way for the triumphs the Republican Party has since achieved in the State. He is not easily stirred into political activity, but when he is aroused he takes rank as one of the most adroit and resourceful and tactful of campaigners. He is an easy and quiet worker who prefers to capture the citadels of politics by surprise to taking them by storm, and his first thrust in the Gubernatorial campaign is awaited by all the public men of the Commonwealth with keen interest.

The attitude of Gov. Murphy to his candidacy, and the candidacies of his rivals, is canvassed with wide concern because it daily becomes more manifest that the Governor is the most forceful factor in Republican councils. The attack just made upon Major Carl Lentz, the autocrat of Essex County, is calculated to bring his assertive leadership into striking prominence. The Major found the party in that county disorganized and dispirited, and, seizing the helm with a strong hand, has made it not only locally invincible, but submissive to his smallest whim. He has but to say who shall be nominated, and the nomination is made, or what policy ought to be pursued, to have it adopted. Some think he has made the governing committee of the party too much a personal machine for the party's good, and they have been restive under his yoke while bearing it in the interest of harmony. When he forced himself upon the party as its candidate for Sheriff last Fall, they found their first opportunity for an expression of their resentments, and they singled him out from among his associates on the ticket for the most inglorious defeat a candidate ever suffered.

The general expectation was that this rebuke to his assumption would move the Major to resign from the Chairmanship of the County Committee, but all the signs are, instead, that he intends to keep his hold till he is forced to let go. The better element of the party is believed to be behind the movement for his displacement by John S. Gibson, the Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Gibson made last week public announcement of his candidacy for the Chairmanship of the local committee in a letter, scathingly arraigning the Major for his despotic rule. He boldly asserts that Lentz has used his powers for his own emolument, political or otherwise, and for that of a chosen few of his followers, and adds that after his defeat for the Shrievalty, "many had hoped that, in view of the warning thus given, the Major would gracefully retire from his position. As he has not decided to do that which a more sensitive man would have done," Mr. Gibson continues, "hosts of earnest conservative and loyal Republicans in all parts of the county, believing that further disaster is certain if these repugnant methods are continued, have determined that the best interests of the party demand that there shall be a change in the Chairmanship of the County Committee."

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Major Lentz waves his armless coat sleeve and grandly bids the attacking hosts to advance. He will not retire, and he intimates that the Gibson side cannot command votes enough to turn him out. At the same time Gibson is in high feather with Gov. Murphy, Senator Dryden, and their party lieutenants, and the promise of a grand "mix-up" among the Republicans of the strongest Republican County in the State is large enough to set the Democratic face aglow with the cheer of hope. If there is to be a rupture between Smith and Davis on the Democratic side, the split in the Republican party the attempt to dethrone Lentz is sure to make will be a comfortable offset to it.

Attention was called in this column two or three weeks ago to the decisive bearing next Fall's struggle for the Mayoralty of Jersey City may have upon the more absorbing State campaign that is thus casting its shadows before. Both parties there are conducting the canvass with a bitterness and virulence that stops at nothing.

Last week Maypr Fagan, who is to be the Republican candidate for re-election, lashed the Democratic Board of Aldermen into appointing a committee for the trial of Building Inspector Edward Kelly on several charges of bribery and extortion. Corporation Attorney Carey has filed with the board a number of affidavits accusing Kelly of having exacted $50 and smaller bonuses for the issuance of building permits, for which the law authorizes him to charge only $1. The Democratic board made a virtue of necessity by unanimously haling Kelly to the bar. Steps for the arraignment of a Democratic Alderman and an ex-Alderman who are accused of collusion with him are yet to be taken.

Fearing the effects of this exposure, the Democrats have accused one Connerty, a Fagan excise inspector, with having "struck" ex-Policeman William Mailly, now a saloon keeper, for a $5 bill and several rounds of drinks as the price of his complaisance, and the Fagan Excise Board has decided to start an inquiry into the matter. With a suspected Democratic "grafter" and a suspected Republican "grafter" thus under investigation at one time, the Democrats think that honors are even between the parties on the score of crookedness, and that Connerty's arraignment will destroy the political effect of the Kelly scandal. But the misfortune of it is that the charges against Kelly are much the more serious and substantial. A half dozen reputable taxpayers charge him with having applied the "graft" method to the issuance of building permits ever since the early Spring of 1901. There has been a perceptible drift in favor of the Democrats in the city, but the exposures of the Democratic Street and Water Board methods, which Mayor Fagan has made from time to time, supplemented by these Building Department scandals and the apparent determination, on the part of the Democratic managers to put up an unsuitable candidate for the Mayoralty, bids fair to turn it the other way. Jersey City is naturally a Democratic city, and the defeat of the party there next Fall would have a most discouraging effect upon the party throughout the State.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1903.

A SEVERE ATTACK—IS THERE DANGER OF THIS BECOMING CHRONIC?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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JOHN J. JACQUELIN, one of the patriarchs of the Stock Exchange, who has retired upon the fruits of five decades of successful activity, was standing upon the corner of Wall and Broad Streets gazing intently about when he was accosted by an old friend with:

"Hello, Jack, looking for additional real estate investments?"

"No," replied Jacquelin; "I was simply trying to realize how thoroughly this street has altered in appearance since I first entered it as a boy."

"You certainly must see vast changes, for the transformation has been very great even within my recollection." Continuing, the friend added: "I was looking a few evenings ago at an old print of Wall Street taken in 1825. Then there were several vacant lots and a church on the north side between Nassau and Broadway. The Custom House, a low, three-storied building, stood on the site of the present Sub-Treasury, and diagonally across was an ordinary brick structure occupied by a prosperous law stationer by the name of Pool. I wonder if he has any descendants in the Street to-day?"

"There have been some Pools about until recently," remarked Jacquelin, "but I fancy that they have quietly transferred their interests to others and retired."

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THE late James McNeil Whistler used to tell the following story about Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and in view of the famous Pre-Raphaelite's eccentricities in his later years, it can readily be believed. Rossetti had invited the painter of nocturnes and harmonies to dine with him at his house in Chelsea, and when Whistler arrived he was shown into a reception room. Seating himself, he was soon disturbed by a noise which appeared to be made by a rat or a mouse in the wainscoting of the room. This surmise was wrong, as he found the noise was in the centre of the apartment. Stooping, to his amazement he saw Rossetti lying at full length under the table.

"Why, what on earth are you doing there, Rossetti?" exclaimed Whistler.

"Don't speak to me! Don't speak to me!" cried Rossetti. "That fool Morris," meaning the famous William, "has sent to say he can't dine here to-night, and I'm so mad I'm gnawing the leg of the table!"

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WHISTLER'S death recalls the famous libel suit he brought against Ruskin. The most amusing feature of it was the exhibition in court of some of the "nocturnes" and "arrangements" which were the subject of the suit. The jury of respectable citizens, whose knowledge of art was probably limited, was expected to pass judgment on these paintings. Mr. Whistler's counsel held up one of the pictures.

"Here, gentlemen," said he, "is one of the works which have been maligned."

"Pardon me," interposed Mr. Ruskin's lawyer, "you have that picture upside down."

"No such thing."

"Oh, but it is so," continued Ruskin's counsel. "I remember it in the Grosvenor Gallery, where it was hung the other way about."

The altercation ended in the correctness of view of Ruskin's lawyer being sustained, and the fact that Mr. Whistler's own counsel did not know which was the top or bottom of the picture had more to do with Ruskin's virtual victory than all the arguments of counsel or the evidence of art experts.

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THERE is a story of how the laugh was once turned on Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press. At a dinner given by Charles H. Flint to Thomas Baring of the firm of Baring Brothers, Mr. Stone essayed to relate a joke, and having in mind the proverbial tardiness of the average Britisher to see the point, proceeded to elucidate with great minuteness. Before he came to the point, however, Mr. Baring interrupted by saying:

"Mr. Stone, you need not take any more pains to clarify that joke, for I have lived five years in America."

In the general laugh that ensued Mr. Stone forgot the rest of the story.

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CHARLIE WALSH, the veteran sport, frequently indulges in a flyer in Wall Street. His down-town headquarters in old times was the office of C. J. Osborn, whose cashier was a Mr. Hance. The office was divided fore and aft by a ground-glass partition, with an aperture through which Mr. Hance could confer with customers upon the state of their health and margin. One morning Walsh came into the office and was called to the partition, after which he sat down with an air of evident annoyance.

"What's the trouble, Uncle Charlie?" asked a sympathetic friend.

"Oh, no trouble at all, only I tell you that faro is a square game alongside this stock speculation. When you bet on a card you can see where your money goes, but here you can't tell what goes on; you put up your margin and when you come down the next morning Hance sticks his head out of that hole and sings out, 'Walsh loses.'"

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CAPT. BROWNSON, the present head of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, when aboard Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin last Saturday, told the following fish story:

"While in command of the gunboat Petrel, about twelve years ago, then lying off Greytown, a monster shark came every day and lay on our quarter. Just how big he was I won't undertake to say, but there was a thirty-foot whaleboat at the gangway one day, and when the shark's head was at the prow of that boat he could twist his tail all around the stern. I tried a number of shots at him with a rifle without any visible effect, so one morning I trained a one-pounder on the spot where he usually placed his head and told an orderly to notify me when he appeared. I had forgotten all about the matter, and was at lunch below deck with some guests when the orderly entered. Raising his right hand in the customary naval salute, he announced with the utmost gravity, and as if announcing the arrival of some one of importance:

"'The shark's alongside, Sir.'

"When the laugh that followed the rather startling announcement had subsided, we all went on deck and found the monster with his head in the range of the gun. I fired. There was a tremendous splashing, and a good deal of blood spilled, but the shark disappeared. The sort of salute I gave him must have discouraged him a bit, for I never saw him afterward."

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A REPORTER for one of the papers that cares more for pictures and signed statements than for news recently went over to Gouverneur Hospital to secure a picture of Dr. Emily Dunning, the woman ambulance surgeon. Now, Dr. Dunning is really pretty, and her picture was therefore very much in demand.

But Dr. Dunning did not care to have her picture printed. The reporter had a photographer with him, but the pretty physician would not pose. The reporter was worried. He saw his chance of promotion becoming dismally less.

"I have it," he finally exclaimed to the photographer after a consultation. "Come with me."

The two went down to the East River, and the reporter explained his plan. "I will jump into the drink," he said, "and I will be pulled out. An ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital will bring Dr. Dunning. While she works over me you make pictures of her. And I will have a story of how it feels to be the patient of a woman ambulance surgeon. Good."

The reporter jumped into the chilly waters of the East River. A policeman heard the splash and jumped in after him. The reporter resisted, but the policeman was ambitious, pounded him into submission, and dragged him ashore. An ambulance was summoned from

Gouverneur Hospital. It came with clanging bell. A muscular young man in white uniform dropped off, pounced the water from the reporter's lungs, sent him to a police station under arrest on a charge of attempting suicide, and then went back to the hospital. He had relieved Dr. Emily Dunning ten minutes before the ambulance call was received.

The reporter was let off with a reprimand by the Magistrate. His city editor was not so gracious, and the reporter is now looking for a less strenuous life.

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MARSHALL P. WILDER'S little niece is very fond of going to church. When asked if she could remember what the minister had preached about, she answered:

"Oh, yes, Jacob died last Sunday and Joseph died to-day, but I don't know who'll die next Sunday."

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HENRY SMITH PRITCHETT, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, thinks the word "science" is much abused these days. He scoffs at Christian "science," the "science" of palmistry, the "science" of mind reading, and other fads of that sort. Everything mysterious or seemingly so, he says, is denominated "science," and to illustrate his point he is fond of telling this story:

"In a certain Boston school one day recently I listened to a teacher ask a small boy, 'Who won the battle of New Orleans?'

"'Why, Jim Corbett, of course,' was the ready answer.

"The teacher, not placing Corbett's name, and thinking to set the boy right, questioned: 'How did that happen?'

"'Well, he won,' replied the boy, 'because he had more "science" than the other fellow.'"

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A PATRON of art asked the late James McNeil Whistler to tell him where a friend lived on a certain street in London, to which the artist replied:

"I can't just tell you, but I know how you can find it. Just you ring up houses until you come across a caretaker who talks in B flat, and there you are."

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SENATOR "JOE" BLACKBURN of Kentucky is responsible for this mint julep story: "It is a popular idea, but a mistaken one," said he, "that the mint julep originated in my State. As a matter of fact it came from the North, and was first introduced in our section when old Col. Chinberry of Lexington entertained a visitor from the State of New York. The visitor picked a handful of mint one day and manufactured a julep for the Colonel, who straightway became exceedingly fond of them. So enamored did he become of the seductive beverage that after the departure of his guest the Colonel kept his old black bedyservant constantly coming around the place in search of mint.

"Two years later the gentleman from New York found himself in the same locality, and, borrowing a horse, he rode around to call upon the Colonel. The place appeared deserted and neglected when he arrived. There was nobody in sight save the old black servant, who was seated sedatedly upon the doorstep. He raised his eyes to the caller, but there was no recognition in his glance.

"'Don't you know me, Sam?' inquired the visitor.

"'No, Sah, I doesn't know you, Sah,' replied the negro.

"'Oh, well. Never mind. Where is the Colonel?'

"'I doesn't rightly know, Sah, jes' whar de Kunnel is at de present moment, Sah,' said the darky slowly. 'De fac' is, Sah, dere was a g'man come down yere from de Nort' las' week, an' he done tarned de Kunnel to pun' yarbs in his whisky.'

"'Well, what of that, Sam?'

"'De Kunnel died las' week, Sah.'"

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FRANK T. BULLEN was telling stories of his whaling experiences to a boys' Sunday school class, and, becoming dramatic, he used the pronoun "I" quite frequently.

At the end of the lecture he told the juvenile listeners he would answer any questions they might ask.

On the spot a little flat flew in the air and a boy's voice rang out:

"Say, Mister, was you Jonah?"

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CHARLES H. HEYSER, who is prominent in Masonic circles, is telling this story of a recent trip to Indiana. At Bloomington Mr. Heyser with a party of friends reached the railway station only to learn from an Irishman lounging about that there would be no train for their destination for five hours, but that one might be caught at Seymour, forty miles distant.

"How are we to reach Seymour?" asked Heyser.

"You can go there on the fast freight, which will stop here in a few minutes," replied the Irishman. "But I'll warn ye beforehand that ye can't do it."

"Why not?"

"The conductor won't take passengers—and he can't be bribed."

"Suppose I were President of the road?"

"You'd have to prove it."

"I can do that easily," replied Mr. Heyser. "The conductor will recognize this keystone charm."

"If that makes you President of the road you've lost your job, for the conductor has one just like it," remarked the Irishman.

In due time the fast freight made its appearance and the conductor's charm proved to be exactly like Mr. Heyser's as the Irishman had said. Before the astonished gaze of the latter the tourists were welcomed aboard the cabooses. The bell rang and the train moved away, leaving the Irishman standing in the middle of the track.

"Bill!" he yelled between his hands. "I'll have wan av thim two-dollar magic charms before Saturday night!"

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BISHOP POTTER tells of a clergyman in this city whose views, when he took charge of the work allotted to him, was very much in advance of those about him. By degrees, however, new ideas began to creep in, and a young minister, thoroughly imbued with these, was called to the doctor's assistance. "Doctor," said the young divine one day, "I have always been led to suppose that you were a High Churchman, but I must confess I don't think you are High Church at all."

The elder man was silent for a moment and then, with a genial smile, said:

"Mr. Jones, when I first took up my residence in New York I lived 'way up town. Now I live 'way down town, and yet I have been living in exactly the same house all the time."

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GEN. "PHIL" COOK, when Secretary of State of Georgia, observed that a young clerk, fresh from one of the small towns, daily received a letter over which he hung long and tenderly. The General knew that this daily missive was from the young fellow's sweetheart; and one day, when the letter seemed especially distracting, he said:

"Well, John, I suppose she writes a very nice letter?"

John colored, but was too gallant to let the challenge pass.

"A nice letter! Why, General, she dots her i's and crosses her t's with a fastidious levity that disdains all pursuit."

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A STORY is being told at the expense of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, who, though punctilious as to his duties, has his lighter moments. It seems that a retainer once complained to him of the small attention paid by his confreres to religion, to which the Senator replied:

"My friend, religion is an excellent thing if a man remembers that it is not his regular job!"

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MORE than one friend of Paul du Chaillu knows why he died poor. Though large sums of money were given him by persons who believed in his work, he was equally generous in giving to others. Both in London and Paris many stranded Americans gave their return passage to his generosity. He used to laugh himself sometimes at the manner in which he was "worked."

One night at the Alhambra, in London, Du Chaillu was entertaining two sportive but impecunious young men from New York who had gone to him with letters of introduction. A friend who knew Du Chaillu, and was surprised to see him playing the host in this manner, said in French:

"Hello, Paul; what are you doing here?"

"I am doing nothing," replied Du Chaillu, in French, knowing that his sportive acquaintances did not understand the language; "I am simply being done."

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APROPOS of economical housewives, Miss Adelaide Phillips, the great contralto, used to tell this story about an elderly aunt of hers who through some mistake took a mercurial poison. Miss Phillips, who was present, immediately ordered the whites of eggs to be administered as an antidote. The unfortunate aunt, almost unconscious, heard the order, and gasped out:

"Dellie, Dellie, save the yolks for pudding!"

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PETER McARTHUR, who was for many years identified with New York publications, and now holds a staff position on London Punch, was talking with a friend here one day who made the trite observation that circumstances alter cases.

"They do, indeed," assented Mr. McArthur. "The mob that wants to hang a man is never half so particular in the matter of identification as is the bank cashier who is asked to cash a check for three dollars."

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WHEN Will McConnell was the manager for Amelia Bingham some few months ago he acquired the habit of leaving the theatre immediately after the house was "counted up." He found the Lambs Club or some billiard room a more pleasant loafing place than the theatre. Miss Bingham noticed his absence once or twice, and then spoke to him, suggesting that he stay at the theatre until the curtain was rung down on the last act.

"But why should I stay around the theatre?" asked Mr. McConnell. "There is nothing I can do here."

"Something might happen," suggested Miss Bingham. "The theatre might catch fire."

"What if it did?" asked her manager. "I'm not a fireman."

THE HORRORS OF ARBITRATION.

Chairman—Say, gents, if we don't knock dis arbitration game the next thing we know they'll be askin' us to go to work ourselves.

The Woman Who Wouldn't Write Letters

ABOUT two hours after bedtime the top floor girl awoke from the nap which had enabled her to enjoy the latter half of the tall girl's story, and insisted that the married woman tell why she never writes letters any more.

"You said, you know, early in the evening," she added, half apologetically, "that you never do write them except in life-and-death cases."

"I don't," said the married woman promptly, "and even in cases of that kind I usually send a telegram. Briefly, I stopped writing letters because I found it impossible to live up to the reputation I gained thereby. I simply cannot count the friends I have lost through being unable to bring my flesh-and-blood self up to the level of my pen-and-ink personality. I don't like to throw any bouquets at myself, but I have other people's word for it that I am a born letter writer. I can't write anything else, unfortunately, but somehow when I go to write a letter I have the knack of digging facts and feelings up by the very roots and setting them down on paper which, I am told, makes a very interesting letter.

"I was always so. Just as soon as I learned to print my A, B, C's I began to write. I wrote to grandmother and to Aunt Annie and Uncle George. My letters were marvels of childish precocity. I could tell them what happened at home a good deal better than mother could. When the other children had mumps and measles I described their symptoms so graphically that Aunt Annie said it made her break out with a rash just to read the letter, and she wasn't able to eat pickles for a month. Later, when I wrote that mother had neuralgia and that father had blistered her face with a hot iron I told in such stirring phrases how both acted and what they said on that warm occasion that Aunt Annie's own teeth ached and her face burned scarlet. But grandmother laughed at it. She was more interested in my way of telling about the accident than in the accident itself.

"'Bless the little angel,' said grandmother. 'She is just too cute for anything. We must get Mary to let her come out here on a visit.'

"You see, up to that time none of my relations had made my acquaintance, except through the medium of letters, and that was why they thought me so nice. I was born in New York, and they lived in Indiana. Indiana seemed a long distance from New York in those days, but when grandmother wrote that she was convinced I must be the most wonderful child that ever happened, and offered to pay my fare to the Hoosier State and back again if mother would only let me come to see them, I was dead anxious to go. So mother finally sent me. I was only ten years old, but with the help of the conductors and porters I made the trip all right. Aunt Annie met me at the station. She squeezed me flat, then backed off to look at me.

"'You precious blessing!' she said, 'aren't you glad to see Aunt Annie?'

"Little as I was, I understood that she expected me to say something bright, but I couldn't for the life of me think of anything. The only thing that came into my head was 'Yes, ma'am,' and I said that three times in succession. Aunt Annie was clearly disappointed at the lack of repartee on my part. However, having been responsible for my coming all the way from New York to see her, she could not desert me, even though I proved short on epigrams, so she bundled me into the wagon and started home. On the way she gave me plenty of chances to redeem myself, but I didn't make good worth a cent. She pointed out the beauties of the landscape and the accompanying splotches of animal life and anxiously inquired if I thought the view beautiful. There was only one thing for me to say, and I said it. 'Yes, ma'am,' I whispered again.

"'Do you see that pretty Bossy over there with the black spot on her nose?' asked Aunt Annie. 'I'll warrant you have no cows as nice as that in New York, have you?' And then, more in the interests of variety than truth, because I had seen cows ever in Brooklyn that could knock the spots, figuratively speaking, off the Indiana cow, I switched off to 'No, ma'am.'

"Throughout that homeward drive my conversation was restricted religiously to those two affirmative and negative phrases. At the house I was no better. After supper grandmother took me in her lap and made much of me.

"'Now, little sweetness,' she said, 'tell grandma all about what ma said when pa scorched her face with the hot iron.'

"It flashed over me how beautifully I had done that domestic tragedy in my letter, but with my organs of speech for a medium I simply could not do it again.

"'Oh, that,' said I, duily. 'Her face got kind of crisp where the hot iron struck it and she told papa he never could do anything right.'

"And that was all they could get out of me. Not a word about how she cried 'Ouch' and he said 'Damn' and all the rest of the by-play that had made my written account of the affair so entertaining. My stupidity was not due to bashfulness or homesickness, for I was neither, to any appreciable degree. I was simply dull in speech, by comparison with what I have written. Worst of all, I was an ugly little sinner. Perhaps my unexpected homeliness made my everlasting 'Yes, ma'am's,' and 'No, ma'am's,' seem more tiresome than they would have seemed if backed up by good looks. At any rate, my visit was such a disappointment all around that it was considerably curtailed. Instead of staying two months, as I had intended, they packed me off home in less than a month. Nobody was sorry to see me go. Even grandmother had given me up as a hopeless case and cried only half an hour when I went away.

"That was my first lesson in the divergence of my two natures. I knew why my Indiana relations had not liked me. If I had never written those letters they would have been pleased, but when I failed to come up to the mark of their expectations they were anxious to get rid of me. The knowledge hurt me, but it did not cure me of the letter-writing habit. I kept on writing them by the ream. I wrote to everybody that would write to me and to a good many people who wouldn't. I wrote to people with whom I had no earthly business to correspond, not because I cared anything for them, but because I was effervescing with epistolary zeal, which I had to work off on whoever happened to be available.

"When I got big enough I wrote to the boys. Among my masculine correspondents those who did not know me well fell in love with me; but as soon as they looked me up they pronounced me a bore and stopped calling. I remember in particular one Boston chap to whom I wrote regularly for four months. I had only met him once, and that was at a dance, where we had little opportunity to talk, so he went home in blissful ignorance of my conversational handicap. Not counting in telegrams and postals, I wrote that man sixty-three letters, all so brimful of sentiment and wit and whimsicalities that he lost his head completely. After the first twelve letters he took to sleeping with the latest one under his pillow and before he came to New York to see me he bought two rings, one for the engagement and the other for the wedding, and a set of white neckties, because he made sure that we would be married before he saw Boston again. But we did not get married. At the end of our first evening it was plain that the man from Boston was in a condition to sympathize with Aunt Annie. I had outgrown the 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am,' period, but even so, my observations had gained but little in eloquence. The Boston man was not much of a talker, himself, so you can imagine how much we enjoyed each other's society. He said he had heard The World Building was then the highest building in New York. I had never heard anything of the kind, but I said I believed it was. If he had mentioned the City Hall instead I should probably have agreed with him because I didn't know how to get up or to sustain an argument. Later, he remarked that the hieroglyphics on Cleopatra's needle seemed about to be obliterated by the New York climate. I braced up then and did very well, indeed, for me. 'Dear me,' I said, 'I didn't know they had needles in these days.'

"The Boston man was staggered. I don't know whether he was any better informed on the subject than I was; if so he was too polite to turn himself into an encyclopaedia for my benefit. 'Oh, yes,' he said, 'they had them.'

"I scintillated again. 'I should think,' said I, 'the needles would have become pretty rusty by this time.'

"The Boston man had nothing more to say. Presently he left me, and the next day he went back to Boston without having even shown me the engagement and wedding rings and the white ties.

"About that time I began to get worried about myself. Aunt Annie came east on a visit and she considerately piled several pounds of discouragement on to my natural depression of spirits.

"'You may as well look at the matter in a sensible light, Hallie,' she said. 'The only thing in the world for you to do is to marry some man by letter. If you can't do that, you will live and die an old maid.'

"That advice set me thinking. Obviously, it was highly impracticable, but I reasoned that since the combination of men and letters was not possible in my case, the men, themselves, might not be unattainable. So I decided to omit the letters. It nearly killed me to do it, but I shut down resolutely on all correspondence. Then by and by I met John. He had never read one of my letters, and not knowing what fatal gifts my pencil had he was satisfied with my bungling speech. We were engaged for two years. In that time John was obliged to leave town once a month on business. Each time he wanted me to write to him, but I would never promise to do that. That hurt John very much.

"'Why won't you write?' he said.

"'I can't,' said I.

"'Why can't you?' he insisted. 'You write to other people.'

"'No, I do not write to other people,' I told him.

"'But why not?' he said. 'Can't you think of anything to say?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'I can think of plenty of things to say, but I would rather not say them. Don't ask me to write. I will send you a telegram every day, or even twice a day, if you like, but I cannot write a letter.'

"You see, I didn't dare to. I was afraid that if John ever got hold of one of my letters he would compare its facile expression with my stumbling conversation, and then it might go hard with me. I have not even written to him since we were married. Up to two weeks ago John didn't know that I could write. He found out then by means of some letters that had been returned to me by my disappointed admirers of younger days, and which I had foolishly neglected to destroy. Those letters were not marked private property and John read them.

"'Did you write these things?' he said.

"I owned that I did.

"'To whom?' he asked.

"'Oh,' said I, 'just to some—some boys.'

"'Then why in the name of all that is holy,' demanded John, 'couldn't you write to me if you could write to "some boys"?'

"'Because,' said I, 'I was afraid you wouldn't love me if I wrote.'

"And then I began with Aunt Annie and grandmother and gave him the history of my unhappy correspondence up to date. John was lovely then, just as he has been in all other crises. 'I appreciate your motive,' he said, 'but I still wish you had written to me. I should never have drawn painful contrasts. I should have seen the same sweet soul of the woman in both letters and speech, and should have loved you just the same.'"

The top-floor girl squealed: "Did John Danby say that?" she asked.

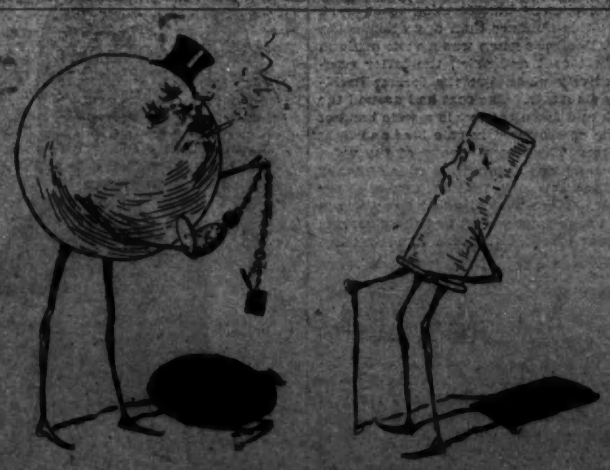
"Of course he said it," said the married woman. "Why shouldn't he?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the top-floor girl. "It sounds so loverish for old married folks. I wish somebody would say it to me."

"You are a very envious girl," said the married woman, severely. "Of course," she went on, "I don't pretend that I deserve John's compliment, but I was glad to get it just the same."

"And I suppose you wished then," said the tall girl, "that you had written when he was away during your engagement."

"Indeed, I did not. I know John better than he knows himself. If I had written I would not be Mrs. Danby today. And what is more, if John should go away now I wouldn't write except to ask for money, or to tell him the house had burned down. To be sure, he is pretty well acquainted with me by this time, and has made the discovery of most of those m—m—m—those divine qualities that made my letters so charming, but I am not going to take any chances on making him dissatisfied."



AFTER THE BATTLE.

Mr. Shell—Where did you get that watch?

Mr. Cannon Ball—Oh, I went through a man last night.

The Dog and the Train.

ONCE upon a time there was a bucolic bow-wow that made it a practice to run down through the orchard, and chase the daily express train. Although the canine ran so swiftly that his spots looked like stripes, the train went even twenty times as fast. This fact caused the thinkers of the neighborhood to remark that the dog was to be pitied for not having a better idea of his speed limitations. Still the dog kept up the empty chase, and when he daily returned from it defeated and out of breath, he was still undaunted.

One day an old, long-headed farmer said: "I hope he'll catch that train some day."

"Why?" asked a chorus of neck-whiskered sciens.

"Because," continued the ancient agriculturist as he flicked a fly off his nose, "I'd just like to see what in the world he would do with it."

A few days later while the dog was loping along beside the flying train, with his eyes bulging, and his tongue swinging back and forth, while bearing a most striking likeness to a shoe horn made of strawberry ice cream, the train came to a sudden stop.

"Now we'll see what Ponto's a goin' to do with the train," shouted a couple of earth thumpers who were cutting hay!

Down went the dog, from the daisied bank, and suddenly stood still, and looked vacantly at the iron nag. A moment later he turned and jogged slowly home and never chased the flying train again.

The moral of this little fable teaches us two things. First that that which is not absolutely necessary for our happiness is superfluous, and second, that the wildest waste of time of which we can be guilty is that which we squander in a mad endeavor to annex the earth, which, if annexed, would be quite as superfluous as was the express train to the festive bow-bow.

H. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Gowns, Parasols, and Hats.

WHILE few new gowns are in evidence in town, hats, parasols, and other necessary adjuncts of the toilet are continually being renewed, and novelties are of necessity constantly appearing.

A white taffeta parasol had a double ruffle of black chiffon at its outer edge, and above this was a small puff of the chiffon, headed by a narrow ruche. At the top of the ebony stick were full ruchings of chiffon. Another white taffeta parasol for half mourning had inch-wide ruchings of black tulle outlining bow-knots on each panel and a fold of black taffeta edged each panel. The stick was ebony, inlaid with jet. A parasol of brilliant scarlet silk had a perfect but tiny French poodle carved in black as a finish to its black enameled grip. The poodle was sheared in the approved lion fashion, and had one paw raised to shake hands.

A beautiful all-black parasol of soft black silk covered with black thread lace and finished by a narrow ruffle of the same lace was lined with tucked chiffon. The long and tapering round handle was made of tortoise shell ornamented with a half dozen burnished gold rings. These rings were put on in groups of two, some three inches apart. The wider rings were an eighth of an inch broad and the narrow ones a sixteenth of an inch across. A silvery-haired woman carried this expensive creation, and it formed a charming setting for her aristocratic face.

Half-mourning costume of pale gray taffeta, striped with black and trimmed with plain gray taffeta, worked in black French knots.

Pale-pink parasols with borders of large pink roses are beautiful, while another in a delicate shade of blue, with lavender and purple morning-glories flowering at its edges is exquisite.

A black parasol had a large medallion of white lace flowers and leaves on each panel and a six-inch flounce of point lace. The handle was ivory, with traceries in gunmetal.

The woman with the well-filled purse buys a parasol to match the hue of each street gown or else one whose colors form a striking contrast. White parasols unrelieved by any color are less in evidence this Summer than in previous years.

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Nothing prettier than the lingerie hats is to be found. Exquisite white silk mulls shirred on fine wires and finished with lace frills are veritable "dreams," while the white point d'esprit with ruffles of the same and a coquettish knot or two of black velvet are pretty enough to satisfy the woman of modest means. For wearing in the country at suitable times and places the lingerie hat is by long odds the most youthful and becoming of chapeaux.

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Suggestions of early Autumn are seen in certain hats offered at modish shops, and already worn on the avenue by several fashionable women. Wheat and poppies are the decorations. One large light-yellow straw with a low crown and a wide brim had bunches of the ripe wheat lying on the brim, and dark-orange and pale-yellow poppies were mixed with the grain, and were also used under the brim. Another dove straw had wheat ears radiating out from the crown, which was banded with Autumn leaves.

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Mrs. Eric Dahlgren has an effective stamine gown. The shade is a deep but bright blue. The skirt train is finished at the bottom with a deep hem, and has, perhaps twenty-four inches from the waist line, four inch-wide tucks going around it. The bodice fits closely and has white embroidery set in about the neck and shoulders in a curious but pretty scroll pattern. The sleeves are tucked from shoulder seams to elbows, where the stamine ends in full ruffles over undersleeves of the white embroidered material. These undersleeves terminate in cuffs of the embroidery, and turned back over the lower edge of the cuffs are folds of the stamine embroidered in blue.

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Miss Edna Loew, who is to marry Howard Brokaw in the Autumn, and her younger sister, Miss Marguerite Loew, a debutante of last Winter, when in town lunched in one of the modish restaurants. Miss Loew wore a simple robe of natural-colored pongee that had tucks—and few of them—as its chief ornamentation. In the skirt the tucks, which ran from the waist line to the hem, were some four or five inches apart and perhaps a quarter of an inch wide. The close bodice was also tucked. It had a yoke of écru lace and the bishop sleeves terminated in deep insertions and cuffs of similar lace. Miss Marguerite Loew was in a smart short walking costume of mercerized linen, a soft red in color. The skirt cleared the floor by two inches or more, and was made of narrow gores having inverted pressed box plaits at the bottom, left open for about twelve inches. The tight-fitting coat was single-breasted and closed with large red bone buttons. The coat seams lapped and were stitched as though strapped. The very small collar, revers, and the cuffs of the small bishop sleeves were made of or covered with white antique lace. Topping this costume was a small and smart turban of satin-finished red straw that had a fold of red velvet next the wearer's hair and a red quill at the side.

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Mrs. Roelker of Providence, who was Miss Condert, and formerly the wife of W. Gould Brokaw, was in town during the week and wore one of the fashionable blue costumes—blue seeming to be worn more this Summer than any other color. Mrs. Roelker's gown was a voile made in a short coat and skirt, the latter comparatively plain, but the former decidedly elaborate. The coat had around the neck and down the fronts a wide band of white embroidered in pale blue and light yellow. There was a yoke of the voile, and from this dropped tab ends of heavy black satin ribbon that fell almost to the waist. There were also two box plaits in the back of the jacket, and the elaborate sleeves matched the coat in their trimmings.

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Many of the India foulard and other silk gowns have their skirts formed of narrow panels joined by fagoting or narrow lace insertions and the plain India or China silks have tucks or plaits between the insertions. The bodices also show matching insertions, and many of the shirtwaist costumes have their yokes and sleeve caps outlined by a band of insertion or of fagoting.

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Miss Ruth Twombly wears a pretty variation of the shepherd's plaid shirtwaist costumes. It is a dark-blue and white taffeta, with a skirt that clears the ground about an inch. The skirt has a hip yoke cut on the bias and different in shape from any other seen this season: at the centre back and front and at each side it arches up at the lower edge, and to this edge the sunplaited taffeta pipe is attached. The bodice has side plaits in both back and front, and is cut out a bit in the neck and front to show a white guimpe. A two-inch band of plain dark-blue taffeta is stitched around the neck and down each side of the centre of the slightly pouching front. The bishop sleeves have short gauntlet cuffs of plain blue, and the belt is also plain blue. The hat worn with this frock is a white straw with an oval crown and a moderately wide brim rolling up slightly at each side. It is bound about its edge to a blue, and the belt is also plain blue. The matching the blue of the gown, and a band of the same goes around the crown. Starting from the front and covering the larger part of the brim at the sides are two wide, flat quills of dark blue, the one at the right having a narrow quill of pale blue outlining the centre.

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The difference between Parisian taste and that of New York is nowhere more strikingly emphasized than in hats. The French milliner with a single spray of flowers, a bit of ribbon, and a little straw, will evolve a chapeau of exquisite beauty. The American milliner, while she more nearly approaches the skill and artistic perception of the French than any other, excepting only the Viennese, cannot more than distantly approach such a French confection, even though quantities of all sorts of flowers and hat foundations are open to her selection. For decades the French have sought for and studied all that is beautiful in art and costume, until the perception of the artistic is born in them. Such talent, amounting in certain cases to positive genius, does not develop in a decade or two, nor in a few generations.

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Mrs. Flagler's light-blue stamine walking gown flecked with white is very pretty. Both the skirt and the coat fit very closely. The coat is a long one and the skirt has box plaits flaring at the bottom. A simple black hat tops the frock.

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Mrs. Tousey, who wears some beautiful frocks, recently dined at Sherry's in a robe of white lace. A brilliant rose-colored sash was carried from the front of the waist to the back, where it was tied, and the long ends were brought back to the front, where they were knotted at a point midway from waist to knees, with the ends falling to the bottom of the skirt. A large, flaring hat of rose-colored tulle trimmed with pink ostrich plumes topped the gown.

Black silk coat laid in plaits and trimmed with Persian embroidery in white, red, gold and steel.

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Evening gown of pale lemon-colored organdie hand-painted with Empire wreaths of varying sizes. Dark brown velvet ribbon is drawn through the sashes and tied in loops.

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A white satin foulard figured in small black crescents varying in size from an inch to two inches elaborately but tastefully trimmed with black lace was recently worn in town. The back of the skirt was gathered slightly at the waist and fell in straight folds into a short train. A wide black lace scarf caught in folds formed a shaped girdle which was looped at the back with wide ends drooping to the edge of the skirt. A deep black lace flounce bordered the skirt all the way around, and inch-wide insertions of the lace were used between the narrow panels forming the front and sides. The elbow sleeves had close caps of black lace, and the sleeves were formed of alternate strips of the foulard and lace, the lace insertions being an inch wide, and the satin two. Flounces of lace drooped from the elbows to the wrists. The bodice had a deep square yoke of the black lace, with an unlined stock, also of the lace, and the body of the corsage was made to match the sleeves, being made of strips of the lace and satin. This gown was worn over a slip of apple-green taffeta, and the large black lace hat was trimmed with green grasses and green taffeta knots. Black lace mitts and a black taffeta parasol with grasses and clover blossoms painted on each panel completed a charming costume for a country fête.

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Mrs. Julius Vietable dined at Sherry's in a robe of purple chiffon cut princesse. There was no stock, a shallow V of lace being inserted instead at the top of the bodice front. Rows of chiffon flowers of the exact hue of the robe, shaped like hollyhocks and having green centres, were used in vertical rows as a decoration for the skirt portion of the robe. Her large flat hat was of purple chiffon trimmed with purple plumes.

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Mrs. H. Carroll Brown has one of the silk gauzes in black and white. Broken crescents of black are scattered over the white and are so blended as to produce a soft gray effect. The sweeping skirt hangs in full straight folds from the shaped girdle to the floor. A deep, square yoke of black and white embroidery is set in the bodice, and the sagging sleeves with close tops are completed by cuffs matching the yoke. A black hat with black ostrich plumes often tops this dinner gown.

MARIE WELDON.

TOLD IN HER BOUDOIR

THE Baroness de Vriste, who married in London last week the young Servian Vladimir Constantinovitch, is the only daughter of Mrs. Heyward Cutting. She is a cousin of James de Wolfe and Robert Cutting and was one of the heiresses to the Cutting estate. The Baroness has lived abroad since her first marriage. She divorced her husband, who was a Belgian nobleman, two years ago. Her mother, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, is an extremely beautiful woman, and was for a long time a leader in New York society. The daughter was educated abroad at a very fashionable Paris school on the Rue d'Agnesseau, very near the British Embassy. There were two sons, Henry Mason Cutting and Heyward Cutting, brothers of the Baroness. Henry Mason Cutting died some years ago, and his widow married J. Lorimer Worden. The Cutting residence was on lower Fifth Avenue, and it was from there that Miss Cutting married the Baron de Vriste. Mme. Constantinovitch will be the first American who has married a Servian of position. The Servian colony, owing to various political vicissitudes, remains a great part of the time in Paris, and it is very doubtful if Mme. Constantinovitch will go to Servia, even though her husband is in favor with the present dynasty.

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Miss Leary has postponed all festivities for the present on account of the death of Pope Leo, has left Newport, and is remaining in New York, which, after all, is very comfortable this Summer. Miss Leary's example is being followed by nearly all the prominent Roman Catholics. Mrs. Henry Plant, who was to have begun a social campaign at Newport, is quietly stopping at a boarding house there, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will not entertain. The Bonapartes and Cassolis and MacTavish connection which musters at Newport in Summer will also keep out of the social swim for the present. In Paris the Princess Colonna is one of the Americans who have married in what is known as the "Black" set at Rome. Although she and her husband are separated, she preserves all the traditions of the family and will observe the strictest etiquette on this occasion.

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Miss Leary has not gone into mourning for the Pope, but she wears dark, subdued colors. Miss Leary in Summer dresses a great deal in white, which, after all, is mourning. It has been stated that Miss Livermore has gone into mourning for the Pope, because she was seen with a purple gown the other day. In this country mourning will not be worn, but no entertaining will be done for a fortnight, nor will many prominent Roman Catholics appear at large functions.

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In Rome the majority of the American women who have married there are in the Quirinal set. The "Black," or ecclesiastical set, is the oldest and most aristocratic, but it supports the temporal power and is supposed to look with disfavor upon the Quirinal. The Princess Brancaccio, who was Miss Field, was a lady in waiting of Queen Margherita. The Princess Fausta de Bourbon, who was Miss Campbell, is also attached to the Court. The Ruspolis are also in favor at the Quirinal. In fact, the King and Queen of Italy are very fond of Americans, and everything is done to make a stay pleasant in Rome. The Winters there are delightful, and there are always receptions, hunts, dinners, and large dances. Rome has become of late years more an American resort than either Florence or Nice.

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The residence of Mrs. Barney of Washington is called a studio house. It is on Sherman Place, and is most original. Miss Alice Barney has a black bedroom, in which carpet, furniture, and everything connected with it are of the same sombre hue. There is a yellow dado around the ceiling, which is the only bit of color in the room. Mrs. Barney and her daughter, Alice, have held receptions for the families of the workmen who designed the house. They have taken to many cults, and the elder daughter, Miss Natalie, has written plays and verses and composed music. Each belongs to some esoteric religion or Eastern sect. Mrs. Barney and Miss Alice are Babists. The late Albert Clifford Barney, whose widow Mrs. Barney is, was a very wealthy man, who originally came from Cincinnati. The Barneys have a beautiful cottage at Bar Harbor, where they entertained a great deal. Mr. Barney, who died suddenly last year in Paris, was cremated and his ashes were brought to this country.

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Among the recent arrivals here has been that of the Baroness von Ketteler, whose dreadful experience in China will be remembered. She is the widow of the late German Ambassador. She is an American and a sister of Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York and Newport. The Baroness will spend a short time with her brother at Newport, but she is still in deep mourning, and will not enter into any of the festivities of the place.

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The Vicomtess de Tredern, who was a daughter of the financier Léon Say, makes an occasional visit to this country. She was at Newport several years ago. She is a very accomplished musician, sings delightfully, and frequently gives musicales in Paris at which she is one of the singers. But following the trend of the very wealthy, she has this Summer arranged to have at her chateau near Paris an opera troupe for a run of a week, to sing a new operetta in which she is interested. The chateau is equipped with a complete theatre, and the hiring of professional troupes for one or more nights in either one play or a répertoire is a fad abroad. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had "The Wild Rose" at Newport last Summer, and this was considered a wonderful achievement.

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Miss Emily Taylor, who is to swim a match with Miss Matica Rives at Newport next month, made her début in this city two Winters ago at a superb ball given her by her aunt, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard. Her father was Mrs. Lorillard's brother, and lived for some years in California. His widow and daughter have been residing in France, but sometimes visit this country. Miss Taylor is at present a guest of Miss Matilda Schenck at Newport.

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Miss Mae Drexel Fell, whose engagement has just been announced to Howard Henry of Philadelphia, is the second daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was the most popular of the three Misses Drexel of her day. She was Sallie Drexel, and first married Mr. Fell, who died about eight years ago. Her sister married young Paul, the brother of Mrs. William Waldorf Aster. Mrs. Fell and Alexander Van Rensselaer were married about six years ago. He comes from the Albany Van Rensselaer family, but his parents have lived in New Jersey for years. He was considered a confirmed bachelor. The eldest Miss Fell married Robert Keim Cassatt. They are cousins of Mrs. Lehr and Mrs. Dahlgren of this city.

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Mme. Réjane, the actress, goes about London, where she has been playing an engagement this Summer, in a Spanish chariot with a team of mules to which bells are attached. These affairs are quite à la mode in Paris and have made a sensation in London. It was rumored in the beginning of the season that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had a like ambition, but the story was denied. Mrs. Fish would have used the trap at Garrisons, where mules are much better than horses for the up and down hill country.

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Although the fashion is called American, that of presenting dancers in cotillions with very useful gifts and articles of clothing has not been in vogue in this country. The Princess Hatzfeldt, who was Miss Huntington, has followed the lead of Mrs. Chauncey, and at her cotillion in London recently gave silk stockings as favors. It establishes a precedent, but no one knows where this fad will end. Perhaps the bargain-counter days may now be objects of greater interest to the Newport hostesses who may follow the example of the givers of cotillions in London.

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In London the great prima donnas do more entertaining than in New York. Last Winter Mme. Sembrich gave a musicale reception, and Miss Eames Story several smart little dinners. This Summer Mme. Melba held a musicale in a house which she had taken in Great Cumberland Place, London. Her guests were from the musical and fashionable sets, including a few Duchesses and Countesses, Lady De Grey, and Mrs. Ronalds. Mme. Melba has a splendid music room in white and gold, and she sang, among other selections, Gounod's "Ave Maria," accompanied by Kubelik on the violin and a young woman, Mlle. Sasoli, on the harp. Among the Duchesses was her Grace of Abercorn.

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The Princess Mathilde, who has recently suffered a severe accident in Paris by falling down and breaking her thigh bone, is well known to many Americans, to whom she has been especially hospitable and to whom in a way she is affiliated. The Princess Mathilde Bonaparte was the daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, afterward King of Westphalia, and his wife, Catherine of Westphalia. It will be remembered that Prince Jerome first married Miss Patterson of Baltimore. Among his descendants in this country are Charles Bonaparte of Baltimore, Mrs. Edgar, the mother of Newbold Le Roy Edgar, also married a Bonaparte. The Princess Mathilde is the widow of Prince Demidoff. She gave the most delightful entertainments at her house in Paris and is devoted to her American relatives.

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There has always been a disputed question as to the religion of Lady Beresford, who is also known in England as Lily, Duchess of Marlborough. As Miss Price and as Mrs. Hamersley she was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but there is a tradition that when Mgr. Capel was a visitor in this city she was received by him into the Roman Catholic Church. The late Arthur Leary was a great friend of the family, and it was he who was one of the witnesses on the occasion of her marriage to the Duke of Marlborough. It will also be remembered that at first it was only arranged to have a civil marriage, and the late Abram S. Hewitt performed the ceremony at the City Hall. But the Duke insisted on a religious ceremony on account of complications arising in England, where the civil ceremony would not have been recognized. So the couple were also married by a Baptist clergyman on the west side. The Duchess of Marlborough then went into the Church of England, the marriage with a divorced man by a clergyman of another faith excommunicating her from the Roman Church. When she married Lord Beresford it was at a fashionable London church of the Established faith. But the peculiar clause in the will of J. Hooker Hammersley concerning the non-participation of Roman Catholics in the estate, if his heir should die, is said to have had reference to Lady Beresford, with whom the family has not been on the best of terms.

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Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia and Newport is a type of the blonde which is now very rare in this country. She has a pink and white complexion and hair of the faintest golden. There are more silver than golden blondes in America—that is, blondes without the aid of art. Mrs. Carter was a Miss Polk of Baltimore. Her portrait has been recently painted by Julian Story, the husband of Miss Emma Eames. In it she is represented as wearing an evening gown and a mantle trimmed with fur. Mrs. Carter has a predilection for red, a shade which only very few blondes can wear.

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Miss Beatrice Mills has been trained as an expert equestrienne and she is an excellent whip. Her late courageous performance in front of the Newport Casino bears evidence of this. Both Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck—the Livingston twins—were taught to ride and drive when mere children, and they were greatly admired in England as young girls for their splendid and fearless horsemanship. Mrs. Mills took the same pains with her daughters, but Miss Beatrice is much fonder of outdoor sports than her twin sister, Miss Gladys. She took several prizes at the Newport horse shows with her pony trap when she was still quite a schoolgirl.

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Miss Greta Pomeroy has again given evidence at Newport of her splendid horsemanship. She is assisting P. F. Collier in the meets of the Monmouth Hounds. Miss Pomeroy has been frequently paragraphed as a sportswoman and a shooter of bears and a huntress of all kinds of wild game. She is inclined to embonpoint, is a blonde, and rather short in stature. She is a very clever woman, and is one of the brightest talkers in society. She and Mrs. George Gould are intimate friends. Her Summers have been passed at Newport for years and in Winter she is usually at Georgian Court.

***

Mrs. Burke Roche has been so long known as Mrs. Burke-Roche that, although she has no desire for the hyphenated name, it is continued to avoid confusion. Her daughter is known simply as Miss Cynthia Roche. Miss Roche's father, who arrived in this country on Wednesday on the Oceanic, calls himself the Hon. Mr. James Roche. He is the heir to his brother, Lord Fermoy, who is unmarried. Mr. Roche's heir is Edmund Clarence Roche, who was born in 1885, and is consequently eighteen years old. He is one of the twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. "Burke"-Roche and a younger brother of Miss Cynthia. Mrs. Roche's tooling of a coach is not a novelty, as it is made out to be. Mrs. Roche is one of the most expert whips in this country, and she, like her father, Frank Work, never misses a day on the road. Usually she drives a small runabout or one of the new high-seated English driving wagons. She took the greatest interest this Spring in the tooling of the coaches which ran from the Holland House, and would follow them and meet them at the various relay points and would always be in at the finish in the evenings. She was a great beauty as Miss Work, and is still one of the handsomest matrons in New York. She and her sister, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, are great favorites. Mrs. Roche obtained a divorce in Delaware from her husband, but it is not recognized in England, and Mr. Roche had the correction made in the Peerage before he took his seat in the House of Commons.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who sprained her ankle this week at Newport, is one of the New York women who believe thoroughly in walking. There is not a day in Winter that Mrs. Burden does not do from two to five miles, and snowstorms and blizzards do not deter her. She always wears the most sensible of shoes, made expressly for her, as she has the proverbial small feet of the Southern woman. Her not being able to take her daily walk will be a dreadful deprivation to her.

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In Father Antrobus, the late Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, a church much frequented by Americans in London, only a few remembered an old London clubman and a diplomat who had been a figure in society in his day. Father Antrobus was the fifth son of the second baronet, Sir Edward Antrobus of Amesbury Abbey, Salisbury. He was in the diplomatic service for many years and then joined the Oratorian Society. He died in London a fortnight ago.

Our Strenuous Life.

Foreigners seek in various ways to express their sense of the strenuousness of American life. An educated young Italian, who is a purist in his own language, tried to express the idea with precision the other day. He said slowly and with much care: "Americans—do—everything—rushly."

The Sentimental Savings Bank

TO YOU, young man, whose heart is palpitating with that affection which directs itself continually to something sweet clad in a blue skirt and a white waist, these days of Summer should bring moments that are laden with treasure. Ah! you who think so much of those things that the world has accounted soft, you who love to sit and gaze into eyes that are any color just so they look unspeakable things, you, young man, ponder for a moment on the topic of the Summer day—the economy of love.

You do not understand, you say, my boy. You tell me that there is no economy in your love. It is all one great exaggeration of sentiment, one unselfish, absolutely centralized burst of joy, one prodigal wave of consummate superfluity of all that is heartlike; it is that to you, it is that to her. You dream, you think, you do nothing else; it is all her. You do not see the economy of love. Ah! my boy, cast your eyes over the hills. You are traveling along the sweet valley. The path is smooth, it is lined with roses. The sun seems to be shining in a thousand colors, the flowers wave in beautiful rhythm, the brooks play a conscious melody, there is soft, indescribably soft cadence in the chirp of the robin, the skies were never half so blue. You walk along with her. It is the quintessence of everything that is dreamlike; but, young man, look over the hills.

Some day she will say one long sighing "Yes" to all the things you have asked her. She will fall on your neck, and while your heart is turning handsprings of unutterable joy she will breathe into your ear words that will come like the musical whirr of the seashell—that she is yours.

You murmur to yourself, "Mine, mine, mine." You keep on saying it and all the world is an echo. This beautiful vision that you have been sitting up nights with is yours. But look over the hills. You just paid nine dollars and twenty-five cents for roses that she will wear at the lawn fête to be given for the helpless heathen. She is yours, and you have just thirty-two cents in your vest pocket, and there is not a bank official in the whole universe that would recognize in your signature anything else but the fact that you wrote a fairly good hand.

Do you understand? Does your wisdom couple to the fact—the economy of love? Stop coasting down hill for a moment and listen. Wake up and take a peep over the knoll.

She is yours. Read the advertisements, my boy, and see what it costs to furnish a flat. You know you have got to keep on working just the same, and you can't make your "eighteen per" answer if all you have at home is this sweet young thing, a cook book, and a gas stove. You might as well wake up to it now that you have got to eat. Worse than that—you both have to eat. The future for you is filled with meals to be eaten and redolent with bills to be contracted.

But you say, and ah! I know you will say it—you cannot help spending money on this fair young thing. Of course, you can't, and that is the burden of the cold type that presents this to you—it is the essence of the text—the economy of love. Summertime is here and it is your opportunity.

Listen! In the months of the Winter you knew what it has been costing you to waltz Mamie around. Her old man owns a brownstone front that is the real thing, in the Central Park neighborhood. He has money and is the President of a social club that gives a clambake every year that costs the old man a thousand. Of course, you think he is liberal, and it is the proper thing for you to do so. But the old man gives the picnic and gets it back with a city contract—but don't you care, it buys dresses for Mamie and it keeps the front parlor warm in the Wintertime, and without being impolite it is generally more comfortable than the 3 by 6 box you crawl into down town, where the landlady meets you every Saturday night for the "three per." There are too many other fellows sitting around the front parlor. You are going to win her if you go broke. You think that and so does her old man.

So if you must throw the cash in the snow days, come off, my boy, when it is warm. Summertime is your chance. You can make good with Mamie just the same. Nature, beautiful, budding nature, will help you out, and I am going to tell you how.

You know last Winter how it used to cost you to take her to the theatre. It would break you up so that you were taking what went with the glass of beer for your meals all the rest of the week. But you were dreaming, and what did you care? There were flowers, and a carriage, and the best seats the speculators had, and then supper after the show, and oh, my! But how you did wake up in the morning when you broke your last dime to get the nickel for the street car man. And it wasn't just once in a while, either. But every week.

Mamie thought it was great, and her ma liked to have the carriage standing in front of the door and peep out through the shutters and see the Clancys across the street mad as hungry goats because their Tessie had to walk to the show house.

But say, young man, look over the hills and you will find that in the days to come that gazabo who made Tessie walk will be a Director in a bank, buying Mrs. Tessie diamonds, and for cash at that, and you will be doing the walking, and you and Mamie taking in a ten—twenty—thirty show and eating in a "three-out and draw-one," where they have the Bible words on the tiling to make you feel the uncertainty of life.

And so Summer time is your chance. Mamie is living in the suburbs, and the old man is riding on a punched card. You are still going to see her. Now, my boy, if you are wise teach your Mamie the Sylvan Dell Habit. Ten to one her ma had it, and Mamie will like it. You don't know what it is?

I blush at your ignorance.

You do not know the Sylvan Dell Habit?

I have known girls to give up the Ice Cream Soda Habit entirely for the delights of the Sylvan Dell Habit. Listen, you must know and you must teach Mamie. Nature is going to help you out. You are going to have the time of your funny little life. You are going to win her, and you are going to save money to have for the furniture man after the preacher has said the word and you have gone down the mosaic aisle while Mendelssohn hit the arches of the edifice. You are going to be "It" just the same.

Go out and see Mamie in your new nine-thirty-eight suit and your rough-edged straw that makes you look like a picture in a Sunday "ad." Pa and ma are sitting on the steps. Pa is reading the baseball scores, and ma is chasing a new herring bone design into the heel of one of his socks. You say some nice pleasant things. Tell them how beautiful is their Summer home. Tell ma that the geraniums she has planted in the old vinegar barrel are the loveliest ever. And then wait until Mamie, a vision in pink lawn, bursts through the door and in a voice that sounds like the top note of a sylophone exclaims:

"Oh, I didn't know you were here."

Liar! She heard you all the time, for the bureau is right next to the front window, and all the time you were "conning" the parents, she was listening and doing herself up in the pink lawn. And between you and I, Mamie looked the part in pink, with the little patent leather Oxfords that were so nice, because they were always coming untied, and my, oh my! but you did love to tie them.

Now, when ma tells Mamie to bring out one of the parlor chairs, you are making strange noddings of the head at Mamie, and she is next. So you both go off for a stroll, and ma sits on the porch and thinks of how pa used to come to see her, and pa he chases himself around to Dutch Gus's Palace and talks ward politics with the fellow that drives a Health Department wagon.

But you and Mamie! You are enjoying the delights of the Sylvan Dell Habit and all it has cost you is the nickel out on the L and the dime on the trolley. You have found a nice seat under a tree, just like somebody expected you would be there. It is cool and the air is sweet. And, oh my! it gets dark and Mamie moves closer, and so do you, and the lightning bugs begin to flash, and you say something foolish and you take her hand.

Then the moon gets big and golden and you feel it. You cannot get away from the effect of the moon. It gives you inspiration and you talk. You wonder where you get all the words. You sound to yourself like a hero in the play and Mamie is beaming. She puts her tresses down on your shoulder and you keep on speaking. You stop for a minute and think up some silly little mad bit of a verse you once wrote about her. You say it to her softly, she looks at you and heaves a sigh and with her eyes fall on you says:—

"Oh, Percy! them verses is grand!"

And you are, oh, so happy, and so is she. And you take her home. She apologizes for entertaining you out of doors, but you do not think it needs it. You are on. You have it—the Sylvan Dell Habit, and you are enjoying it. You say good night and it costs fifteen cents to get home. And you are so satisfied that Mamie is happy. And it has cost a trifle, and you say to yourself that verily the Sylvan Dell Habit is the real thing, for you have money enough to get your laundry in the morning.

WELLS HAWKS.

A FAIRY TALE

THE King was lost in gloomy reflection. His crown was pulled down over his eyes until it rested upon his royal nose, his mustaches drooped limp and discouraged, and even his golden sceptre dangled loose and disconsolate from his listless fingers.

"I'll do it!" he exclaimed, bitterly, at last. "I'll be beheaded if I don't!"

He pushed his crown back determinedly, twisted up his mustaches fiercely, and glared around defiantly.

"I'll strike, that's what I'll do," he announced, banging his golden sceptre vehemently on the onyx arm of his throne. "If every hod carrier and ditch digger and laborer in my happy realm has a right to strike for what he wants, why can't I? I won't stand it, and I will strike."

At these dreadful words the Queen shuddered, the little Princess nearly had a convulsion, and her governess grew rigid with disapproval.

As the King observed the consternation his awful threat produced he relented sufficiently to explain why he felt the way he did.

"It's no use," he said, apologetically, "I really can't go on this way any longer. It's nothing but spend, spend, spend, without a minute's let up, and my beloved subjects won't stop paying their taxes. They will pay 'em, nothing will induce 'em to stop. You'd think it was the only pleasure they have. I don't see what fun there is in paying taxes myself, but they seem to think it's the only bliss there is in life. They won't even swear some of 'em off, or dodge 'em, or try to avoid 'em in any way, but go right on year after year cheerfully paying 'em up in full, without any rebate even. Consequently it keeps me lying awake nights planning and calculating, and figuring how to spend all the money. I've got an army now nineteen times bigger than I have any use for, my navy is so enormous it chokes up all the harbors so nobody else can use 'em, I've built new palaces till they're planted so thick you can't breathe on account of 'em if you step out of doors; but I no sooner get the treasury empty and think I'm going to have a little peace and comfort at last, and maybe a few days' holiday, than a new lot of taxes comes pouring in and swamps me again. I can't, and won't, and shan't stand it any longer, and I will strike. If my subjects have to pay taxes to be happy, let 'em get somebody else for a King. I'm through; or else turn this into a republic, and have to spend the money themselves, and serve 'em right."

The Queen gasped, the little Princess screamed, and the governess was almost too shocked to speak—but that was too much to hope for.

"Sire," she demanded, fixing her eyeglasses more firmly on her nose and eying him severely, "why do not you promulgate an edict remitting all taxes, and forbidding any one to pay under penalty of being hung, instead of making a—ehem—of yourself?"

"Because I can't, blast the luck!" retorted the King, impatiently. "I tried to, but the Lord High Sprag wouldn't let me. He says that taxation is the foundation of all Governments, just as all Governments are founded on taxation; therefore they are so interdependent and correlated that if you destroy either you put an end to the other, and the result must be anarchy pure and simple. There," he added under his breath, "I hope that'll squelch her. It did me."

But the governess only smiled a superior smile, fixed her eye glasses more firmly on her nose, and began, didactically, "Doubtless, Sire—"

"Oh, excuse me, but I can spare only a moment," interrupted a thin, high, musical voice, and all immediately became conscious that an unmistakable fairy was addressing the King.

"I am your fairy godmother Whadterdew, otherwise known as the Mother of Invention," continued the voice, "and come only to those in the direst necessity. Your Majesty finds your money a burden? Then send your wife and family immediately to that seaside resort recommended by your friends as the cheapest they ever knew to spend the Summer."

"Thanks, thanks, thanks!" cried the King, all his gayety returning. "What'll you have to—er—that is, how can I reward you?"

But the fairy had gone. Still, the Queen was smiling joyously, the little Princess giggled rapturously, and only the governess sniffed superciliously.

ALEX RICKETTS.

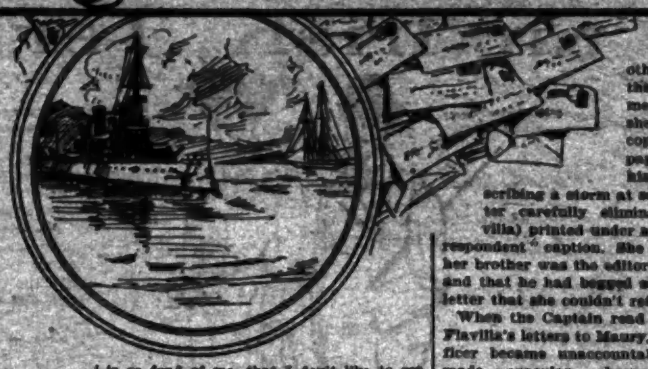
Not to be Taken at His Word.

AT THE talking end of the little whitewashed church Brother Dave Warson, a colored missionary, was urging the Lord with mighty urgings to bestow this, that, and the other of a long list of blessings upon the brethren and the sisters of this most-worthy-to-be-favored flock.

At the grumbling end, near the door, sat Brother Jake Simmons, his nose decidedly out of joint because of the fluency of his rival. In a loud and critical whisper he addressed his neighbor:

"Oh, pshaw! If the Lord should give that feller jus' one-tenth of all them things he's askin' fo', he'd fall down daid with surprise!"

A Long-Distance Flirtation



"IT IS certainly a difficult matter," remarked Lieut. Maury, United States Navy, to his superior officer and chum, Capt. Land, United States Navy, "formally to present a man on board the flagship of the White Squadron in the Mediterranean to a young woman stopping at a beach hotel in Seaport, Me. In the matter of propinquity, for instance, it leaves a great deal to the imagination.

"Nevertheless, I think it can be managed. Flavilla is a sensible girl. No nonsense about her. Rather an odd name, to be sure, but she is not responsible for it. Her mother, a romantic woman of the old-fashioned school, originated it from a blend of two characters in Mrs. Southworth's novels. If you do as I advise, I am convinced that Flavilla will fall in with the game, and that your correspondence will be running as smoothly and swiftly as a racer before the wind inside of a month."

"Odd idea," was Capt. Land's reply, "and if you think Miss Flavilla won't think me an impertinent idiot, I'll try it."

When the mailbag was sent ashore at Nice next morning from the United States ship Cleveland it contained two envelopes addressed to Miss Flavilla French, Seaport, Me. The contents of one envelope read:

My Dear Miss French:

Permit me to present Capt. Land. He has long been very anxious to know you. Take him for a walk around the hotel piazza and introduce him to Blanche.

ARTHUR MAURY.

And on another sheet of paper:

Delighted to meet you, Miss French. But pray let me suggest a walk on deck instead. You will enjoy the view of the beautiful bay in the moonlight.

ROBERT LAND.

The second letter read:

Dear Flavilla: I don't know what you will think of another letter you will receive from me with this one, unless you read this first. But I know I can rely on your good nature and fondness for a bit of fun to help me out. Land was my classmate and chum at Annapolis. He stands next to me in the class photograph that Blanche has. If you care to see what he looks like. But, my dear girl, he is the most miserable fellow alive. He is the only man on the flagship who never gets a letter from home.

His only relative on earth is a crusty old uncle in Congress, to whose influence he owes his appointment, and, I may add, subsequent advancement. He never writes except through his bankers. Land is and always was, a bit of a duffer with the girls. He is as shy as a wood pigeon. Never had pluck enough to ask any girl to write, to him. Every time I receive a letter from darling Blanche he looks so miserable that I scarcely have the heart to read it before him. But he hangs around until I do, and even insists on having extracts in which he has not the least personal concern read to him. By the way, don't mention that to Blanche.

But Land is a capital fellow, the soul of honor and the best-informed man in the squadron. If you can get him to write about the curious places we visit as he talks about them, his letters will be worth reading. Of course if that affair with Ted Sloane amounts to anything, you can't do it; but as Blanche hasn't mentioned him for three months, I've come to the conclusion that you have made the poor chap walk the plank.

Now, Flavilla, please write to Bob. You can drop it any time you want to, you know. He is not the kind of a man to take a thing of that sort too seriously. He is lonesome, that's all. Have mercy on him, like a good girl. Your devoted friend,

ARTHUR MAURY.

Just one month later, at Naples, Lieut. Maury handed his Captain this note:

So glad to meet any friend of Lieut. Maury. Your suggestion of a walk on deck is splendid. I shall be glad to join you after I have told mamma, and hear all about your cruise.

"There you are, old man," said Maury. "Now fire away."

But he did not show his Captain, nor even mention, the following letter that came by the same post.

You dear old Artie:

Of all the little tricks that ever crept into your foolish head! But I'll do it, on one condition—that you don't tell him anything about Ted. That young man is getting to be insufferable. His proprietary, not to say paternal, manner with your humble servant is more pronounced than ever since his return from Harvard. He knows it all. I must teach him a lesson. I am just wicked enough to use your friend the Captain as a means to an end. No, Ted and I are not engaged, but its just—well—you know. He's such a dear fellow when he is nice, and he is so fond of me, that I don't like to see him unhappy. But he must take his medicine, vile my foreign correspondent. Most sincerely yours, FLAVILLA.

From that time on Capt. Land growled constantly at the slowness of Uncle Sam's foreign mails. He wrote two letters a week and seemed content to receive but one in return. When a dainty blue envelope with a Seaport postmark was handed to him, he disappeared into his cabin and did not reappear until he had read it two or three times over and answered it on the spot. It was his first romance, and he was working it for all there was in it. The Captain wrote a very good letter. His descriptions of the voyage of the squadron and the trivial happenings aboard ship were bright and original. In his correspondence he was careful not to verge too closely on the personal, or to make any break that might terminate it as suddenly as it began.

Once he did suggest that a photograph of Flavilla would be a spot of serene light in his cabin, and backed up the request by sending one of himself taken in uniform. But the coy young maiden did not rise to the bait. The best the Captain got out of it was a double photograph of Flavilla and Blanche, sent to Maury, and which the latter resolutely refused to part with.

Flavilla wrote chatty letters about her days at the seaside, a visit to Boston, hops, boating parties, and other incidents in the life of a Summer girl. Once she sent him a copy of a local paper with one of his letters describing a storm at sea (other matter carefully eliminated by Flavilla) printed under a "special correspondent" caption. She explained that her brother was the editor of this paper, and that he had begged so hard for the letter that she couldn't refuse.

When the Captain read extracts from Flavilla's letters to Maury, the young officer became unaccountably glum and made oracular observations about "many a slip," &c., or unburdened himself of sundry pessimistic remarks about the proverbial fickleness of woman; all of which the Captain attributed to the coquettishness of Blanche. Never for a moment did he accept them as a danger signal regarding Flavilla.

This unconventional correspondence had been going on for four months when Lieut. Maury was called home for shore duty. Six months later Capt. Land's ship was ordered home. He was glad of it for more reasons than one. For three weeks he had not received a letter from Flavilla. He had written repeatedly, and had even cabled to Maury asking if she was ill. No reply.

True, the last time he wrote before the interruption came he had allowed himself more latitude than the circumstances called for. He had addressed her as "My dear Flavilla." He had not made a declaration of love. That was a pleasure he held in delightful anticipation until he should meet her face to face; a realization of love's young dream that was not to be prosaically spoiled in pen and ink. But he prided himself that he had very judiciously pointed out to Flavilla what she might expect when they did meet, and frankly said that the moment he could get away from his ship at Norfolk he should take a train for Seaport.

When U. S. S. Cleveland came to anchor in Norfolk Roads, Capt. Land was on the bridge. To say that he was glad to get home, and was supremely happy at the thought of meeting Flavilla is but a feeble expression of the situation. He beamed effulgently upon a trim little schooner yacht that swung gracefully around to the wind and dropped anchor not two hundred yards away from his vessel. As she did so the name on her stern brought a flush of surprise to the Captain's face. In bold gilt letters he read, "Flavilla French, Seaport."

"Lower a boat," ordered the Captain; "I'm going over to that yacht."

The owner's flag was at the peak when the Captain ran alongside, and a young man in faultless yachting togs came to the companionway in answer to his friendly hail.

"May I be so bold as to inquire," asked Capt. Land, "if you know the young lady for whom your yacht is named?"

"Well, er—yes. Slightly," said the land-skipper, "but why do you inquire?"

"I'm Capt. Land," was the reply.

The young man's face was instantly wrinkled with smiles. He looked as though he wanted to laugh aloud. But he cordially invited the Captain aboard, and as he spread the decanters and cigars in the cabin he said:

"Fine letters you wrote from the Mediterranean, Flav—I mean Miss French—used to read them aloud to her mother while I was with them, at the hotel. Well? Oh, yes, she's all right. If you can find time to run up to the hotel at Old Point I shall be delighted to present you to Flav—I mean my bride—in conventional form, you know. By the way, Maury and his wife are there, too. Fine chap, Maury. What, didn't he ever mention Ted Sloane to you? Well, I'm Sloane."

Etymological.

"Well, there's one consolation," observed Mr. Suburbs, philosophically, as he shooed his neighbor's hens over the fence for the some hundredth time. "At last I have discovered why chickens have crops in their anatomy."

"Why?" asked his wife, curiously.

"Why not, with all the seeds they plant in themselves?" queried Mr. Suburbs.

The Bachelor Girl.

The Real and Ideal.

THE ideal picture so familiar to the admiring public, in which the bachelor girl, in adorable furbelows, evolved epicurean viands from a miniature chafing dish—out of nothing at all, apparently—and entertained her worshippers in true story book style with a lavish grace traceable to an unlimited income, may exist, but with her we have only a reading acquaintance. The real bachelor girl with whom we are intimately familiar is the young woman dependent on her own sound, ambitious brains for support and entertainment, the woman pre-eminently favored in the possession of a realm peculiarly her own.

Women who have missed the One man and cannot content themselves with less than all that he stood for sometimes turn to fads and hobbies and careers in their search of happiness, but the wisest of them centralize their remaining interests and enshrine them in the seclusion of a place called home which she makes, as nearly as possible, like the one that might have been and proceeds to enjoy life to the utmost.

It is a far cry from the makeshift, untidy, light-housekeeping existence often misnamed "bachelordom" to the "real thing," the comfortable domesticity embodied in a snug, well-kept bachelor apartment which the independent girl of to-day has made a possibility. Every girl who wearies of boarding and lodging experiences and sets up for herself in a couple of stark or grotesquely furnished rooms is not entitled to class herself with the Delectable. The truth is that the average working girl is necessarily, from lack of experience, a slack housekeeper. Her time will not permit systematic order; her means are not sufficient to cover the expense of regular service, so she "gets along somehow." She usually sleeps late; steeps her coffee while rushing through a hasty bath and toilet, eats her fruit and eggs in unwise haste, and hurries away to business leaving unwashed dishes and unmade bed to await her evening return. At night, being both tired and hungry, she throws hat and wrap on the unmade bed, broils her steak, and eats it on the edge of a table littered with breakfast débris. After that she may tidy up, and she may not. The chances are that she will let things accumulate until she has reached the end of her resources in the way of linen and crockery. She employs her evenings in any preferred way, and because she feels independent she is, in a measure, happy. When her friends drop in she hunts up the ubiquitous chafing dish and turns out a rabbit or a chocolat fudge, as the case may be, and they sit on divans and stools and gossip over their plates while they admire the picturesque disorder and the many makeshifts that only half disguise the lack of solid comfort. Sundays are her cleaning days. She sweeps, washes towels, handkerchiefs, and neckwear, sews on stray buttons and hooks. If she does all this thoroughly she goes to bed very tired and oversleeps on Monday morning.

This régime covers five of the ten examples which I have in mind at present. One of the others has a roamer who does the work in consideration of her accommodations; two others are careful souls of the narrow, economical pattern with small capacities for enjoyment, to fit their frugal tempers. They each have three spotless, rigidly kept rooms where they invite occasional friends to tea of the old-fashioned sort, with jumbles and preserves for dessert, and music for entertainment. One is a dressmaker, the other a visiting governess, and both very, very dull from a social viewpoint.

The three others are genuine bachelor girls. Their lives are the ideal lives for unmatried women, "homelike, independent, resourceful, satisfactory. You may drop in at any hour and find yourself entirely at home in the true bohemian way without the least fuss or fibbing. There are lots of big, comfortable chairs, stacks of magazines, pictures, a table bearing evidence of a smoker's late presence, and perhaps "a book of verse and jug of wine." You may happen in on your way to church Sunday mornings, and the chances are that you will forget your original intention and stay to gossip with other friends similarly inclined. You are sure to be welcomed, and equally certain to enjoy your welcome.

For bread winners bachelor living is rather expensive unless carefully managed from the start. The following itemized account shows the approximate cost per month of economical housekeeping:

Rent	$25
Board	20
Gas	1
Laundry and cleaning	3
Telephone, elevator tips, sundries	3
Total	$52

It takes a little forethought and economy to fuse all straggling expenses strictly into one total, but once this is accomplished the rest is easy. A strong, industrious woman will clean house and wash and iron bed linen and underwear in one day, at a cost of a dollar and a half. By putting things away immediately after using them and washing dishes directly after each meal, the house can be kept in fair order for the rest of the week, and the table linen be kept appetizingly fresh for two weeks without resorting to the "brown paper covers" of bohemian farce. One could live on even less than the above at a pinch, but pinching is so very unpleasant in the long run that it doesn't pay. Personally, I prefer to live comfortably even at the sacrifice of some luxury of dress.

All told, the bachelor girl in the happiest of women because in her own peculiar domain she is blessedly independent; never in the way; never bored by unwelcome associations and the whims of exacting mortals; never harassed by obtrusive landladies and annoyed by inquisitive parlor boarders. If her realm lack the masculine element she is no man to frown over small discomforts or glower across the breakfast table, no indulgent spouse to ask, either patronizingly or insolently, as to the whereabouts of the two or five or ten dollars he doled out just week or month. In a word, bachelor existence is the ideal state for unmarried women—a home without the white woman's burden.

Two, and an Irish Terrier

SHE was crossing the Long Island Ferry bound for Hempstead. He was on the same boat bound for one of the towns on the Great South Bay. She had a dog in a basket. The dog began to squirm, bark, and whine. The basket fell to the deck. The dog bounced out with a yelp of joy. He picked it up. As neither she nor he knew each other's name at the time, and as there was no one near to introduce them, we will go without that information and learn in the course of the story what each wished to know the moment they took different trains at the Long Island City station.

The moment she settled herself in the car she wondered why he wanted to know how many days the dog show was to last at Hempstead. She furthermore wondered why he said he was going to run down to the island to see the Westburys. Did he know she knew the Westburys? Did he know who she was? If he did, how strange it was she did not know who he was. She thought that a girl never really met whom she would like to meet. A girl, she thought, was forever meeting some friend of some friend. She knew that some of her friends introduced to her some of their friends of whom they wished to be rid. She thought she had been bored long enough by such acquaintances. Acquaintances of that sort always had something the matter with them. They were all either divorced, or married, or jilted, or poor, or stupid, or fast, or not of her class, or young, or Lord knows what. Her opinions were not without foundation, for was she not a maiden of twenty-five taking a dog to a dog show?

It would seem to the outsider that the more she saw of men the better she liked dogs. It was not so, however. Breeder of dogs that she was, she was also intensely interested in the breeding of the human race. Had she been outspoken she would have aired some very clever views on the question of race suicide. She would have made Plato blush, so much better were her ideas than his upon the manner in which men and women should choose their mates. The theories over which she had pondered many hours she found taking active form as she thought of the man who had caught her dog, the man with the bold eye who had said a few peculiarly well-chosen words to her as they walked from the ferry slip to the station. She was a breeder of bold-eyed Irish terriers. She saw in the man who had spoken to her the spirit of a well-bred Irish terrier. To be just to her she did not think she was disparaging the man in the least. She had the liveliest admiration for the bold sincerity of Irish terriers. She liked their whole make-up, their well-poised heads, their wonderful nerve in time of battle, their strong, rough tenderness. She liked all those things in man, but she had been so placed that she had never come in contact with any men of that sort. Her men—her men were an uninteresting lot, so we will not make their acquaintance in this story.

He got into the smoking compartment of his parlor car as soon as he had seen her board her train. He scratched many matches in order to keep his cigar lighted. He had found a new train of thought. Where the deuce had he seen her before, he thought. He knew he had seen her, for one looking at her even by moonlight, would never forget her. She was the style of girl a King would look at twice, and, were he bachelor, would send Ministers to hunt her out of her bower and crown her Queen. He was thankful there were no Kings on Long Island. He, however, was a man who would be king. He had mentioned the Westburys because the Westburys knew everybody in several sets in New York. He was sure they would know her from his description, for he could paint her perfectly. He had her posing for him all the way to his station. She took all sorts of attitudes. He found himself traveling with her, now in Japan, now in South America, now in the very train in which he could not keep his cigar lighted. He consoled himself by the thought he would meet her at the dog show the next day. He was booked at the Westburys for two days. It occurred to him it would interfere with his excuse if he mentioned her name to his hostess, for she might put two and two together and make all manner of speculation as to his destiny and destination. For many hours he thought of her. He liked the way she did her hair. He liked her soft, firm voice, and the loose way in which she wore her gloves. He was sure she did not stiffen herself with corsets. He liked that, for he was entranced with the ease in which she moved her body, the ease with which she stooped. He liked her color—a color which indicated that she took a morning ride in the park, rain or shine. In fact, she suited him. He would have chosen her the one from all the women on earth to be a fitting mate with whom to travel through life.

He found a friend at Hempstead who had run out to look over the Boston terriers. In a few moments he knew the reason that brought him to Hempstead. He would be delighted to introduce them. They found her amid the yelping of fifty Irish terriers. Her face was already flushed, for she had been talking dog very earnestly with a breeder of French poodles. Nevertheless, when he appeared, her blush reached further down her neck than it had gone when she was talking mere dog.

"Miss Kinnicutt, I want you to meet Mr. Wainwright. He is interested in Irish terriers." Dawson beamed as he introduced the two fanciers.

"I am awfully glad to meet you, Mr. Wainwright, and I am glad you are interested in Irish terriers," said Miss Kinnicutt, casting a glance at her dog.

"I must confess I am interested in one especially. Won't you introduce me to him? I wonder if he will recognize me? Irish terriers are haughty beggars, you know, and resent unintroduced admirers."

"I am sure he will recognize you," said Miss Kinnicutt, as she led the way to the bench upon which Hogan was an unwilling exhibit.

Wainwright went up to the nervous dog and patted him hard over the left shoulder. Hogan looked up to him and wagged his tail. After Wainwright had patted a bit more and used him a little roughly Hogan rubbed up against his arm and poked his cold nose into his hand.

"How unusual! Hogan has never taken to anybody before," said Miss Kinnicutt enthusiastically.

"Irish terriers are very discerning. He knows perfectly he has occupied a very important place in my mind the past twenty-four hours. You know all about it, don't you, Hogan, old boy?"

Hogan got his paws on Wainwright's shoulders and began to lick the ears of his new acquaintance. He had never done such a thing before and his mistress wondered at the performance. The incident strengthened her opinion of the man. It flitted across her mind she had known this man for years. She did not realize he was the embodiment of the ideal she had nurtured ever since she tried to write an article for her school paper on "The Ideal Man."

"There's one thing about Irish terriers I have always admired, Miss Kinnicutt," and that is their persistence in acknowledging their likes and dislikes. One knows instantly whether one is in favor or not. I like that trait in persons, too, don't you? It does away with a lot of sham."

Wainwright held Hogan tightly and looked at Miss Kinnicutt with a steady gaze. She held his eyes for a moment and then laughed. Her laugh was a nervous laugh. It was but an excuse to think a bit. Wainwright knew it and he did not disturb her thought.

"I think it is most remarkable that you, of all men, should turn up here today." Kathleen looked at him with a most serious face. She seemed to divine what was in his mind.

"It is not manifested in the head. If you wanted to do something very much; if it were all right; if you expected great things to come from it; if you had thrown, willy-nilly, your whole soul into it; if you thought it would lead you to the greatest happiness in your life; would not you, with the spirit in you at its most intense pitch, with your whole soul on fire, go and do? That is what I have done. That is why I am here. That is why Hogan is my friend. That is why you have listened and read between my words."

Kathleen gave him a smile which bordered on a smile of assurance. Kathleen was twenty-five. Could a person's eyes tremble? Wainwright's trembled at that moment. The fire of many diamonds shone from those eyes, and his arm clutched Hogan more firmly. Kathleen cast a glance over the benches.

"Here comes the Irish terrier judge. He wants to look over Hogan again."

Kathleen quickly went to Hogan and patted him affectionately.

"Look your prettiest, Hogan, dear," she said. Hogan stiffened himself as the judge came up to him. He seemed to know there was something serious taking place, for he held his head high and his ears had a very firm look as he alternated his glances between his mistress and his judge. The judge felt of Hogan's chest. Hogan tolerated the feel, but his eyes shone scorn. Hogan felt that his appearance did not belie him, and he rather sniffed to think that any judge should think his fuzzy hair concealed a weak chest.

The judge went his way after a few words of praise to Kathleen and a pat on Hogan's head.

Kathleen and Wainwright then left Hogan pulling at his leash as they went to look over the dogs and to pay their respects to the lady upon whose grounds the show was being held. Dog was the one topic of conversation during the round of the benches and tents. Nevertheless, both Kathleen and Wainwright showed such animation that both felt they were playing at concealing their true feelings. Kathleen could not get over in a moment the years of conventional training she had undergone. Wainwright had never had any conventional training. He was the soul of adaptability. He was at home anywhere. He knew as much about Kathleen's system of training as did Kathleen herself. He respected her position, yet he could not conceal the strong feeling within him. The touch of nature he displayed was of an intensity to shine through the thickest coat of veneer. If nature is truth, truth radiated from Wainwright. Truth, moreover, seldom misses fire. The target for truth is truth.

The show was over. Kathleen was ready to take the train for home. Wainwright was fascinated by the well-groomed fields about Hempstead. Moreover, he felt that what he had to say to Kathleen would have a much more romantic setting in the country than stuffy cars and small ferryboats could furnish. He suggested a drive from Hempstead to Garden City, there to dine. Kathleen, being twenty-five and having had a dog in the show, accepted the invitation. Kathleen, also, began to see the beauties of nature. It is an infallible sign that when a man and a woman, comparative strangers, drive through a country lane and talk of nothing but the fields, the trees, the hills, the birds, the cattle, and the building sites, that there is a feeling in the heart of each that each delights to feel, and yet which each is loath to voice while the sun shines. It was so with Kathleen and Wainwright. Each chatted in the line of the least resistance and at the same time each felt that the presence of the driver was an intrusion upon a sentiment which was sacred. Love at first sight is very precocious. He might be represented, this instantaneous Cupid, as the Boston boy is represented in the comic weeklies. He is wise in his day and generation, and he asserts himself very much as does the Boston boy with the big head and the erudite glasses. He has, as well, the piquant romantic sense about him which spurs abnormally the appetite for love. Wainwright's eyes were full of that consciousness, and Kathleen found it irresistible. When Wainwright said:

"Isn't it perfectly delightful to see the new grass glisten like enameled jewelry?"

"It is perfectly gorgeous," replied Kathleen. "I never really saw the beauty in grass before. Do keep quiet, Hogan."

Then Kathleen laughed and Wainwright laughed, and they looked into each other's eyes much longer and more intensely than the thoughts they had voiced necessitated. When one or the other took the direct gaze back to the fields after some such bit of conversation Wainwright would again take the initiative:

"Would it not be a grand place there for a country home?" merrily suggested Wainwright, looking at a mown field bordered by woods on three sides.

"I'd have kennels built there, right near the woods, where that great boulder is in the field." Kathleen patted Hogan, who was continually straining at his leash.

"Right near the woods, so the pups would become well acquainted with bark in their infancy."

So they chatted until they reached the tree-surrounded hostelry at Garden City. There were many people from the dog show dining there, and the room was full of the sort of chatter that would delight a fancier. Dawson, who had introduced Wainwright to Kathleen, passed the table where the two were sitting, and smiled at Wainwright. It was one of the provoking smiles some men give to other men when they believe they see indications of a flirtation. Wainwright was furious, for he thought Dawson had cast a slur upon his honor. If there was anything that rolled Wainwright more than to be called a cad it was to be taken for a man who would take divers women to secluded places in which to dine. Never had he had an affair of the heart he was ashamed to air before the world. Kathleen saw Dawson's smile, and she saw the frown on the face of Wainwright, and she was glad she was with one who would brook no light comment upon their new relations.

The dinner talk followed the line of the least resistance. They talked of the food, of the shrubs in bloom which were banked outside the window by which they sat, of the automobiles in front of the hotel, and of the thousand and one little things two find to talk about when they want to think of something else.

What did they think about? Kathleen thought of the romantic way in which she had met Wainwright. She wondered who he really was, whether he was a down-town man or an up-town man, who did nothing but sit around the clubs, or whether he was some free lance, who originated schemes for other men to administer. She knew he was the embodiment of manliness and she could hardly associate him with the inveterate clubmen who had nothing to think about save calls and dinners and scandals and quotations. She thought his voice too smooth and clear and firm for a broker. She finally came to the conclusion he was something somewhere out of town,

for his masterful way had not been softened by city conventionalities. Wherever and whatever he was, she knew intuitively he was a man untouched by sham. A man, not a snob, or a cad, or a being who would be uncomfortable if the steak were a little too well done, or the cocktail not quite cold enough. She thought a thought she had seldom thought before upon meeting a man; she wondered how he would propose. The thought made her blush; made her ask Wainwright to repeat the remark he made while she was thinking and speculating about the thought. When she had other opportunities to think, during the telling of some of Wainwright's automobile stories, her mind always reverted to the speculative proposal. Whatever form his proposal took in her mind, Kathleen had a form of answer on her lips in an instant. She thought she thoroughly understood Wainwright. He was so frank, so open, so obviously all that he should be, so above any of the petty little schemes with which other men pestered her that no other answer than the one she formed in reply to his imaginary proposal could possibly be given by any right-thinking girl. It struck her as fine and noble that he should make absolutely no reference to the fact that they were dining in an obscure place without a chaperon. Other men would have made all sorts of capital of the incident and would have giggled over it like schoolgirls all during the dinner. Thanks, she thought, to the manliness of Wainwright, everything was as it should be while he was present.

Wainwright's thoughts made him somewhat nervous. Here is the girl I love, thought he, taking dinner with me in the most unconventional way. I have literally thrust myself upon her. A chain of circumstances has made it so that on the morrow she will resent the freedom I have taken in obtruding upon her proper reserve. She may think me most designing, a scheming trickster. She may rely for protection upon Hogan. That thought made Wainwright blush. Should a man say a girl was not safe with Wainwright unless she was accompanied by an aggressive dog, that man would be floored on the instant. On second thought, Wainwright decided he had been rather hard on himself, for was not Hogan his friend and did not Hogan's mistress beam upon him for winning the friendship of her exclusive dog? Wainwright wondered a bit why Kathleen leaned so far over the table to tell him the veriest nothings. Was she studying the color of his eyes, or was she studying his features? He noted that she tried to put the utmost life into everything she said, whether it were about dogs or automobiles, or the things in the New York theatres. When Wainwright stopped thinking in a manner which startled his nerves he had convinced himself that the things he had done were not out of the way in the least; that she understood, and that whatever any other person thought could go hang. So by the time the two were ready to walk about the hotel grounds before taking the first after-dinner train for town, Wainwright was in his best mood, and Kathleen was one of the most contented girls in the world.

Hogan led Kathleen, and Wainwright walked beside her as the trio wandered about the extensive grounds of the hotel. Beneath a large maple tree the three stopped. Wainwright said:

"Miss Kinnicutt, something you said at dinner, I forget just what it was, makes me say this." Kathleen gave a nervous pull at Hogan and looked up at Wainwright, her eyes sparkling with attention. "It seems to me," continued Wainwright, "that one ounce of love is better than a ton of acquaintance. I don't just know how to express myself, but I know how it feels. I know it feels as if more had gone out of me in one day toward you than has gone out to my friends in a lifetime. What has gone out is most radiant. I am sure you must feel some of its radiance. The intensity of a man's soul cannot be misunderstood." Kathleen bowed her head as Wainwright tremblingly finished. For a moment there was a silence as intense as Wainwright's words. Then Kathleen looked up at her new-found lover. Hogan, too, looked up at him questioningly, wondering why any one should stand still when there was grass to run on and trees to dodge. Kathleen broke the silence.

"Mr. Wainwright, your words startle me somewhat, yet, as you say, and the sincerity of your voice makes—"

Hogan saw on a near path a bulldog who served as a mascot for one of the automobiles stationed in front of the hotel. He made a dash for the beast and Kathleen's pulse and words were cut off at the same instant. Hogan pulled and pulled, and Kathleen tried to quiet the prize-winner with strenuous words. Hogan, however, would not be quieted. With Irish persistency he followed his instinct, much to the annoyance of both his mistress and Wainwright. As soon as Kathleen had a chance to get her breath she began to laugh nervously—a convenient laugh. Wainwright laughed, too, a merry, happy laugh, a laugh of security. During the laughter Kathleen looked into his eyes, looked steadily, and in her eyes Wainwright saw no reproof for the words he had spoken under the trees. Between the two there flowed a feeling of comradeship. Kathleen felt that a new force had come into her life in a day. She wondered at it, for she had always scoffed at love at first sight as being an emotion akin to religious fervor as exhibited by some of the followers of queer sects. Now, however, she felt the strength of the mystic feeling and nothing came to her mind to suggest that a passion so suddenly acquired should end as quickly. Wainwright wondered as well as did Kathleen. He felt, though, that since the ice had been broken in an unconventional manner, the course of his suit must be taken along the paths founded with reason by generations of lovers. Consequently the journey home was not marked by any words which suggested the passion which each had gained by leaving New York for two days on the same ferryboat.

Hogan delighted in cabs and hansoms. The excitement which overcame him the minute he stepped into the cab served as a topic of conversation all the way up and across town from the ferry slip. Both Kathleen and Wainwright felt the excitement of the drive, and their spirits ran high, so high that their tongues ran lightly. When they reached Kathleen's house on Riverside Drive this conversation took place on the sidewalk.

"Mr. Wainwright, it was awfully good of you to take such good care of me. Mother will be delighted, I am sure. Perhaps you will find time to come around to-morrow."

"It has been a great pleasure for me to meet you, Miss Kinnicutt, but as to coming around to-morrow, you know, you really don't know who I am." Wainwright drew a bit of a sigh, indicating a bit of a wish that his acquaintance had been less forced. Kathleen was silent but the fraction of a second; then she turned quickly to Wainwright and said impetuously:

"But I know what you are! What matter who you are if I know what you are!"

With that she whirled around and followed Hogan up a few steps at a speed which delighted that lively Irish terrier.

Wainwright stood a moment and then sprang lightly into his cab, saying:

"Waldorf!"

HARVEY EMERSON TAYLOR.

Novels the Old Boys Read.

NOVELS? Pshaw! There are no novels written nowadays."

"Wh-at?" uttered the young man with a frontal that lifted his hat several degrees higher than the others.

"I mean what I said; there are no novels like the good old sort, such as 'Malesta,' 'Chip,' 'The Cave Child,' 'Bill Bidden, the Trapper,' 'The Hunters of the Miami,' 'Silverheels, the Delaware,' 'Billy Bowlegs,' and especially the greatest of all successful ones, dear old 'Seth Jones.' Ah! that was a novel for you."

The speaker was a healthy looking individual, not at all of a literary cast, just a clean-eyed, rosy-cheeked man of middle age who evidently liked good living and plenty of it. The others looked at him vaguely while he asserted himself, but none ventured to speak—with the exception of the young man with an abnormally developed frontal. He opened his eyes very wide, gasped, swallowed his palate, but recovered it before the clean-eyed man could continue, and said:

"The works you mention must have had but small sales in their day. Evidently they have been forgotten long ago. Their fame must have been ephemeral, yes, ephemeral." Then he paused to note the effect of the clever word; but as no one lost his breath he added: "I have never seen any of the productions you mention in any of the libraries I am in the habit of patronizing."

"Great Scott, young man! What are you driving at? What under the sun are you talking about? You wasn't on earth when 'Crack-Skull Bob, the Indian Slayer,' 'Big-Foot Wallace, the Scout,' 'The Prairie,' and gems of that kind were issued by the ton."

"Did any of the wonderful novels you speak of have sales among the six best sellers?" ventured the young man.

"Humph! Every one of these great works had a clear field; not another novel was in sight or hearing when the gem shone above the horizon of literature. My! How we young fellows used to wait for every new one."

"Did—did you say they were issued by the ton?"

"Yes, and more; by the carload. Say, when that greatest of all, 'Seth Jones,' was printed away back when I was a boy enjoying life to its fullest, it came out in bales, bales like baled hay—only larger. It was a peach of a novel, full of get-up and get, clean as a new goose quill, bright as a freshly minted silver dollar. Too bad there are no more of that sort issued nowadays. It was good, healthy reading. I know, for I devoured it over and over again until it was in rags. I slept with it under my pillow, I went fishing with it, I got up and went to bed with dear old 'Seth Jones.'"

"I have never read it or heard of it before in my life."

"Of course not. Few have who were born since it was on earth. You couldn't get the first edition into four canal-boats; why, the second edition when it was piled upon the street required fourteen drays to drag it away."

"Wh-at?"

"That's the truth; when Beadle dumped that great novel upon the walk down at 98 William Street the folks had to walk in the road to get around it. Too bad, the good old days of such things are gone—never to return again, I fear. My car."

The clean-eyed fellow grabbed the rail and was whisked out of sight, while the young man with the big frontal and elevated hat looked from face to face and finally said:

"By the ton! Carloads of it! Fourteen drays to drag it away! Alas, my book is not in it!"

Popping the Question.

YOUNG MAN, moderate circumstances and who has glass eye, would like to form the acquaintance of young girl who also has a glass eye or some other deformity not more severe; object matrimony. Address ——

Your call to tender maids I've read with tears,
Every fibre of my being throbs with pity.
A joyous, gay young thing of thirty years
I pen to you this soulful little ditty.

I've two blue eyes that twinkle like the stars,
But don't let that discourage you, I beg;
Just tell me whether your affection bars
A loving widow with a wooden leg?

Politeness.

Only another form of the Golden Rule.

SOME REASONS FOR A MAN'S GETTING BEYOND HIS DEPTH.

A CONDITIONAL SURRENDER

"YES, Sir Godfrey," said the American girl, "of course I like you very much—very much indeed—but before all else I am a patriot." She closed her parasol with a melodious little click and looked him frankly in the eyes. She was a splendid bit of young maidenhood, the tall, finely proportioned American girl, and made him feel that Artemis or one of those early athletic maidens would have looked just this way had she chanced to be born an American and was sitting on the Golf Club veranda on this twentieth century afternoon.

The Englishman pulled rather a long face and took off his Bond Street straw hat and laid it thoughtfully on the veranda rail. Patriotism was a very beautiful and a very praiseworthy thing, of course, but when it isn't your own patriotism you can hardly expect to be interested in it any more than you can expect some one else to be interested in your suburb. Absolutely the only thing of which he did not thoroughly approve in the tall Miss Farrington was her patriotism.

"It is very commendable of you, I suppose," he said, looking at the American beverage the waiter set before him and wondering if it had the faculty of getting to the spot as some of the other American beverages he had tasted, "and I don't doubt that your country is very grateful."

Miss Farrington lay back in the bamboo chair and sipped gracefully. "To be sure it is. My country only looks with disapproval upon her deserters."

"Yet there are many who—I won't call it desert, but who, shan't we rather say, annex?" suggested the Englishman.

"Altogether too many," conceded the blonde patriot.

"They do not always regret?" he hinted.

"Perhaps they are too proud to admit it."

"Oh, come, mademoiselle," he begged, "do not judge us other nations so unmercifully. You must surely admit that some of your young women who have annexed our men are happy!" Here he took the pains to mention several girls of her own set married to English husbands whose domestic affairs seemed to run smoothly enough.

Miss Farrington shrugged her shoulders.

"There are people who consider a coronet the price of peace."

"I wish you did!" thought the Englishman fervently. What he said was, "Kind hearts are more than coronets."

"Yes," said the girl, "but it's a pity they can't always go together."

Now, the truth was, in spite of her waywardness, Lenore Farrington had a very strong interest in Sir Godfrey Powell. She thought him quite the best put-up, athletic young man she had seen either in her own country or abroad, and if she had not been before all else a patriot she might—well, it was very nice his wanting to make her Lady Powell, and it was pleasant to keep him going this way. Besides, there was Tom Castle, a good, solid American, and it was nice to keep him going, too. Lenore—God bless her!—wasn't any different from any other sound girl of twenty, and sometimes she thought she preferred a title to a plain American Mrs., and then again she thought she didn't. Tom was the best American she knew and Sir Godfrey was the best Englishman, and, in the end, they were much of a muchness.

"Of course, it is a very great honor, Sir Godfrey," she began, screwing up her pretty mouth and speaking mincingly.

He held up his hand protestingly. "Spare me that! It's as bad as saying it is sudden."

He even had a sense of humor, this six-foot Englishmen. She was glad of that.

"Surely I will spare you, and I suggest going down and sitting on the sea wall for a while. What do you say?"

"That I am charmed," he assented readily. He gravely tipped the waiter and reached for his hat. Lenore led him by a circuitous route across the links, and finally fetched him up at the stone wall that kept the sea from running at large over the village.

"Beautiful, isn't it?" she asked as she settled her skirts about her and fixed her eyes on the horizon line, the afternoon sun casting a most becoming glow upon her.

His eyes were on her.

"Yes," he agreed with warmth.

"Quite the most beautiful sight you ever saw?"

"Quite!"

"And you would never ask to see a fairer anywhere?"

"Never anywhere."

Then she laughed. "You are easily satisfied, Sir Godfrey."

"On the contrary, I am extremely fastidious."

"Yet you think this little American view a picture worth looking at."

"I think it a picture worth looking at for all time." His eyes had not changed their position.

"I thank you in the name of my country."

"Please do not be so patriotic," he begged.

"Are you not patriotic also?" she asked.

"Yes; so much so that I want all good Americans to come over to my country."

"All good Americans?"

"Well, some good Americans," he amended.

"I think your country found out in former tussles with mine that all good Americans won't go over. If I were in a revolutionary mood I might hint at Yorktown."

"My country is always surrendering to yours," he said generously.

In her heart she felt it was mean to bully so courteous a foe.

She continued to gaze at the horizon. "I wish that I were a girl in mythology," she began pensively, "and that the men who came to woo me had to perform doughty deeds to win my gracious favor."

"Do you?" he asked quickly. "What would you have them do? For instance, if you were Venus newly risen from the sea and were sitting on this wall gazing at the waves from which you had just emanated, clad in pink muslin and a picture hat, what would you have young Hermes do if he came and sat on the wall beside you?"

She spoke without thinking. "I would have him jump overboard and swim out to that furthest wave to see if I had dropped my hatpin!"

Before she knew it the Englishman was on his feet, and in another instant all she saw was a flurry of gray tweeds that got mixed up in shooting foam and was accompanied by a loud and startling splash. Lenore screamed.

"Heavens, Sir Godfrey! What are you doing? It is nothing but rocks down there! You will be killed!"

She sprang up and clasped her hands and lost her nerve completely.

A brown head appeared above the surface, very much the worse for soak, and went swimming out, hand over hand.

"For mercy's sake, come back!" she screamed. "I never meant such a thing! I will do anything for you if you will only come back! I will jump in, too!"

He turned around and looked up. He appeared such a small thing on the broad bosom of the sea and an ocean setting was so becoming to him. His teeth were as white as deep sea pearls against the green of the water and his hands, spreading out before him, made little peaks of light as they cut the waves.

Lenore was dancing up and down quite excitedly on the wall. "I entreat you to come back! Oh, Godfrey, Godfrey, if anything were to happen to you!"

"I have not found your hatpin," he called in answer.

"I will stab myself with it if you don't come back!" She was as pale as a white gull and her foothold on the wall was precarious.

He turned solemnly and began swimming in. He kept his eyes on her, and when he came up along with the wall he paddled slowly.

"Did I understand you to say that you would do anything for me, Lenore?" he asked quietly, still up to his neck.

"Yes, anything, anything! Oh, be careful. There comes a breaker!"

A monstrous billow was rolling itself over, preparing to dash against the wall. The poor little mite of a man looked a mere atom in its embrace.

Lenore closed her eyes and her heart ceased to beat. She heard the report as the roller broke and the spray dashed up and wet her face with salty rain.

When she ventured to look she did not see him for a moment, and she wrung her hands and shrieked. In quite another quarter a most drowned looking brown head appeared, shaking the drops from it like a water spaniel.

"I shall have to ask you to help me up!" he called. "I haven't quite mastered the art of wall scaling yet."

Regardless of pink muslin, she cast herself full length and reached down a quivering white hand. A wet brown one clutched it, and if Greek had met Greek there couldn't have been a more vigorous tug. She encouraged him all the while with cheering words. At length what was once the gallant form of Sir Godfrey Powell, drenched, dripping, battered, and dilapidated, reached the sea wall beside a distraught and disheveled Miss Farrington.

He tried to keep her hand and to assume some of the privileges which a watery grave, prompted by her, surely accorded him.

But she drew back.

Sir Godfrey, up to his neck in water and probably breathing his last, was one thing, and Sir Godfrey safe, though drenched, was quite another.

"But, Lenore," he argued, his ardor not dampened in spite of his condition, "you have not said anything!"

"Yes, I know, Sir Godfrey," she faltered, "and my regret is very sincere at having driven you to such a plunge, but I am still—still—"

"Adamant?" he asked tenderly.

"No, patriotic. But I will make a truce with you," she yielded; "if the cup goes over to England—well, well—perhaps I will go over with it!"

VIRGINIA N. LEEDS.

As to Nicknames.

"WONDERFUL how names stick to a person," said the observant man. "There were two nice little women in our village who came to call on us one evening, and we offered them popcorn which the children had just brought in from the kitchen. They refused, but not so emphatically as to keep us from giving them two heaping plates of the corn. We kept refilling the plates and they kept crunching all the evening. There was something so funny about it that I called them 'the popcorn ladies' and the name has stuck to them so that the whole village knows them by it.

"I once knew a man who talked incessantly in a high-pitched voice and a bright girl dubbed him 'the chirper.' The name was quickly passed around among the young people, and now the greater part of his friends know him by that name. A very dignified young woman of my acquaintance goes by the name of 'Whom' to this day because when she was a very little girl she used to call herself 'Mrs. Whom' when she played grown-up ladies, and the family picked it up. She simply can't shake the absurd name.

"More than one red-haired man is known by the name of 'pink' and philosophically accepts the title. I have an acquaintance who holds a responsible position who is known by the name of 'Dotty.' It seems that one day a mischievous girl discovered that he had three very prominent dimples. She promptly dubbed him 'Dotty Dimple' and now he is known to all his associates as 'Dotty.' Another man of my acquaintance is always called 'Bluebeard' because he has such a very white and thin skin that if he does not shave daily his beard shows blue through it. That name, too, came through a woman's quick wit.

"An old lady friend of mine is still called 'Peachy' because when she was a young girl she had a complexion like peaches and cream. Her brother promptly dubbed her 'peachy,' and 'Peachy' she will remain to the end of her days. In a certain household a very feminine little woman is still called 'The Boy,' because when she was a young girl she went through a very serious illness which made it necessary to cut her hair short. Her younger sister said she was 'The Boy' of the family, and the dainty lady is still called by that absurd name.

"An effeminate man was once impatiently called 'Viola' by one of the boys in the office and now we know him as nothing else. Another one of the boys in the office is always called 'Chesty,' and although he got angry at first he has cheerfully accepted the name now.

"Our bookkeeper is always putting in his oar when it is not at all necessary, and I think now he will be known until the end of time as 'General Butts.' A friend of mine who is always called 'Cheerful' doesn't know whether he is called that because his friends believe he has a sunny disposition or because they consider him a cheerful idiot. But at any rate he can't shake the name."

A Journey to the Moon.

IT was just a plain, ordinary, commonplace two weeks' honeymoon. Somewhere beneath them in a vague, distant atmosphere, was a thing called earth. They touched it occasionally with the tips of their toes, and then rose to heaven again.

Once they seemed to sit in two chairs. Once some one spoke roughly to him, and it was like an echo. Once they had some tickets punched, or was it twice? At methodical, uninteresting intervals food was placed before them—by whom they did not know. Dishes may have rattled in their ears. They did not hear.

They have a tradition between them that they had once seen together a huge waterfall, and they longed to think that after all such a thing might be possible.

One day they came back, and a friend whom he had not seen for—he could not remember when, said:

"Why, hello, old man! Where did you go?"

And he replied:

"Why, on my honeymoon, of course."

TOM MASSON.

Straws from the Studios

BY CHARLES STOW

Chock Full of Action.

Mudlark—Was his picture of the Derby true to life?

Railbird—So much so that even the colors ran.

Filling an Aching Void.

Curious—Why did he insist upon posing with his hands in his pockets?

Victim—Because, as I found out later, he had nothing else to put in them.

The Apotheosis of Realism.

Caller—What is Kennell howling about?

Catcher—Because, under the new dog law, he has been notified to put a muzzle on his "West Pointer at Bay."

Conscientious.

Stickler—Is he thoroughly conscientious with regard to harmony of detail?

Patron—I should say so! Why, even his "Puppies at Play" is painted in distemper.

Hot Air Needed.

Critic—The atmosphere in this canvas is altogether too warm.

Artist—Not for a pot-boiler.

One from the Growler.

Barsley—How did "The Drunkard's Dream" strike you?

Frozer—As the work of bad whisky and a worse artist.

"Worse Than a Crime."

Volunteer—Which side was you on in the wordy battle over Bugle's "Charge of the Light Brigade"?

Veteran—The enemy's. The picture's almost as bad a blunder as its subject, for while the one was not war, the other is not art.

A Striking Defect.

Basle—Your manager pronounces it a very striking likeness.

Champion Pugilist—Not on your tintype. Where's de chinny wot's gittin' de punch?

A Wrong Diagnosis.

Doctor—What is this?

Windso—I call it "A Kansas Cyclone."

Doctor—Oh! Ah! I see! I mistook it for an attack of painter's colic.

A Hard Subject to Handle.

Dauber—I will guarantee to paint anything called for.

Dealer—Good! Do me a speaking likeness of a dumb-waiter.

An Unexpected Welcome.

Collector—I have called again with Stretcher & Co.'s bill, Sir.

Van Brush—Delighted to see you, old chap, as I was just thinking that a little more dun would improve my picture.

THE MECHANICAL WOOING OF MISS HARDINGE

"NO, ALPHONSE," said Miss Ethel Hardinge, and as she spoke the words she sighed gently; "it cannot be. I respect you: I hold you in the highest esteem, but I do not love you as I felt that I must love the man whom I would marry, and oh, I am s—o sorry!"

I said that I was sorry, too, and I certainly was.

"And there is no hope for me whatever?" I continued.

"I wish for your sake that there were, but—no, there is none."

"And I suppose it would be best that this should be our last meeting?" I brokenly suggested.

Again Miss Hardinge sighed. "Yes, I suppose so," she then replied, "unless—unless—if you would be willing that I should be a sister——"

I declined. I already have three or four sisters of that sort, and for some time past I have experienced an uneasy feeling lest the sister market might become overstocked. Then, having gently but firmly declined the sister proposition, I took my hat and departed for my home in the city.

But if anybody supposes that I had given up all hope of winning Miss Hardinge's hand and heart he does not know my indomitable resolution. That very evening I visited a lady who enjoys converse with the unseen world of spirits. Her revelations were marvelous—marvelous!

"I see," she said, as soon as she had gone into a trance condition. "I see a tall man dressed all in black. Do you recognize him?"

I told her that I did not; that her description still was somewhat incomplete, as numbers of my departed friends were tall and were wont to wear black clothing while still in life.

"Oh, the blindness of mortals!" murmured the medium. "The one who comes to me has a full beard. Do you recognize him now?"

I told her that I still groped.

"He says" continued the medium, "that he entered the world of spirits sixty-four years ago last November."

I tried to explain that this might account for my not recognizing a hurried description of him, but the lady paid no attention to my interruption.

"He says that he has a great granddaughter, a most beautiful maiden, with eyes of heavenly blue and golden hair."

The wonder of the occult, the wonder! Could any description of Miss Ethel Hardinge be more surprisingly accurate? To be sure, some individuals have referred to her hair as a plain carrot red, but the lucubrations of jealous minds are unworthy of heed. For my part, I was startled by this accuracy of description.

"This great granddaughter," the lady continued, "is in love with you," (Oh, blissful thought!) "but she does not know it." (I sighed.) "This lack of knowledge on her part is due to the machinations of an enemy of yours, a medium-sized, dark man." (Just as I suspected—that infernal Ferguson!) "Him you will soon overcome by means of a wonderful invention which you are about to make. I see wheels and—and—things. Then you will marry the beautiful girl with the blue eyes and golden hair and will be happy. Two dollars, please."

From the latter remark I inferred that the séance was at an end, and the inference was correct. I paid the $2, and went away greatly comforted and gladdened.

So Ethel loved me; only she did not know it. Well, mine should be the pleasing task of enlightening her and at the same time circumventing that villainous Ferguson. To that end I would invent—I would invent—well, something remarkable.

I went home and tried to think of something to invent, but it was slow work, for at first I could think of nothing but a remedy for bunions, and I could not believe that it would encourage love much.

So I thought and thought, and slowly, slowly, the great idea came to me. The medium had mentioned wheels, and from the thought of these to that of the Hindu praying wheel was a step natural and easy for the mind to take. I took it. I am aware that it is the custom of our Occidental civilization to sneer at the East Indian and his praying wheel, but I am convinced that this sneer is born of intolerant ignorance. And there is a scientific basis for this conviction, not alone in the fact that it is an acknowledged truism that millions of human beings are not likely to acknowledge a faith in which there is no grain of truth, but also because it is a demonstrable fact that mind affects mind in ways that seem to us mysterious, and it is not supposable that the minds of a multitude of people, whether expressed through praying machines or otherwise, shall have no effect on the All-pervading Mind. Yes, the praying machine was all right—but how to apply it to Ethel Hardinge?

Slowly the thought grew. I constructed a neat machine that turned on a frame by means of a crank, and on the side of it I painted in gilt letters: "This is to convey heart thrills to Miss Ethel Hardinge only." But it was not enough; I felt that, for as yet I had invented nothing; I had merely adopted an ancient idea and prepared to give it a personal application. My part must be to add to the crude faith of the Orient the scientific enlightenment of the Occident.

It came to me like a flash—apply electricity to the machine. Why not? Those mysterious vibrations which we know as the electric current are who knows how closely akin to the vibrations set in motion by the unseen force we term mind. Let me get both in operation at once on Ethel and I calculated that she would wilt and discover how much she loved me. I connected a powerful battery with the machine, and so arranged that it would be operated by the turning of the crank. Then I bribed an electrician who looked after Mr. Hardinge's electric lights to set an iron plate in the floor of Ethel's boudoir and make the necessary connections with my battery.

These arrangements completed I went to work, slowly and cautiously at first, and advancing tentatively, for I was anxious not to overdo the job. The first petitions I used in my machine were three in number, and they read as follows:

"Will you not be mine?"

"Do you not love me?"

"Oh, say that you do!"

Then I set my mind to sending thought thrills through the machine, and I knew that the battery was working at the same time. Of course I could not be sure that the latter always was taking effect on Ethel, but as I made it a point always to have it in operation about her bedtime I was confident that she must have some queer sensations. At the end of three days I received from her a note reading as follows:

"Friend Alphonso: Perhaps I should not say it, for I still feel that my refusal of you was wise, but I wish that we might see each other occasionally. I have been surprised to find how much your dear, brotherly presence meant to me. I lie awake and think of you after I have gone to bed. Doubtless it is better as it is, but if you only would permit me to be a sister to you. Ever your friend,

"ETHEL."

I had Rogers incidentally mention to Miss Hardinge that I had gone out of town for three or four days. Then I added a little to the force of the battery and changed the sentences in the machine to the following:

"You will be mine."

"You cannot refuse."

"Oh, hesitate no longer."

I pleaded sickness to Ketcham & Pullem as an excuse for staying away from the office, and for the next few days I devoted my time exclusively to winning Miss Hardinge's youthful affections. I kept the machine going so continuously that I began to fear it would be destroyed by fire generated by friction. The only sleep I took was between half-past 2 and half-past 8 A. M., the hours when I supposed that my darling's little feet would be least likely to come in contact with the electrified plate. With the exception of these few hours I worked constantly, and if Miss Hardinge experienced no peculiar thrills I could not blame myself. I was becoming thin under this constant regimen, but what would be a lack of flesh to the man who should know the transport of reciprocated love?

Thank Heaven, my unwearying effort was not in vain. At the end of four days I received the following note from Ethel:

"My Dear Alphonso: How can I tell you how this strange silence and weary separation are blighting my young life? I know that I am to blame, yet as I sit in my boudoir and dream of you the most delightful thrills pervade my entire being at thought of all that you might have been to me had I not realized that it would be better otherwise. I cannot absolutely regret this decision, and yet—and yet—oh, that we again might sit together in brotherly and sisterly commune! Oh, do not say that it may not be. Affectionately, your more than sister,

"ETHEL."

I hesitated before acting upon this note. She was yielding to the machine; I could see that; but had the time come for me to take advantage of this softening process? Probably it had not; a few more thrills could do no harm, any way. I added one-half horse power to the force of the battery and substituted the following sentences for those already in the wheel:

"You love me."

"You know that you do."

"Oh, confess it, and be happy with me."

"Down with Ferguson!"

"Let him triumph no longer?"

Then I went to work. Ah, how I did perspire over that machine! I felt myself wearing away, but with her sweet love almost won to cheer me on the labor became one of joy, and every drop of perspiration was as a globule of distilled bliss. At the end of but two days I received another note from Ethel. Ah, with what madness of happiness my heart throbbed as I read:

"My Darling Alphonso: I had almost written 'my own,' but an unhappy ghost of fear haunts and holds me, and over and over I say to myself, 'Perhaps he has changed; perhaps he loves me no longer.' Else why this bitter, changeless silence? But I will not believe it; I will not, for, should I do so, I would be the most unhappy of women. Nor can I believe that the indescribable thrill which begins at my feet, nestles about my heart, and mounts to my brain as I sit in my boudoir and think of you, can have been born only to droop and die. Come to me, my ow—dear Alphonso, and I shall have something to say to you that will surprise and, I trust, gladden you. Lovingly, longingly, yours,

"ETHEL."

Within half an hour from the time when I received that note I was in the sitting room of Mr. Darius Hardinge's residence, and my Ethel was with me. The scene that ensued was too sacred to be depicted for the callous multitude, but Ethel and I were severed no longer—not noticeably so. At last she raised her fair head from my shoulder and looked at me.

"Oh, my darling, my own," she said. "I cannot describe the thrills of longing for you that I have known, and you—why, you actually have lost flesh. You, too, have suffered from this cruel separation, my love."

I admitted that I had fallen off, but I neglected to mention some of the apparent reasons.

Ethel and I are to be married on Aug. 26.

There is one thing further that I desire to mention before closing this simple, truthful narrative. I do not wish Ethel ever to know about my machine, as I fear that she might feel some maidenly scruples about having been wooed and won by machinery. Under these circumstances I naturally wish to dispose of the machine, and I will sell it for one thousand dollars. It should be worth that amount of any ardent swain's money just to experience the happiness that Ethel and I are to know after Aug. 26. I would make a slight reduction for cash, but not more than 5 per cent.

Ah, these days of courtship! They are as an ocean of bliss surrounding the bright islands of anticipation, and over that ocean Ethel and I are sailing unto our golden time.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

"Would you pose for me some afternoon, Miss Walker?"

"Why certainly, if you'll promise not to paint still life; I could never sit quiet long enough for that."

Two of a Kind.

HE read the alluring advertisement of a charming place in the country, and when, in addition, he received a nicely lithographed booklet dilating upon the attractions of the resort, he made up his mind to spend a month at the enchanting spot. Just think of it! Cool air, the temperature never going above seventy degrees, no mosquitos, fine lawn and shade, excellent bathing and boating, tennis and golf grounds—in fine, a veritable Summer paradise.

When he reached the hotel and looked about him everything seemed suspiciously meagre. It was blisteringly hot on an ordinarily warm day, there was no sight of lawn or grass, the mosquitos bit him till he howled with pain, he slapping his face and neck desperately all the while, and the unpainted building with its narrow porch looked like a deserted hut.

The proprietor welcomed him with an expansive smile, and asked him to come in and choose his room. But the distraught visitor said he was going right back to New York.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the hotel man anxiously.

"Oh, I've seen enough," answered the traveler. "We're in the same line of business, and you can't flim-flam me. I'm Bunko Charley of Gotham, and I'm up on all points of the game. Better luck next time. Good-bye, old pal!"

NATHAN M. LEVY.

The Revolt of Miss Flora

MISS FLORA'S father was an unmeasurably shrewd and far-sighted business man. Two years before the big Trust was formed he realized that such a combination was inevitable from existing business conditions. So he had capitalized his mills at a figure which made those familiar with the business actually done open their eyes in astonishment. Then by cutting down expenses, making no repairs, and drawing from the surplus accumulated in past years a fair dividend had been paid on the much watered stock. The next move was to enter into negotiations with big financial interests in New York which were reported to be hostile to the Trust. These negotiations were more or less of a "bluff." But Miss Flora's father managed so well that few people appreciated this fact.

The men who were forming the Trust were not men whom most persons would have picked out as what are generally described as "easy marks." But it was important to have the mills belonging to Miss Flora's father in the combine, for if they remained outside and cut prices, especially if backed by the hostile interests mentioned, the whole market would be demoralized. The result of the various strategic moves planned by Miss Flora's father was that the big Trust finally bought the mills at a figure which astonished even that guileless appearing but very keen individual, a figure so high that he considered himself justified in moving to New York with his family and taking his place among the prominent business men of the big city. Miss Flora's mother went in for "society."

Miss Flora didn't understand all these things. In fact, if one had tried to explain them to her she would have been much bewildered. Although an heiress, Miss Flora did not correspond with the popular conception of such fortunate persons. She was fat, chubby, and bubbling over with good nature and with a desire to have a good time. In the little town in which the family had lived before her father had succeeded in unloading his mills on the Trust, Miss Flora had thoroughly enjoyed herself. She had known almost every little girl and boy in town and had played with them from the time when she crept yawningly out of her little bed until the time when, with equally sleepy yawns, she crept into it at night. But in New York things were different. To be sure, there were plenty of small boys and girls. But chubby Miss Flora thought that those who lived on the avenue and went out with a governess and nurse like herself were stiff and formal. She often saw other children who played in the streets and wore dirty clothes and were happy and contented, if a little boisterous.

But those children had one great and mysterious fault, one which the nurse and governess spoke of in reproving and awful tones. They were "common." Miss Flora did not quite understand what being "common" was. But it must be some terrible and soul-destroying fault from the way in which the nurse and governess spoke of it. In the little old town an older girl had once been pointed out to Miss Flora as the girl who made faces at and used bad words to her Sunday school teacher. To chubby Miss Flora, who considered her teacher one of the nicest persons in the world, that represented the acme of small girl wickedness. Perhaps "common" children meant boys and girls who made faces at their Sunday school teacher. Miss Flora sighed. It was too bad any one should be so wicked. But she did want some one to play with. And the "common" children seemed to have such nice games.

Lately the cup of Miss Flora's woes had been full. There had been a number of cases of kidnapping, and now all the parents along the avenue were worried lest their petted darlings should be the next victims. The result was that Miss Flora's mother had given directions that whenever the small heiress left the house she should be attended by her nurse, her governess, and a footman. Besides this, a quiet-looking man always seemed to be lingering near the party whenever they took a walk along the avenue or a sedate stroll through the Park. Miss Flora did not understand that he was a private detective. But she was a sharp-eyed young lady, and noticed his constant presence. It added to her feeling of restraint. What fun can a little girl have when a nurse, a governess, a footman, and a strange man are always tagging on? Why should the vaguely wicked and much-to-be-despised "common" children be so much more fortunate?

Miss Flora was standing at one of the rear windows of the big house. The window overlooked a vacant lot which faced on the next avenue, an avenue far less aristocratic than the one on which Miss Flora lived. It had rained during the night, and in the vacant lot were numerous little pools half water and half mud. As Miss Flora looked on a troop of children squeezed through a hole in the fence which faced the other avenue and with shrieks of delight burst into the vacant lot. In a moment their shoes and stockings were off and they were paddling about in the little pools. It did not need their shouts of joy to show that they were having an extremely good time. Miss Flora looked on with deep envy.

"I want to go out and play with them," she at last exclaimed. "It is such fun. Especially when it scrouges up."

"Why, Miss Flora! The very idea of your playing in the mud with these 'common' children!" replied her nurse reprovingly. "What do you mean by 'it is such fun when it scrouges up'?"

"The mud," replied Miss Flora simply. "The soft mud between your toes."

But it was such a long time since the nurse had been a little girl that she had forgotten that delightful sensation and only looked horrified.

But Miss Flora had made up her small mind. For weeks she had been longing for some one to play with. Not since she left the old town had she experienced the crowning joy of playing barefooted in the mud. For a moment her conscience troubled her at the thought of playing with children guilty of the mysterious crime of being "common." Then a remembrance came to her rescue. The oldest girls had played with the wicked girl who made faces at her Sunday school teacher. Evidently as long as one did not sin herself there was no crime in associating with sinners. She would play with them, but if any of them tried to make her be "common" she would refuse. In that way she would be free from sin. She hastily filled her small pocket with candies from the box in her playroom. Then she crept quietly and cautiously down the back stairs. A moment later she was running as fast as her fat legs would carry her toward the avenue on which was the opening through the fence bordering the vacant lot.

As Miss Flora scrambled through the hole in the fence the children within glanced at her in a curious and rather unfriendly manner. Her clothes were not of the kind they were accustomed to, her hair was carefully brushed, her face was unduly clean. Clearly the intruder was from "de avenue." One of the children whom they were accustomed to regard with mingled scorn and envy when they saw them walking with their nurses. But much of their disapproval melted at the friendly smile with which Miss Flora greeted them when she straightened herself up after her scramble through the hole in the fence. It vanished entirely when she began to distribute her supply of candies, a little shyly, but with a lavish unselfishness to which they were unaccustomed.

"I ran away," she explained simply. "I ran away to play in the mud. Does it scrouge?" she inquired anxiously.

"Sure!" answered a little girl in a torn brown dress, pausing from her blissful chewing of a piece of Miss Flora's candy. "Sure, it scrouges beautiful. Right up between your toes. Take off your shoes and stockings and I'll show you wher the softest places are.'

Miss Flora beamed on her with utter friendliness. Evidently children might be so far wicked as to be "common" and yet be very nice in other ways. She sat down on the ground and hurriedly began to take off her shoes and stockings. She was impatient, for her heart was filled with joyful anticipations. The other children formed an interested group about the newcomer. As Miss Flora pulled down the stocking from one fat knee one of the little girls gave a gasp of delight.

"And look," she cried, half in envy, half simple admiration. "Look at dat. Why, if she ain't got real lace on her skirt."

Miss Flora looked up rather astonished. Real lace had ceased to be a novelty to her. Then she saw the looks of envying on the faces of the other little girls. They were very nice little girls, thought Miss Flora, and they were going to show her where the softest mud was. To be sure, her nurse would scold. But her nurse would scold any way. And the spirit of revolt had grown stronger in Miss Flora's breast.

"You can all have some of it. There is lots more home and nurse can sew it on. Just tear it off and divide."

Seven little girls crowded about Miss Flora. Two of the largest took hold of the lace border and pulled in opposite directions. There was a ripping sound, and the lace began to give way. A moment later it was all torn off, leaving the chubby young heiress's skirt in a much bedraggled condition. Then the "real lace" was torn into seven pieces, as equal in size as possible. Each small girl carefully folded her piece and with equal care tucked away the treasure in the inmost recess of her pocket. And then Miss Flora, now the guest and participator friend of every "common" little girl, was led with due courtesy toward the spot where the softest mud was.

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All that morning the big house on the avenue was in an uproar. Miss Flora was soon missed and all efforts to find her were unsuccessful. The private detective was called upon. Miss Flora's father came hurrying home from his place of business, the police were notified. But chubby Miss Flora seemed to have disappeared in the most mysterious manner, without leaving a clue to be worked on. A number of children could be seen playing in the vacant lot back of the house, but all of them were barefooted and dirty. It was easy to see she could not be among their number. Miss Flora's mother was growing hysterical and the lines in her father's face were deepening as the thought came home to them more and more, fight against it as they would, that their pet had been kidnapped.

A little girl was coming up the avenue. She was barefooted, and in her hands she carried her shoes and stockings, for of course one cannot put on their shoes and stockings after playing in the mud. Her dress and face and hands were covered with mud and dirt, and from beneath her dress the torn edge of a much frayed skirt hung down. But on her face was a look of content, the look of one who has enjoyed a much-longed-for delight. The dusty looking figure marched confidently up the steps of the big house. A moment later Miss Flora was in the arms of her weeping, laughing mother. The revolt was over.

Miss Flora was sleepy and tired, so sleepy that it was decided a bath and a long nap were the things immediately needed. As her father took her in his arms to carry her up stairs he inquired a little reproachfully:

"How could you run away, pet, and scare us so?"

Miss Flora opened her tired eyes.

"I'm sorry. I didn't mean to frighten you. But I did so want to play. And the mud did scrouge up so beautiful."

Miss Flora's father bent over and kissed her in silence. He understood how she felt. While he did not care to feel "the mud scrouge up" he had often longed for the simpler pleasures and sincere friendships of the "old town."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

A Color Party.

"DID you ever hear of a color party?" inquired a drummer of social proclivities of the crowd around the table.

"Colored people, do you mean?" said an anxious inquirer.

"Course not. Everybody has heard of them. What I mean is a color party. But you never did, or you wouldn't be asking questions. I'll just tell you about it so that the next time you are asked you'll know something. It happened in St. Louis, and it was a little affair given by a friend of mine to Lieut. Blue—you know, the chap who made his war record in Cuba. My friend's name happened to be Green, but it never occurred to me to think about that, or that my own was Brown, but when I went in and spoke to Mr. Green and was introduced to Mr. Blue, and right along afterward met a Miss Black and a Miss White and a Mrs. Gray and a Mr. Violet, it kind of struck me as funny and I shunted over to one side to get on to the color scheme, so to speak. Everybody else seemed to be as interested as I was by this time, and pretty soon we got to talking about it, and then we went after the host. Of course he couldn't conceal the job he had put up on us, and we all began comparing names. They were all there right enough—the Grays and Whites and Blacks and Browns and Violet and his wife, and a Mr. Purpell, and a girl named Pink, with her brother, and a Miss Scarlett and her mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Redd and the Misses Redd, and Mr. and Mrs. Vermilion, and of course Green and Blue. There were others I don't recall now, but the man who took the prize was Mr. Hugh Dye, though Miss Ruby Scarlett was a close second. We had a lot of fun over the dramatic idea of the host, and in honor of the occasion when we went out to supper Mr. Blue escorted Miss Redd and Miss White. Some one suggested that it should be called a rainbow party, but Green said he could beat the rainbow out of sight, and so we called it a 'color party.'"

All Business.

"Did he tell you of his engagement?"

"Yes. But he referred to it as an option."

ANOTHER SORT.

He—Do you ever go crabbing down here?
She—No, it's easier catching lobsters at the hotel.

Talked About at the Clubs

THE death of the Pope interfered with the large reception at the Catholic Club which was to have been given last week on the evening of the day on which Archbishop Farley was to be invested with the pallium at the cathedral. There had been sent out a number of invitations, and, although midsummer, a large attendance was expected. The investiture will not take place until after the Conclave at Rome has elected the new Pope, and the Catholic Club will possibly wait until late September or later in the Autumn for its entertainment.

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The City Club finds itself in the same quandary in which was placed the Union Club last Winter. Owing to strikes its new building will not be completed this Autumn, and its lease of the Loomis house expires in October. The Loomis residence, on Thirty-fourth Street, will be turned into a business building when the City Club goes to join the colony on Forty-fourth Street. The Harvard Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, and the Racquet and Tennis have both additions to be made to their buildings, and the Republican Club, on West Fortieth Street, is nearly completed, but work has been at a standstill for so long that members have about despaired of ever seeing the plans completed.

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Edwin H. Low, who met with a tragic death near the Marine and Field Club last Saturday, was a Southern man. One of his brothers is at the head of a large insurance corporation in the South. Mr. Low married a Miss Tucker of Virginia. Her sister, who was the wife of an Italian nobleman, was known on the operatic stage as Blanche Roosevelt. She was a very beautiful young woman, and made some success in light opera in this city about twenty years ago, but failed in grand opera. She wrote several entertaining books, one about her stage experiences. Mr. Low managed a European exchange and handled for years a large theatrical and tourist business. He was a member of the Lotos and other clubs.

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Homburg is contemplating a croquet club. The grounds have been laid out and the membership list filled, but owing to some complication there will not be a house built this year. The Croquet Club will be one of the first of its kind and it is to be erected as a sort of protest against the Golf Club. Croquet was introduced with some success year before last by Harry Lehr at Newport and at the Hot Springs of Virginia. It was a revival of the old game, with variations, but it did not long keep its place on the schedule of amusements.

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James H. Hyde, the well-known New York clubman, has purchased a handsome hotel in Paris in the quarter near the Bois de Boulogne. He will divide his time in future between New York and the city on the Seine. He was one of the Americans present at the Fourth of July celebration of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, when Bourke Cockran made the address. Henri Cachard, who presided at that entertainment, is an American, a first cousin of Louis Keller of the Calumet and Balturel Clubs, and a member of an old French family resident in New York. His mother was Miss Chasournes and a relative of the Brugeres and other well-known New Yorkers. Mr. Cachard is an associate of Frederic Coudert. He makes his home in Paris, where his mother and brother also reside.

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Among the younger set of men who are conspicuous at Newport this season is Ogden Mills, Jr. Mr. Mills has become a member of the Westchester Polo Club, which organization contains as members what possibly would be called the very flower of the millionaire youth of Newport. He is nearly twenty-one, and has made an excellent record at Harvard. His father, by the way, is a Harvard man, being a member of the class of 1878. Ogden Mills, Jr., is an only son, and will ultimately share with his twin sisters, and with Ogden Reid and Miss Jean Reid, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the immense Mills fortune. He is very popular and quite simple in his tastes, and a most affable fellow. He is very fond of a practical joke, and his hiding the automobile of Harold Vanderbilt in a stable a few years ago precipitated a battle royal between Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, young Vanderbilt's mother, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Belmont had a warrant out for his arrest, and though the matter was patched up, it made the talk of Newport for a part of the season. Ogden Mills, Jr., plays with the polo team this Summer.

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Louis de Forest, who is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, is about twenty years old and is more in appearance like the Hargous family, of which his mother is a member, than the de Forests. As a boy he was given every possible toy known in Europe and this country, and he was the possessor of one of the first automobiles. He is fond of out-of-door sports, but as yet has not evinced as much fondness for books, manuscripts, and rare literature as his father, who has one of the most famous of the private collections in this country. It is reported that he has disposed of many of his treasures in late years. George de Forest has within ten years shaved off his mustache, and his hair has become perfectly white. He has something of a clerical appearance, but is one of the jolliest and most popular clubmen in New York. He is a Columbia College man, and his son has also been at that institution of learning. George de Forest belongs, among his many clubs, to both the Knickerbocker and the Union. His son's name has been for years on the waiting list of each of these.

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Peter Gerry is the younger of the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. He is quite a sedate young man, very fond of driving and polo. He has tried yachting in Delaware Lake, where he and his brother have some small boats, and he is doing excellently well as a polo player, and may be able to double up with Robert, forming a Gerry brothers' team. He has not inherited the love of salt water from his father, who is the only member of the family who seems to have an affection for the sea.

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Ogden Reid, the son of Whitelaw Reid, will graduate next year. He is a tall, distinguished looking young man with an air of gentle breeding and very much the manner of his father. He is serious in his studies, and as yet he has not cared to take much part in the gayeties of society. Many of his vacations have been passed abroad in traveling, and he has also had the advantage of being with his father on the several important diplomatic missions which the latter has filled. He is also interested in all kinds of athletic sports, and is very fond of yachting. He has had a small racing boat built this Summer for use in the waters of the Upper St. Regis, where Mr. Reid and his family will camp during August.

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Arthur Burden is another of the young men of "the Vanderbilt set" who is met often at Newport and who is beginning to take a prominent place in society. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden and a brother of William Burden. His mother was Miss Mary Irvin. His eldest brother, James A. Burden, Jr., married Miss Sloane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Another brother, William P. Burden, is a member of the Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs. Although he is a cousin of the two young sons of I. Townsend Burden, owing to a family feud they are not on good terms. However, in the limited circle in which they are all placed, they are bound to mix, but these things are excellently well managed at Newport. The Burden boys are a great deal at Lenox and also go abroad, as their parents have a Scottish estate.

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I. Townsend Burden, Jr., who is also a member of the Knickerbocker, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. There is a younger son, William A. M. Burden. Both of these young men are met with a great deal in society and make Newport their Summer home. Their mother, who was a Miss Meade, is from Baltimore. She was a sister of the late Mrs. Robert Cutting, and is an aunt of James de Wolf Cutting, who has been so devoted to Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and of Robert L. Cutting, who is a lawyer in this city, and who at one time was married to Miss Minnie Seligman, the actress. The Cutting boys frequently make their Summer home with the Burdens.

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There have been so many rumors recently concerning the reconciliation between Mrs. Vanderbilt and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, that perhaps a statement of what really did occur, coming from an authoritative source, is not out of place here, as the matter has been discussed a great deal in the clubs. When Cornelius Vanderbilt was on the road to convalescence from typhoid, his mother telegraphed to him a kindly message of congratulation, and this was answered by her son. There is no doubt that Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is a very affectionate mother, kept fully posted as to her son's condition during his illness. There have been no visits exchanged between the families and no civilities whatever have passed between Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Wilsons, although they are all at Newport and see each other on the Avenue, at the Casino, and other places nearly every day. There has been no contemplated visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers. However, the trend is toward a reconciliation eventually, but time alone can do this. The brothers, however, have held communication from time to time. It has probably been forgotten, but at the time of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., his son Cornelius attended the funeral and escorted his mother. Each year the story of a reconciliation is revived in some shape or another. Neither of the two younger Vanderbilt boys are given to being interviewed, and even when they are quoted as having stated something by irresponsible parties they never take the trouble to make a denial.

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When Edwin H. Low, who was drowned last week while participating in the races of the Atlantic Yacht Club, first opened his American Exchange in London, a member of the Guards—the most exclusive of the British military—to whom he had shown attention in this country, invited him to spend Sunday at the Guards' Club bungalow on the Thames. Mr. Low appeared in a high silk hat.

"That's nothing to knock about the river in, Ed," said his host. "There are any number of caps lying about the club. Select one that fits you, and wear that."

Mr. Low chose a military cap adorned with the famous blue and crimson colors of the Guards. Accepting an invitation to remain over night, he went to the nearest telegraph office to send a message to his wife. On the way he was surrounded by a squad of angry bicyclists.

"What are you doing wearing the colors of the Tooting Bicycle Club?" shouted one of the wheelmen. "You are not a member of our club. I suggest that you don't do it again, Sir."

When the exclusiveness of the Guards set and the insignificance of the wheeling crowd from the hamlet of Tooting are considered the joke is apparent.

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James Stokes, who has had the Order of St. Stanislas conferred upon him by the Czar, is an American who has a large collection of decorations for his work in promoting the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association in various countries. He has also the Legion of Honor and German and Italian orders. Mr. Stokes is a member of a number of clubs in this city, including the Union League and the University. He is a tall, very striking looking man, with iron-gray hair, and is about sixty years of age. He is a brother of Anson Phelps Stokes and a widower.

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John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who is visiting his father in this country, is the representative of the banking house in London. He has made that city his residence, and he and his wife—who was Miss Grew of Boston—are quite prominent in the social world. The Morgan family has long been associated with banking interests abroad. J. Pierpont Morgan's father was a well-known financier in London, and in appearance was a very handsome man, with a face cut like a cameo. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was graduated from Harvard in 1889. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, New York Yacht, and other clubs. In London he lives in a charming house at 2 South Park Lane. Another member of the family in the older branch is rector of the American Church in Paris.

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The Hon. Stafford Northcote, who is visiting this country, is the baronet who at one time was Governor of Bombay. He is the son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh, who was known as Sir Stafford Northcote, and for a time a leader of the House of Commons. The Stafford Northcotes have American affiliations. The late H. O. Northcote married Miss Fish, a sister of Stuyvesant Fish. Both she and her husband are dead. Amyas Stafford Northcote lives in Chicago, where he has married Miss Dudley. He is a member of a Chicago firm. The Hon. Stafford Northcote, who came over on Wednesday on the Oceanic, has no children.

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A. J. Cassatt is one of the members of the new Bar Harbor Yacht Club, which is unique in that there are only twelve members, each of whom is a millionaire, and none of whom knows much about sailing. Twelve racecboats have been ordered, and each millionaire will sail his own boat and a golden cup will be given at the end of the Summer to the winner of a series of races.

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The Cercle Français will have a new clubhouse on West Twenty-second Street. This is still on the confines of the French quarter, which is gradually moving up town from the vicinity of Washington Square. The Cercle gives many delightful entertainments during the Winter and the clubhouse will be finished by Autumn. At present the club's temporary quarters are at the Brevoort House.

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Arthur Kemp, whose divorce from his wife has recently been the subject of much newspaper literature, is leading the very jolliest of bachelor lives this Summer. He chartered the Sea Fox, the yacht belonging to Anson Phelps Stokes, and went with a party of friends, including Robert Burnside Potter, the son-in-law of Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and John Bolt, to Bar Harbor. There he has been giving dinners at the various hotels and clubs and excursions on his yacht. The object of many of these entertainments is Mrs. Tevis, a very beautiful California widow.

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Capt. Bush, a Southerner, is to give a reception at the Pot and Kettle Club at Bar Harbor on Tuesday for Admiral Sands, the officers on the warships, and the guests of the Malvern. This is the first very large affair of the season at the Pot and Kettle this year. The House Committee this season is made up of John Harrison, Clement E. Newbold, and A. Y. Stewart. As the members are supposed to cook their own food, Philadelphians are largely represented on the club list. Dinners are given there on Thursdays.

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The leading club of Bar Harbor is the Kebo Valley, which has been rebuilt and is more popular than ever. Saturday is the great day of the week. In the mornings there are handicap golf tournaments, in the afternoon putting contests, and in the evenings dinner dances. The membership is very large.

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The Paris Golf Club, the cornerstone of which has just been laid at La Boulie, will be an organization of special interest to Americans and New Yorkers, many of whom are members. The new clubhouse is to be in the Norman style, containing a spacious dining room, a ladies' room, smoking and dressing rooms. The links consist of eighteen holes and command a high plateau near Versailles and the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Among the American members are T. Huger Pratt, Henri Cachard, W. Harjes, the Count Moretti, who married Miss Wright, a daughter of Mrs. Huger Pratt; Henri Ridgeway, Karrick Riggs, and Clarence Mackay.

MRS. HIGGINS TRAVELS

WHEN Alonzo's telegram came Thursday evening saying "Join me here immediately," I knew at once that he was desperately ill. It must have been something sudden, for I had a letter from him that morning, and he didn't speak of anything out of the way—just told what a good time he was having and about a golf tournament that he was to play in in a few days. I was sure he wouldn't have sent for me unless something serious was the matter—husbands don't, you know—and I thought it might be an accident. Somebody got awfully hurt with a putter in that morning's paper, and the same thing might have happened to Alonzo as well as not.

It was after 10 o'clock at night when the dispatch came, but I threw some things into a dress suit case while Bridget went to call a cab and Delia telephoned to the station to find out about the trains. I was so excited that I couldn't choose a thing for the bag, but I picked up whatever came along from my bureau and a wrapper from the closet to wear on the sleeper and crammed them in any old way.

Fortunately I had plenty of money—too much for comfort, for I didn't know where to put it. My dress hadn't any pocket, and I had to stuff it all over myself. I never appreciated before how awkward it would be to be a multimillionaire.

Bridget came back with the hansom just as Delia finished telling me about the train, and I rushed off without giving them a single direction about anything and paid the man double to get me to the Grand Central in time. We did it, but when I got out I noticed that I had brought my fluffy white chiffon parasol instead of an umbrella, and it upset me so that I spilled all the things I had in my chatelaine bag over the floor at the ticket window and nearly lost the train while I was picking them up, although the policeman and another man helped me all they could.

I didn't have time to ask at the Information Bureau how I was to reach where Alonzo was, but I got on the Boston train because I knew he went through Boston; but whether it was because he had business there or whether he had to in order to get to Upper East Scottypaw I couldn't remember.

At any rate there I was on the Boston train, right or wrong, and I trusted to luck to get straightened out when I got there.

Naturally I was wide awake after such a shock as that telegram had given me, but I couldn't sit up all night, so I rang for the porter to find my berth for me. It was lower 6. I looked hard at the number, for I'm always careful about those things. Some women make such fearful mistakes.

The porter said the upper berth wasn't taken, and of course I was glad. I've never been to Europe, but I can't understand why Americans brag so about our traveling conveniences. Traveling inconveniences I should call them. And how anything in Europe can be worse than an American sleeping car I don't know.

I crawled behind my curtains and sat down on the edge of the berth to get some things out of my valise. The man who belonged in the section across the aisle came from somewhere and steadied himself with his hand on my knee as he dug his coatcase out from underneath his berth. Of course I realized that he didn't know it was a part of me he was leaning on; but it did seem a little informal.

It's hard work to unpack your bag doubled up in the darkness of your berth with the upper berth bumping your head every time you move and jamming the hairpins into your skull, but I managed at last to pull out my wrapper. It fell fearfully tumbled, for I had put it in simply anyhow. But then, what's a wrapper for but to get mussed up? I hung it over my arm and started for the cubbyhole that they call a dressing room in sleeping cars.

Just as I reached there I remembered that I didn't have my comb and brush, and I turned back for them. Then I did what the comic papers are always getting off jokes about. I went to the wrong berth. I don't know how I ever made the mistake, for I knew very well that I belonged in No. 6, but I guess the fat, round part of the figure 8 deceived me, and I poked in between the curtains and felt about for the valise. Imagine my horror when a big bass voice roared out:

"Oh, fade away!"

I fairly staggered back into the aisle. I was so startled, and I stepped with all my weight on to the bare foot of a man who was sitting behind the curtains of the opposite berth. He said:

"Da-amn!" with about a dozen a's in it that made it a wail of pain, and I turned round and apologized to the curtain.

By that time I was so confused that it's a wonder I ever arrived anywhere, but I did find No. 6 at last and hunted for my brush and comb.

Do you know, I couldn't find it! I took every blessed thing out of that coatcase, and the list was something like this: A shoehorn, a spangled fan, an ostrich feather stole, an empty cologne bottle, four veils, the three best stocks I own all wet with cologne and rolled into a little ball, a pair of long, white evening gloves, a lace handkerchief, a pink chiffon sash, and a whole armful more of stuff that I had swept out of my top bureau drawer, and not a single thing that was of the least use to me for going to bed purposes. Literally not one! And you can realize all that that means if you think about it for a moment!

There was nothing to do but be philosophic, so I thought I'd arrange my hair the best I could with my sidecombs, and I started again for the dressing room. When I got under the lamp I glanced down at the wrapper over my arm, and I recognized in that tumbled mass not my wrapper, but my new black velvet princesse dinner gown!

That was the finishing touch to my misery, for I hadn't had it in the house a month, and I'd been wanting one for years, and it was all wet with cologne, and a regular wrinkled wreck.

I was so discouraged that I went back to my section and went to bed just as I was.

My only ray of consolation was that there was no one over me; but just as I was thinking that there was that, at least, to be thankful for a black hand came in through the curtains, and the porter said:

"Lady, there's a gentleman come for the upper, and I want to put on your supplementary curtain."

"Supplementary," indeed!

Of course I said "Very well," and he hung up a foolish little strip of green stuff, and I tried to feel very exclusive and secluded while a big fat man climbed up the step ladder and so nearly fell off it that he lit in the berth above with a crash that frightened me to death. All night long it was a toss-up which groaned the louder, he or the berth, and it sounded frightfully near and horrid, and I couldn't sleep a wink, but lay awake and worried about Alonzo.

When Alonzo went to Upper East Scottypaw he wrote me about the Boston terminal station. He said it was "great."

He didn't do it justice. It is "great," in several senses of the word. My train came in on Track 28, and I took about a half mile of pedestrian exercise before I found the Information Office. They seem to have everything a traveler can want in that station except a brush and comb and a wrapper, but I couldn't find any signs of a desire to provide me with those lacks in my outfit.

I discovered that my quickest way of getting to Upper East Scottypaw was to take a train to Portland and a boat from there. Why in the world Alonzo ever went to such a far-off place I can't guess. I sent him a telegram to say I was on the road. I had to send it "collect," because I had spent all the money in my chatelaine bag and it was so embarrassing to take off my shoe right there at the telegraph window and get out the bills I had in it. I did it, though, before I crossed the city to the station that the Portland train went out of.

Have you ever been to Boston? It's a cross-eyed sort of town. I don't wonder everybody wears glasses. I took a car that looked as if it ought to go somewhere; but you needn't ever talk to me again about Boston intelligence. That car had no sense at all. It didn't know what it wanted. It went on the surface and it went underground and it went on the elevated. Or else it was another car that I changed into at a place called Roxbury that went on the elevated. At any rate, they said I was about four miles from the station I needed, and I got into exactly the car they pointed out, and when I asked again they said I was in Charlestown. I don't think the people had any more sense than the car.

I was nearly two hours riding around before I found the station, and then I did really have a few hours' peace until I reached Portland.

There I telegraphed again to Alonzo so that he'd keep his courage up. They say a patient's will plays a great part in his recovery, and I knew that Alonzo would try to live until I got there.

If ever I did get there!

Every moment seemed an hour, though the boat started almost immediately and seemed to be doing its best.

I was so exhausted by not having slept for so long that I went to bed early and fell asleep at once, but I was awakened some time in the middle of the night by the most awful noise that sounded like horses.

I lay awake and listened, just trembling with fright; and, sure enough, it was horses! The boat was tossing about, and every time she gave an extra bad shake those horses would blow the way they do when they're excited, and dance around, and a man would shout at them. I think they had a stateroom directly under me.

I didn't sleep very much after that, of course, and I was a wreck when I got up in the morning. There was still a little jaunt of fifty miles to be made on a train, and how I was to accomplish it I didn't know. Only my fearful anxiety for Alonzo made it seem possible that I could live through it. I was so tired. But I pictured him to myself lying wan and weak upon a bed of pain, and it gave me strength to struggle on.

I picked up my dress suit case full of its collection of useless things, and then unlocked my door. Or, rather, I didn't unlock my door, for the key wouldn't turn! I twisted; I struggled. I sat down and cried. I rang the bell, but in the bustle of preparing for the landing nobody paid any attention to it. You can imagine that by that time I was almost distracted. I never felt so helpless in my life, not even when the hammock broke and let me down flat on my back and unable to move, right at the feet of the Bishop of Oklahoma! Oh, no, that wasn't nearly so bad, for there, at least, was the Bishop of Oklahoma, while on that boat I might as well have been in my grave for any attention that anybody paid to me.

All night long people had been tramping up and down in front of my room. Now there wasn't a footstep, of course.

At last it occurred to me to let down my bilge and shout out of the window. You can fancy my delight when I saw a deckhand way off in the distance, and I called to him with all the strength I had left in me. It wasn't much, but he heard me at last, and came on the run. I handed out the key to him, and he wrestled with the lock from the outside. It seemed to be a case where outsiders and insiders were even. The thing wouldn't budge.

"I think I'll be obliged to haul you outen the winder, ma'am," said the deckhand, respectfully.

I must say that was a staggering proposition, but I didn't see any alternative except to sit there until they cut out that lock and lose my train to Scottypaw.

But that window was discouraging. It was so small, you know, and I'm not as tiny as I used to be. Why, when I was married I weighed only ninety-two pounds and I measured eighteen inches around the waist, while now— Well, never mind what it is now; enough more so that I didn't like the looks of that window, at any rate.

I tried feet first and I tried head first, and the man pulled and I pushed, and which way I got through at last I don't know, but I did light on that blessed deck after a terrible struggle. My rescuer reached in and got my valise, and I started for the gangplank, more dead than alive.

I suppose I looked as haggard as I felt, for a man on the pier ran forward to take my bag. He pulled off his cap as he seized it and cried: "Hullo, Mamie! This is great!"

I assure you I nearly fainted away.

It was Alonzo! Rigged up in golf things, and as tanned as an Indian, and fairly bursting with good spirits!

I sat down on a truck and burst out crying.

"What did you mean by sending me that telegram?" I sobbed. "It was a contemptible thing to do. I thought you might be dead by this time."

Alonzo took me right in his arms before all the passengers and everything—wasn't it awful?

"I never said I was sick, child. I thought you might enjoy the tournament—it begins to-morrow—so I wired you to come on down. I think I have a pretty good chance," he went on patting me on the back in an absent-minded sort of way, "and they're going to have ten every afternoon, and you'll like that at any rate."

That was the finishing touch. I looked up at my husband and put all the sarcasm I could rake together into my voice.

"Your thoughtfulness for my amusement is really too great for words, Alonzo. What do you expect me to wear to these teas of yours? My black velvet dinner gown?"

Differently Tempered.

"'The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'"

"Oh, I don't know. Right after that slump in P. D. Q. stock my wife decided that we really must hire a cottage at the seashore this Summer."

A Cautious Creed

"MY BOY," said Uncle Hiram, "you should learn while yet you're young
A chap can dodge much trouble by a good grip on his tongue.
I've noticed that the fellers who with joy keep most in touch
Are those who ever gossip never comment very much.
Of course, one don't grow chummy with a man of quiet type,
Unbosom secrets to him o'er a bottle or a pipe,
Yet, my boy, you're bound t' notice as your years of youth slip by
That the man who keeps his mouth shut never gets a blackened eye.

"There must be some connection 'tween a man who's quick t' speak
His thoughts on all occasions and a bruised spot on the cheek,
For it's chaps who're allers talkin' when horse-sense would quite forbid
Whose skin goes into mournin' on their optics' under lid.
It may at first be hard, my boy, the stream of talk t' shun,
Perhaps by bein' quiet you will miss a lot o' fun;
But there's this sweet compensation which the wise men won't deny:
He who's learned t' keep his mouth shut never gets a blackened eye.

"An' so, your Uncle Hiram, with an eye t' your success,
Would fain this little lesson on your youthful mind impress:
Think twice ere you opinions reach on things men talk about,
An' then—for pity sakes, my boy, don't ever speak them out!
It may look idiotic in a man t' smile an' blink,
An' never say a word out loud of what he's come t' think;
But the god of facial beauty's apt t' nudge him on the sly,
Since the man who keeps his mouth shut never gets a blackened eye!"

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

"A Little Thing Like Money"

SHE drew her wrap more closely about her and moved a little away from him.

"How funny you are Claude!" she laughed. "I marry you? Ye gods!"

"I fail to see any humor in the situation," the man at her side said a little stiffly.

"All I can say, then, is that you are jolly dense," the girl returned lightly, preparing to retrace her steps along the narrow shrub-bordered pathway. "You have a few hundreds a year, I have nothing. Now do you see the joke?"

"But, Winifred, love—"

"Fiddlesticks! Love won't feed me, clothe me, give me the friends I need."

"Winifred, I will work for you! I have it in me to make a name in a few years. If you will only—"

"But in a few years youth will have gone and with it our capacity for pleasure. No, Claude, let's be sensible—"

"But don't you love me a little, Winifred?"

"I might, perhaps, if— I can't help it, Claude. I must have the trimmings of life."

"Are you capable of love?" the man asked scornfully, after a second's pause.

"Can't say," trifled the girl; "all I know is that the conversation's getting a little tedious and the hour a little late. By-by, Claude; it's all the same in Sanskrit." With a light laugh and a wave of her hand she left him.

The music and merriment of Mrs. Ainsworth's big garden party were growing faint and spasmodic. The lower part of the grounds was almost deserted. A hansom stopped at one of the side gateways as Winifred neared it and a man sprang out.

"Why, Fred!" exclaimed the newcomer, "just the girl I wanted to see! Claude here? I've the jolliest news for him. That miserly old uncle of his that some of us thought knew how to die has gone at last and left him all he had."

"Much?" asked the girl, with an odd little clutch at her heart.

"Something like half a million. The governor's his lawyer, you know. He's written, but I just thought I'd stop over and have the fun of telling Claude myself."

"That's too bad," the girl said slowly, "for you can't see him now. He's out of town till to-morrow. But," as a bright thought had just struck her, "I'll tell him in the morning."

"All right," returned the man, preparing to clamber back into the cab again, "then I won't wait. Can't, in fact. I'm due in town at 9. Good-bye."

"Good-bye, Jack," the girl called after him. "I'll be sure to tell him the first thing."

Slowly Winifred again retraced her steps. Claude was lying as she had left him, face downward on the garden seat. A cool hand touched his cheek. "Claude, dearest, did you think I meant it? I was only teasing you, sweetheart."

He sprang to his feet and looked at her in amazement.

"I've come back to you," she cooed, "to stay—always. Did you think I'd let a little thing like money—"

"You do love me?" he cried gayly.

"Better than riches. I can hardly forgive you, Claude." She nestled in his arms and he covered her face with kisses.

"For what?"

"For doubting me for a moment—for thinking I could be such a mercenary little wretch."

"And you will marry me soon?"

"Whenever you want me, sweetheart."

"To-morrow, then, to-morrow. I'm afraid I'll lose you again."

Happiness drove sleep from his eyes, but the longed-for morrow came at last. On his breakfast table lay a letter. "Uncle dead!" he gasped. "And I his heir!"

His first thought was of Winifred. "I'm so glad for her sake. This is her reward, the brave little woman!"

"But, Claude, this is worth a fortune. What does it mean?" she said, when he put the ring on her finger that evening. He told her in few words.

"Claude! If I had left you yesterday—if I had put off my explanation until to-day—you might have thought—"

"Never! Nothing but good of the little girl who was brave enough to come to me when I hadn't a penny in the world!"

The next few days passed quickly. They were to be married at once, and Winifred gayly hastened the preparations. They were together in his studio one afternoon when Jack Alston opened the door.

"Congratulations, Claude," he began. "Sorry I couldn't have the fun of giving you the good news myself, but Fred said she'd tell you the minute she got back—"

"What do you mean?" Claude demanded. His chum cheerfully explained the thwarted stopover.

Claude looked at the white-faced woman at his side.

"Why, hello, what's up?" inquired the unconscious Jack, gazing in amazement from one to the other.

"Nothing," said the older man quietly, "only the end of a little comedy."

"If you hadn't told me I might have thought it was a tragedy," returned the other imperturbably, "where's your soda, old man. I'm thirsty."

Comedian—From the papers one would think Mr. Mansfield a better actor than you.

Tragedian—Oh, but these papers are so sensational, you know.

A TOUCH of NATURE

ONE very sultry morning last week, when the air seemed laden with furnace heat, a little unkempt, poorly dressed boy of eight or nine boarded the Eighth Avenue car at Christopher Street. He carried a year-old child whose buttonless, dingy clothes looked as if the boy had both washed them and put them on the child. The car was filled with sweltering, irritable humanity, and no one seemed willing to have the two grimy children for seat mates, but finally the boy managed to wedge himself and his charge into a crevice between two perspiring men.

The baby bore the impress of heat exertation in its drooping, blue-circled eyes and pathetic listlessness, and little red splotches about the wrists and neck told of prickly heat. Its languor was so marked that the conductor asked the boy: "What ails the kid?"

"Nothin'," answered the child, with an apprehensive glance at the curly head on his breast. "It was so hot he didn't sleep none last night. I'm takin' him for a ride so's to git him cool."

"Where's his mother?" the conductor asked, noting the children's half-dressed condition.

"I guess she's visitin'," said the boy stolidly. "She went on a 'scursion Monday an' ain't got back yet."

The questioner shrugged his shoulders and glanced significantly at the passengers. "So you're taking care of the kid, are you?"

"Yes. He ain't no trouble. He hardly ever cries nor nothin'."

Some one got out at Fourteenth Street and a man beckoned the boy from his uncomfortable place to the vacant seat beside him. He was a big man, with a red, perspiring face and triple chin, which exuded moisture from every pore, but uncomfortable as he was, his sympathy was not altogether self-centred.

"Looks out of sorts," he remarked, nodding toward the child. "Been that way long?"

"Only a week. There ain't nothin' the matter," the boy declared with a keen note of anxiety.

"Yes, there is," his neighbor contradicted. "He needs looking after, I know, because I am a doctor."

The elfish shrewdness of the boy's face gave place to a look of actual terror which seemed to paralyze his tongue for a moment, for he said not a word.

"Don't lose your nerve, my boy," said his big friend. "I don't mean that he will die, but he needs attention, and he's going to get it. I live up town in a jolly cool place with a yard full of grass and trees and shade. You take him up there and wait till I get there. Shouldn't wonder but that the good old lady who keeps house for me could make room for you both for a day or so while we doctor up the baby. She thinks a lot of children. There are lots of nice things up there besides the coolness and grass. One of them is a great jar full of the coolest, sweetest milk you ever tasted, always on tap. Here's my card," taking a prescription blank from a pocket case and scribbling a few words across the back. "Give this to the housekeeper and she'll make you happy till I get back. Stay right on this car till you reach One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, then cross the viaduct, and ask anybody you meet to show you my house. Do you understand?"

The boy nodded. He understood, above all, that an undreamed-of benefit awaited the little sick brother, and although it did not occur to him to verbally thank his benefactor, the changed look on his sharp little face was more eloquently expressive of gratitude than words could have been.

"I get off here," said the doctor, as the car stopped at Thirty-fourth Street. "I'll be up in an hour or two. Good-bye till then."

The passengers looked after the big, tubby figure with new interest as he made his way toward the cross-town car still mopping his moist, red face. Somehow the heat seemed less sweltering, for he seemed to have distributed among them a whiff of the hospitable coolness toward which the two children were hastening.

The Camera's Great Value.

SHE was industriously loading her snapshot camera, and he was watching her.

"Now, what an absurdity this camera business is," he said at last.

"Yes?" she said inquiringly.

"Why, yes, of course. Of what use are they? Now take your case, for instance. I suppose it is some amusement to you, but of absolutely no value."

She laughed softly as she continued winding up the spool, with one eye on the indicator.

"You evidently don't know much about the camera," she said. "If you were at all conversant with its value, you wouldn't treat it in that flippant way."

"You press the button, and some camera man does the rest," he said scornfully.

"Not at all," she replied pleasantly. "There is a lot comes after that. All that a girl needs is a confederate and a camera to—"

Suddenly he became deeply interested.

"Of course you haven't forgotten our boat ride last week?" she suggested.

His face showed that he had not.

"After your proposal you nearly capsized the boat to clinch it all with a kiss."

She justified the last twist of the spool and saw that all was ready for the first exposure.

"Now we're ready for another," she said.

"Another what?" he asked bitterly.

"Breach of promise case," she answered promptly. "Oh, I know you didn't realize the value of the camera. When it is used properly and with discretion—"

"Well?"

"Well," she said thoughtfully, "you press the button and the court does the rest. It is sometimes a great help to the Summer girl."

A Modern Scarecrow.

SAW a new kind of scarecrow up the State not long ago," said the New York drummer back from a trip. "Enterprising farmer up there near enough to a town to have electric light in his house was troubled with the birds in his small fruit, and no scarecrow he could get was any good. Had a foxy boy about fourteen, with a freckled face and a red head who wanted to go swimming overtime, and he set the boy to keep off the birds. Boy didn't like it, but the old man had forgotten all about when he was a boy, and kept the youngster at the truck patch. Third day was all the boy could stand, and he began to spar for a substitute scarecrow. Had one of those disk phonographs that was capable of a continuous performance, and he got it out and began projecting with it. He finally yelled all sorts of wild cries into it, rigged a megaphone to the horn about seven feet long, connected it with the electric-light wire, started it going, and went off with the gang to the swimming hole.

"Old man had been to town, and as he came home about 4 P. M. he heard a racket out back of the house that sounded like a cross between a political meeting and a riot. Saw the chickens scuttling across the fields squawking, and noticed the birds in the air turning tail and skinning for the woods. Didn't know what had happened, and licked up his horse till he looked like a Derby winner in the homestretch. Bounced out of the buckboard at the front gate, and made for the garden. Nobody in sight, but a row was going on that was making the barrien fall off. Found the phonograph, but he didn't find the boy. Then he sat down and laughed and laughed and slapped his leg till it was sore.

"When the boy came back to supper with his shirt on wrong-side out, of course the old man took him to the wood shed and, with tears of joy in his eyes, told him that if he wanted to go to college and become an electrical engineer, he'd pay the bills. The phonograph was still busy when I left, and the boy was crowding in all the swimming he could during the Summer, because he was going to college and be a man in the Fall. Did you ever hear anything like that before?"

RACING TERMS—LEFT AT THE POST.

"Is your husband working, Mrs. Scoleback?"

"Oh no! He gives up his position every Spring—you know we spend the Summers in Staten Island waters where the oky fishermen keep us well supplied with food."

A Larchmont Yachtman's Song.

HURRAH for the wind, for the wind that's west,
For the wind that's fair and free.
It speeds a boat o'er the billow's crest
And the boat belongs to me.
My boat with her sails to windward dressed
And her bowsprit hard a-lee.

I hoist the sheets to her tap'ring mast
And the after hatch I clew,
I trim the galley and make it fast,
And I hoist the foc-sail, too;
I belay my course by the binnacle,
And sail it taut and true.

Oh, the wind blows fresh and the wind blows salt,
And quickly the boom I check;
I think it better to call a halt
Ere my boat becomes a wreck;
But the rudder assails my 'wildered head
And my head assails the deck.

My craft springs forward a league or two,
Then quickly the capstan fills,
And down she goes through the ocean blue
And my cup of gladness spills;
For my rolltop desk sails into view,
With a dockload of unpaid bills.

CLARICE W. RILEY.

Equal to the "Stunt."

HAROLD celebrated his fifth birthday by attending Sunday school, his first experience. The teacher of the class to which he had been assigned gave to each child a card on which was printed the Apostles' Creed and told each one that she should expect them to memorise it by the following Sunday morning.

Harold, having been given one of the cards, felt so very important to think he had a lesson to learn that on his return from Sunday school he rushed to his mother's room and, holding the card for her to see, remarked importantly:

"See, mother, what I shall have to learn by next Sunday!"

"My dear child," exclaimed mother, "you cannot possibly learn it by then!"

"Yes, I can, too," responded Harold. "Why, I know 'way down to hell now!"

Aunt Martha's Mistake.

SHE was sixty-five years old. It was her first visit to New York, or to any other city, large or small, and for weeks after she got home she did little but talk about the wonders of the metropolis. Finally the nephew who had accompanied her on her trip said: "Well, Aunt Martha, of all the things you saw in New York, what impressed you most?"

"The lace-knitting machine," replied Aunt Martha promptly.

The nephew was mystified. "The lace-knitting machine?" he said. "Why, where did you see that? I don't remember any knitting machine."

Aunt Martha was surprised at that. "You didn't?" she said. "Why, it was right there in the suburban station where we took the cars they day we came home."

After persistent questioning he caught her meaning. "Good Lord!" he said. Then he laughed most disrespectfully. He knew he ought to be ashamed of himself for doing it, but he really couldn't help it, for what Aunt Martha had mistaken for a lace-knitting machine was a telegraph instrument which kept up its steady clickety-click while the girl who sat beside it knit just as steadily on a piece of lace whose long end swept the floor and helped create Aunt Martha's delusion of sight and sound.

A Cure for Bores.

THAT remarkable discovery of recent date that mosquitos can be attracted by sounding the tone by which they themselves attract other mosquitos is suggestive. They come toward the music, are immediately paralyzed, and then given the happy dispatch. But why pause here? Are there no other pests in the world which trouble our existence? and can they not be operated upon by the same methods?

As W. S. Gilbert says, "I have 'em on my list." It occurs to me that it would be as well to select a few airs, the mere playing of which would either paralyze the individuals upon whom they were tried, drive them away, or, at any rate, put them out of business. Let us suppose an assembly of walking delegates. Well, your instrument—which we will call the exterminator—approaches them with the tune that has at once the desired effect—"I ain't got no money, so you needn't come round."

Then we'll try to bring the Populists to a sense of their true position, using for these hot air gentlemen a wind instrument, and the air, "Wow, wow, wow, I ain't got no friends or family now."

We object to churchmen fighting each other, so when we see a Bishop and a parson making faces at each other we bring out the exterminator and it produces the "Vicar of Bray." While the bellicose rector of Hexton, if saluted with "Two Lovely Black Eyes," would leave the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin in a hurry.

Our professional politicians fade away to the stirring tune, "There's Nothing in It for Me."

The Servian assassins might feel positively uncomfortable if they were approached with an instrument in the shape of an axe playing the highly suggestive tune, "A Little Bit Off the Top." They would certainly have a cold feeling round the cervical vertebræ.

For use also in Europe I would suggest the following when J. P. M. is snooping around looking for worlds to purchase: "Something That Money Won't Buy." It would be cheaper than securing their old continent to the bottom of the ocean.

Those gentlemen down South who have revived the amusing pastime of holding an auto-da-fé with a negro instead of a Jew or a heretic for the subject, might be reminded in the most polite manner that two can play at that game with the highly suggestive melody, "I'm going to start a little graveyard of my own."

There are people who when they hear of Mr. Bryan are inclined to say with Shakespeare, "Something too much of this," and if they sing "I'm a Jonah Man" the great black number may feel disposed to remove the incubus that weighs so heavily on the Democratic Party.

The teetotal fanatic who sees every one's faults but his own might be annihilated with "Drink, Puppy, Drink," and if this didn't do the business, follow it up with "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and the operation would be complete.

Now, these are only suggestions. The brilliant scientist whose fertile brain is capable of evolving the mosquito scheme will surely be able to formulate an effective plan for carrying out my idea. Then what a happy world we shall have when every one can carry around his own bore exterminator and is able to put the pest out of business.

A. P.

Those Night Gas Jets.

FIGURES enable a person who knows how to manipulate them to find out a good many things he would not know otherwise, but they seem inadequate for the man who tries to prove by them how much hotter the city is made on a Summer's night by the gas jets that burn in private houses.

"I can't get the numbers to work out down to the very fraction of a heat unit," said that particular man, "but I know that all that gas must raise the temperature something like 100 degrees. I am speaking now of the all-night jets. The burning of gas even on a hot night is legitimate up to 11 or 12 o'clock. After that it becomes almost criminal. According to that reckoning the number of criminals in this town is appalling. There must be at least a hundred of them in our block alone. They all seem to occupy back rooms. That is probably done so I can get the benefit of the heat the gas flames generate. I bunk in a back room myself, and no matter what time of the night I hang out of the window in search of fresh air I find gas burning in almost every house in the block.

"There was a time when I thought this nocturnal illumination due to sickness, and I had a notion to report the condition to the Board of Health. I feared that some kind of an epidemic was ravaging our neighborhood and it seemed that the board ought to know about it. But I know now that those lights do not burn on account of sickness. They are kept going because the occupants of the rooms belong to that nervous class that cannot sleep in the dark. They find the light necessary to physical and mental repose, so no matter how torrid the weather they woo sleep by means of burning gas. Sometimes the flame blazes up full tilt, but generally it is turned low. In either case the lights are a torment to the fellow who loves darkness, and if I could just get hold of those nervous folks who can't sleep without a light I am afraid that by the time I got through with them they wouldn't be able to sleep with one."

Harvesting at Home.

IT cheers my soul, old college chums,
To read about your toil,
Garnering sheaths of ripened wheat
From mellow Kansas soil.

No laggard I! From eve till morn,
As Summer days go by,
While you are roaming through the corn
I'm running through the Rye.

Hardly Appropriate.

AT the upper end of one of the Brooklyn surface cars, in a space usually occupied by an advertisement, the following has been placed by the company which controls the advertising:

"A shrewd advertiser occupies this space at the other end of the car. Why not hang your shingle here?"

In the space referred to was a placard announcing:

"Smoking on four rear seats only."

Cause and Effect.

TEACHER was telling the class about the collar bone, and little Lucy's chubby hand went up to ask permission to speak.

"I know, teacher," she lisped; "I know what people has when they break the collar bone—they has the cholera morbus!"

Blocked.

SUBURNED and weary,
I tramped the street;
Pavements like furnaces,
Air blazing with heat;
Found a green, shady spot;
But, ah! sad and alas,
Planted beside it, this—

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Heartsick and heavy,
I turned to go way,
Down the hot asphalt
Where the cool rives lay;
Took off my Summer suit
For a swim from the pier;
But there right before this—

NO SWIMMING HERE.

Onward I wandered,
Still seeking some spot
For a big wave of something
That was all else but hot;
Spied an ice factory.
Hope freed my despairs
Till right there before me this—

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

All hopeless and drooping,
Sought a graveyard, to die;
For there with the sleeping
I thought I might lie
At peace with the world.
Ah! what happy fruition—
But on the gate was a signboard—

GREENWOOD. NO ADMISSION.

WELLS HAWKS.

Uses of the Sermon.

TEDDY and Mary had been taken to church for the first time and on the way home they discussed what they had heard and seen.

"Well, now," said Teddy with a frown, "I'd like to know what the sermon was for, anyhow."

"Why, Teddy," said little Mary, with a superior air; "don't you know that yet? It's to give the singers a rest, of course."

Where Pa Came In.

WHAT has your ma named the baby, May?" asked a neighbor of the little girl playing in the yard next door.

"Henry Arthur Algernon Judkins," said the tot, proudly.

"Why, I thought you were going to name him after your father?"

"Well, so we did—Judkins," was the convincing reply.

WHEN YOU ORDER
Baker's Chocolate
OR
Baker's Cocoa
Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.

Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Chocolate or Cocoa is entitled to be labelled or sold as "Baker's Chocolate" or "Baker's Cocoa."
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Fastest Trains in the World—On the New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 25, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 25. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 25, 4,587,142.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 25, '03.
220	190	235	Feb. 11.	220	Feb. 11.	221	224	..	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '03.	4	SA	221	221	221	221	...	100
21	16	28	Feb. 10.	10	June 1.	12⅝	13½	−1	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000			..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...	500
82½	80¾	87½	Feb. 20.	63	May 9.	...	85	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	May 1, '03.	1¾	..	82	82	81½	81½	...	70
79	53	75⅝	Mar. 12.	35⅛	July 24.	35¼	39	−8¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900			..	47½	47½	35⅝	39	61	355,800
37⅞	28¼	41⅛	Jan. 29.	29⅞	July 24.	31	31¼	−3⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '03.	1	Q	34½	34½	29⅝	31¼	32⅜	19,600
93⅝	85½	93	Jan. 6.	83	July 25.	83	84	−3	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '03.	1¾	Q	86	86	83	83	91⅝	1,710
200	180½	210	June 11.	200	Mar. 9.	190	200	−10	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Mar. 2, '03.	5	SA	200	200	200	200	...	100
57⅝	30½	46⅝	Feb. 20.	30	July 24.	30	33	−3⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '03.	2	SA	33	33	30	30	52¼	2,085
265	210	235	Feb. 5.	178	July 21.	170	185	−7	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '03.	4	SA	178	178	178	178	235	300
62½	47	29⅝	Jan. 7.	8	July 21.	7	9	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '00.	¾	..	8	8	8	8	57½	600
13⅞	8⅝	11⅞	Jan. 2.	3¼	July 15.	3½	4	−⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	...	410
31⅝	9½	11⅝	Jan. 20.	5	July 23.	5½	6	−⅞	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 16, '02.	1	..	6¼	7	5	6	11	8,180
67	32	42½	Jan. 20.	20¼	July 24.	22½	23	−2⅞	American Ice Co. pf.	100	18,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	25	25¾	20¼	22½	38¼	5,455
25	14	19⅞	Jan. 6.	6	July 25.	6	7	−4	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	10	10	6	6	26	1,780
58	30½	48⅞	Jan. 6.	25	July 25.	25	31	−8	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	32	32¼	25	25	55½	900
36⅝	23⅞	31⅞	Feb. 17.	16	July 24.	17	17½	−3	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	20	20	16	17	32¼	12,596
100⅝	89	95⅝	Feb. 17.	81½	July 24.	82	82½	−5	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '03.	1¾	Q	86½	86½	81½	82	93	6,015
29	21	24½	Jan. 7.	17	June 19.	15	17	..	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	18	18	16	18	...	75
49⅝	36½	52⅞	Feb. 17.	37½	July 24.	39⅝	41	−2⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000			..	42½	43½	37½	40	46	41,590
100⅝	87½	99½	Feb. 16.	89	July 24.	90	91	−1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '03.	1¾	Q	91½	91½	89	91	98	9,215
135	40½	128	Mar. 4.	100	July 16.	90	110	+5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '03.	2½	Q	105	105	105	105	121½	100
101	85	98½	Jan. 19.	88	July 15.	70	93½	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	88	88	88	88	90½	100
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	11	May 25.	10	11	−¼	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000			..	11	11	11	11	...	100
135⅝	112	134⅝	Jan. 6.	112	July 20.	114	114½	−2	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	115⅝	116	112	114	132⅝	61,140
123	115	122	Feb. 13.	117	July 24.	117⅝	118⅝	−⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	119	119	117	118	120	1,676
...	...	6⅝	July 2.	5	July 15.	...	...	−⅝	American Tel. & Tel. rights					..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	2,811
151½	140	146	Jan. 29.	133	July 16.	137	140	−2	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	May 1, '03.	2	Q	138	138	138	138	...	200
17½	12	14⅝	Feb. 25.	7⅝	June 22.	7½	10	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	8	8	8	8	...	50
80⅝	75	80	Jan. 31.	69⅝	July 24.	69½	70	−2⅛	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	74⅝	400
146	80	125½	Feb. 25.	64	July 24.	64	67	−17	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 16, '03.	50c	SA	82	82	64	66	102	14,884
77½	62½	69	Jan. 10.	60	July 16.	60	65	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000			..	59	59	59	59	...	50
96⅝	74½	89⅝	Jan. 10.	62½	July 24.	62½	63⅝	−1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '03.	2	SA	64¾	65⅝	62½	63½	98¼	217,770
106⅝	95½	103⅝	Jan. 10.	87	July 24.	88	88⅝	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 2, '03.	2½	SA	88⅝	89	87	88	103⅝	14,067
118½	97⅝	104	Jan. 9.	78½	June 10.	81⅝	82	−1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	83⅝	84	81	81⅝	109⅝	114,255
99	92	96⅝	Feb. 11.	82⅝	July 25.	84⅝	85	−7⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,363,300	Mar. 2, '03.	2	SA	90½	91⅝	82⅝	85	97	13,810
72⅝	54⅝	71⅝	Feb. 17.	41	July 24.	41⅝	42½	−9⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	51	51¼	41	41½	69⅝	114,212
252	210	235	Jan. 2.	190	July 15.	190	200	−7⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '03.	3	Q	195	196	191½	191½	230	300
128	110	150	Feb. 9.	124	Jan. 8.	...	...	−5	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	7,000,000	Feb. 16, '03.	2½	SA	135	135	135	135	...	100
145	129	160	Feb. 9.	145	Jan. 16.	...	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 16, '03.	3	SA	145	145	145	145	...	100
58	41	55	Jan. 6.	44½	July 22.	44	45	−⅛	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	44½	44½	44½	44½	65	300
97	71	78½	Jan. 5.	60	July 11.	60	61	−¼	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 2, '03.	1	SA	61	61	60½	60½	91½	1,000
145⅝	112⅝	138⅝	Feb. 10.	117⅛	June 10.	121½	122	−1	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2½	SA	122⅝	124	119⅝	121½	135½	50,060
196	165	190	Jan. 19.	159	July 23.	157	160	−4½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	†27,415,800	May 1, '03.	2	Q	163	163	159	159	185	250
57⅛	42⅝	56⅝	Feb. 10.	31	July 24.	31½	32	−3⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	34½	34½	31	31½	54¼	14,475
45⅝	29⅝	37⅞	Jan. 7.	19⅝	July 24.	21⅝	21½	−3⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800			..	24⅝	24⅝	19⅝	21½	41½	10,770
79	66	78½	Jan. 7.	65	July 24.	64½	66	−1⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '03.	2	SA	66½	66½	65	65	77	2,200
151	138⅝	138⅝	Jan. 29.	125½	July 13.	115½	134	−23½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	...	100
35	22	29⅞	Jan. 9.	14⅝	July 24.	14⅝	14¾	−4	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,821,000			..	17⅝	17⅝	14⅝	14⅝	31¼	28,265
90½	81½	85½	Jan. 9.	71	May 26.	72	74	−½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,872,400	Feb. 28, '03.	2½	SA	73	73	73	73	88	225
51⅞	38	46⅝	Feb. 5.	31	June 10.	25	34	−3⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100			..	34½	34½	32	33⅝	49¼	1,610
95⅝	88⅝	90⅝	Jan. 13.	85½	June 11.	85⅝	88½	−2⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '03.	2	SA	86⅝	86½	85½	86½	91½	230
198⅝	160⅝	182½	Jan. 7.	137⅝	July 24.	138⅝	139½	−3⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Apr. 28, '03.	3½	SA	141½	142⅝	137½	138⅝	187⅝	282,165
200½	186	194⅝	Jan. 9.	169	July 15.	170	175	−8	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,325,400	Apr. 28, '03.	3½	SA	172	172	170	170	195	1,175
271	204⅛	224⅝	Jan. 14.	160	July 24.	161	162½	−1⅛	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,338,400	July 1, '03.	3	SA	163⅝	165	160	162	244½	12,700
274½	230	230	Jan. 7.	198	July 10.	...	...	−⅝	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Feb. 19, '03.	2	Q	200	200	200	200½	...	300
206	152	200½	Jan. 9.	147	July 20.	...	...	−51⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,719,900	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	147	147	147	147	...	113
24⅝	15	19⅝	Jan. 8.	10⅝	July 22.	10½	12¼	−1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000			..	12	12⅝	10½	10½	22½	2,825
44	30	36	Jan. 8.	18	July 24.	18	19	−1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	21	21½	18	18½	39½	6,850
23	10⅝	17½	Jan. 12.	3	May 13.	4	4½	−½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000			..	4	4½	4	4	15½	900
108⅝	86	98⅝	Jan. 6.	70	July 24.	69½	71	−6⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	76½	77½	70	70	107	5,850
124⅝	118	119	Jan. 27.	118½	June 1.	100	118	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '03.	1¼	Q	100	100	100	100	122	20
90	77½	97	Jan. 5.	70	July 21.	65	75	−5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	..	70	70	70	70	...	300
110⅝	78⅞	82⅝	Jan. 6.	41	July 24.	41½	42½	−12½	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	100	23,952,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	53	53	41	41½	97	13,510
140	130½	122	Jan. 3.	100	July 22.	100	...	−22	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	SA	100	100	100	100	135	170
35⅝	14⅝	31⅝	Jan. 17.	10	July 24.	11¼	11½	−3	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000			..	14½	14½	10	11½	32⅝	18,377
79½	59½	73	Jan. 9.	50	July 21.	50	51	−3	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	2	SA	53½	53½	50	50	78¼	2,780
58⅝	29	48	Jan. 8.	20⅝	July 24.	20⅝	21½	−2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	22⅝	22⅝	20⅝	21	49⅝	2,800
24⅝	14½	24⅝	Feb. 13.	13½	July 22.	13⅝	14⅝	−2⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 31, '03.	½	..	15½	16⅝	13½	13½	17⅝	2,255
180	162	176	Jan. 26.	155	July 20.	149	165	−3	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '03.	2	Q	155	155	155	155	...	300
230⅝	205	222	Jan. 7.	181½	July 15.	182½	183	−3½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	June 15, '03.	2	Q	185	187	181½	182½	224⅝	8,685
126½	114	119	Jan. 2.	104⅝	July 23.	104½	105	−1¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '03.	1¾	Q	106⅝	107⅛	104½	105	123⅝	1,900
24⅝	21⅝	35	Mar. 23.	26⅝	July 24.	26⅝	27½	−3⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	May 1, '03.	1	Q	30	30	26⅝	26⅝	30	6,500
87	85⅝	85½	Jan. 19.	78⅝	June 5.	78⅝	79	−⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 10, '03.	1¾	Q	79	79	79	79	84	614
184½	153¼	182½	Feb. 2.	160¼	July 25.	160	162	−8½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	167	168	160½	160¼	180	4,120
297	261	276½	Jan. 8.	230	July 24.	230	240	−14⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '03.	1¾	Q	238	241	230	235	280½	2,700
51⅝	35⅝	43	Feb. 6.	21½	July 24.	22⅝	23	−4	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000			..	25⅝	25½	21½	22	45	8,750
96⅝	86⅝	90⅝	Feb. 6.	76⅝	July 25.	77	77¼	−2⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	78⅝	79⅝	76⅝	76⅝	94⅝	2,295
53⅝	38	47½	Jan. 6.	15⅝	July 23.	15½	16	−28½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100			..	37	37	15⅝	15⅝	52⅝	1,508
25	18	20⅝	Jan. 6.	8	July 25.	8⅝	9½	−2⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000			..	11	11	8	8⅝	20⅝	2,850
46⅝	28	38⅝	Jan. 2.	16⅝	July 25.	18	20	−3	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000			..	19	19	16½	18	40⅝	1,150
97	75	90	Jan. 6.	64⅝	June 10.	69⅝	...	−⅛	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '03.	1	Q	71⅛	71⅛	69⅝	...	83⅝	570
150⅝	130⅝	140	Jan. 10.	132	June 22.	...	...	..	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	June 12, '03.	2½	Q	134	134	132	132	137⅝	87
33	27	34⅝	Jan. 6.	20	July 24.	20	21	−5	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '03.	1	Q	23¾	23⅝	20	20	...	2,614
30	21⅝	35	July 23.	25	July 23.	30	40	−17⅝	Distilling of America pf. ctfs.					..	25	25	25	25	...	100
14	10	19⅝	Feb. 13.	9	July 24.	9	10	−⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	10	10	9	9	17⅝	1,150
35⅝	18⅝	29⅝	Feb. 13.	12	July 24.	12	13½	−1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	14¼	14¼	12	12⅝	30⅝	650
44⅝	28⅝	42⅝	Jan. 9.	27½	July 24.	28⅝	28⅝	−2⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,000			..	30⅝	30⅝	27½	28⅝	38	168,300
75⅝	60½	74	Feb. 5.	63⅝	Apr. 13.	65⅝	67	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '03.	1½	SA	68⅝	68⅝	65⅝	65⅝	68⅝	55,147
63⅝	41⅝	64⅝	Feb. 5.	44	July 24.	44½	45½	−8⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	53	53½	44	44½	52⅝	25,560
74⅝	50	72⅝	Jan. 8.	40	July 25.	40	52	−12	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '03.	1½	..	50	50	40	40	58	1,940
67½	30	74⅝	Feb. 24.	50	July 24.	...	56	−6	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,535,000	Apr. 1, '03.	4	..	50	50	50	50	...	100
67½	60⅝	72	Feb. 25.	60¼	Jan. 6.	64	67½	−2	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	65	65	65	65	...	100
234	170	204	Feb. 16.	157	July 15.	156⅝	157	−8½	General Electric Co.	100	45,943,100	July 15, '03.	2	Q	165½	165½	157	157	187⅝	10,295
208	181½	200	Jan. 22.	170	July 16.	170	190	+2	Great Northern pf.	100	124,003,750	May 1, '03.	1¾	Q	176	176	173	173	191	200
106	66	106⅝	Feb. 20.	75	July 24.	75	79	−3	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '03.	1½	SA	79	79	75	75	98⅝	630
98⅝	81½	99⅝	Mar. 2.	84	July 24.	80	85	−1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '03.	2	SA	87	87	84	84	93	420
90	65	64	Feb. 9.	61	July 24.	...	68	−1⅛	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	July 25, '03.	25c	M	61	61	61	61	...	300
173½	137	151	Jan. 10.	125½	July 15.	128⅝	129½	−1½	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	SA	130	131	129	129	169⅝	24,052
22⅝	16¼	19½	Jan. 8.	10	July 24.	10	10½	−2⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	1	..	13½	13½	10	11	20	6,290
77⅝	70	74½	Feb. 6.	65	July 24.	60	68	−4½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,589,700	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	67½	67½	65	65	73½	2,130
100	40	78	Jan. 19.	38⅝	June 5.	42	48	−5½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	45⅝	45½	41	41	...	800
57½	40	48⅝	May 5.	36	July 22.	...	40	−4½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '03.	1	Q	37	37	36	36	53⅝	810
51⅝	35⅝	42	Jan. 12.	17	July 25.	17	20	−5⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	22	22	17	17	48⅝	1,515
90⅝	85	77⅝	Jan. 12.	33	July 24.	33	33½	−6⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	37⅝	37⅝	33	33	85⅝	2,090
90⅝	53⅝	47½	Jan. 6.	30	July 15.	25	25	−3	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000			..	27	27	27	27	...	100
88	75	82⅝	Feb. 28.	67	July 25.	67	69	−4	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '03.	1	Q	69⅝	70½	67	67	85⅝	2,277
39	19	36⅝	Jan. 12.	18	July 24.	20¼	21	−⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500			..	21½	22⅝	18	21	35⅝	3,700
62⅝	44	61½	Jan. 27.	37	July 24.	37	38	−3	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	40⅝	40⅝	37	38	60	600
61	38	47⅝	Mar. 10.	28⅝	July 24.	30	30	+¼	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400			..	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	35⅝	700
71½	40	38	Jan. 8.	25⅝	June 10.	25	27	−½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000			..	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	63	625
138	120	118	Feb. 6.	94	July 24.	95	100	−2	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '03.	3	SA	97	97	94	95	...	900
91⅝	72⅝	68	Jan. 7.	60	June 10.	60	68	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	61	61	60	60	...	600
159⅝	102⅝	130⅝	Jan. 8.	101⅝	July 24.	102⅝	103	−1⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '03.	2½	SA	106¼	106	101⅝	102⅝	144⅝	37,595
19	9	13	May 18.	9	June 24.	8	12	..	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000			..	9	9	9	9	...	200
158	128	155⅝	Jan. 14.	129½	July 15.	132	132½	−⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	July 1, '03.	1½	Q	133	134	131	132⅝	134⅝	27,005
124½	109½	128⅝	Jan. 6.	70½	July 24.	72½	73	−4⅞	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100				..	75½	75½	70½	73½	129	1,781
174	135	142⅝	Jan. 6.	113	July 25.	112⅝	113⅝	−5⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '03.	1¾	Q	119	119	113	113	150	15,890
31⅛	20⅝	29	Mar. 28.	11	July 24.	11⅞	11½	−8⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100			..	20½	20½	11	11½	30	144,023
115	105	110	Jan. 9.	62	July 25.	59	68	−20⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	70	70	62	62	...	600
84	38½	79½	Feb. 16.	49½	June 10.	50	50⅝	−6⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000			..	54	55½	50	50	61	2,570
120	90	132⅝	Feb. 17.	100⅝	June 2.	119	120	−2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000			..	124	124	119	119	125⅝	1,100
35⅝	22½	30⅝	Jan. 6.	18⅝	June 10.	19	22	−1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	55,100,300			..	19⅝	20	18⅝	19⅝	31	7,700
69⅝	51	68⅝	Feb. 10.	37	July 24.	37	37⅝	−4½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000			..	41	41½	37	37⅝	68⅝	5,535
120⅝	90⅝	[illegible]	Feb. 10.	85⅝	July 24.	97⅛	97½	−2⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20, '03.	2½	SA	99	99⅝	95⅝	97⅝	117⅝	137,575
122	80	114	Feb. 16.	90	July 24.	90	100	−5	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	95	95	90	90	109⅝	300
58½	40	47⅝	Feb. 17.	36	July 24.	35¼	36	−1¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '03.	1	Q	37⅝	37⅝	36	36	48	2,800
109½	101⅝	106⅝	May 11.	98⅝	June 9.	99	101	−½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 29, '03.	1¾	Q	99½	101½	99½	99⅝	107⅝	400
32	15⅝	[illegible]	Feb. 5.	14½	July 25.	14¼	14½	−1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15½	15½	14½	14½	21⅝	2,970
95	78⅝	95	Feb. 10.	80⅝	July 24.	82	84	−4⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '03.	1¾	Q	84	84	80⅝	80½	88	525
...	...	36	Mar. 18.	22	July 21.	23	28	−2⅝	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,441,800	July 1, '03.	1	Q	22	27	22	25½	...	700
46⅝	31⅝	47⅝	May 27.	34⅝	Mar. 3.	38	39	−1⅝	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,065,600			..	39	39	38⅝	38	39	2,650
21⅝	14⅝	24⅝	May 18.	17⅝	Mar. 9.	18	18½	−6	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	22,947,300			..	19	19	17⅝	17⅝	...	600
45	28	50	Jan. 15.	47	Jan. 14.	47	50	..	New Central Coal Co.	20	1,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	2	..	47	47	47	47	...	300
195	148	177	Jan. 2.	120	July 24.	122	125	−22⅝	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	July 15, '03.	2	Q	140	140	120	125	178	5,777
168⅝	147	156	Jan. 10.	112⅝	July 15.	117⅝	117½	−⅛	New York Central.	100	182,250,000	July 15, '03.	1¼	Q	117½	119½	116⅝	117⅝	165½	80,475
57⅝	40	45	Jan. 7.	21⅝	July 24.	24	24⅝	−1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000			..	24⅝	25	21⅝	24	55½	5,050
100	80	87	Jan. 19.	63	July 23.	64	65	−7	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	3	A	65	65	65	65	92½	100
64⅝	39½	57	Feb. 11.	49	Apr. 7.	...	54	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '03.	1	SA	45	45	45	45	56⅝	35
255	200½	225½	Jan. 9.	187½	May 25.	191	194	−1⅝	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	70,069,000	June 30, '03.	2	Q	194¼	194½	194¼	194¼	234	165
37⅝	25½	35½	Feb. 5.	21⅝	July 24.	22	22½	−1⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900			..	23½	23½	21⅝	22½	34	37,090
80⅝	55	76⅝	Feb. 20.	58	June 10.	60⅝	61½	−3	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 19, '03.	2	SA	63⅝	63⅝	60¼	60⅝	61⅝	18,850
98	90	93½	Feb. 2.	88⅝	June 11.	88	91	−3⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	2	SA	88⅝	88½	88½	88⅝	97⅝	100
134	88	124½	Jan. 7.	70	July 25.	71	73	−13⅝	North American Co.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	80	85⅝	70	71	126	1,800
9⅝	5½	*6½	Feb. 7.	4	July 23.	3	5½	−1⅝	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	4	4	4	4	...	300

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †A portion of the issue withdrawn from circulation. ‡Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. In dividend period column, A stands for annual, SA for semi-annual, Q for quarterly, and M for monthly.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 25, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901 High	Range for Year 1901 Low	Range for Year 1902 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, July 19 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week	STOCKS	Par	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Paid Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended July 25 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended July 25, '02
81½	55	79	Jan. 20	62	July 21	65	69	—1	Pacific Coast	100	6,600,000	May 1, '02	1¼	Q	68	68	63	65	72½	3,150
98½	72½	75	Feb. 7	95	July 24	98	97	—6	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	8,914,400	May 1, '02	1¼	Q	95	95	95	95	75½	1,598
49⅞	27	42⅝	Jan. 7	18⅛	July 23	18	19	—6½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '92	1½	..	23½	23½	18½	18⅝	41½	6,000
170	137	167⅞	Jan. 10	119⅝	July 18	121	121½	—⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	205,804,100	May 29, '02	3	SA	121	122⅞	119⅝	121	150⅞	183,235
[illegible]	[illegible]	108¾	Feb. 26	93	July 24	92¾	92¾	—1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,969,700	May 25, '02	1½	Q	95	95⅝	93	93⅝	103½	23,570
47½	22	38	Jan. 7	18	July 24	18	20	—1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20	20	18	18	....	1,200
93	71	82½	May	75	July 22	..	78	—1	Pere Marquette	100	20,145,600	....	..	..	80	80¼	75	75	....	1,300
100½	80⅝	94	Jan. 7	68	July 25	66	68	—10	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,247,100	Feb. 16, '02	1½	SA	68½	69	68	68	80½	4,100
[illegible]	112	115	Jan. 21	100	May 21	98	108	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	22,640,200	July 16, '02	2	SA	109	109	109	109	....	100
182½	182½	180	May 1	180	May 1	182	..	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,200	July 7, '02	1¾	Q	182	182	182	182	....	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	52	Jan. 20	42⅝	July 25	42½	43½	—5¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	May 27, '02	1½	Q	47½	47½	42⅝	42⅝	41½	5,790
[illegible]	[illegible]	89	Feb. 20	80	July 24	79½	80½	—4⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 27, '02	1¾	Q	84⅝	85	80	80	87½	2,280
250	215	250½	Jan. 14	200	July 15	209	212	—⅝	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	May 15, '02	2	Q	202	212	209	209½	215½	1,770
35	22	37	Feb. 3	25	July 24	26	28	—3⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	27	27½	25	25	31½	2,800
90	80	90	Feb. 24	80	July 16	81	85	+1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 20, '02	1¾	Q	80½	84	80	82	87½	1,100
58	33½	69	Jan. 2	41⅝	June 10	47⅜	48⅜	+2½	Reading	50	69,900,000	....	..	..	49	51	45⅝	48	45⅝	224,000
82	72	89	Feb. 6	80	June 10	80	81	..	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 8, '02	2	SA	81	81½	80⅛	81	72	1,740
63	59	81	Jan. 6	60	June 16	66	67	—2½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	....	..	..	68	68	66	66	72	2,090
24	15⅝	22⅝	Feb. 13	10½	July 25	10½	11	—2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	....	..	..	13	13	10½	10⅝	15	6,880
82	63	80½	Feb. 13	64	July 24	65	66	—7	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	July 1, '02	1¾	Q	71½	71½	64	65	75¾	12,600
50	22½	49	Jan. 2	20⅝	July 24	21½	21⅝	—6¾	Rock Island	100	69,557,500	....	..	..	27½	27½	20⅝	21⅝	....	153,511
85	77	85	Jan. 8	61	July 24	61	62	—4½	Rock Island pf.	100	51,190,200	May 1, '02	1	Q	68¾	68½	61	62	....	12,600
39	17¼	30	Feb. 10	12	July 25	12	13¼	—9	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '01	1	..	20½	21	12	12¾	16	25,970
74	60	84½	Feb. 17	65	July 25	66	68	—12½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 16, '02	1¾	Q	74½	75	65	65	66	6,336
34¼	10	22⅝	Jan. 2	9	June 2	10	12	—1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	10	10	10	10	27	300
81½	49½	58	Jan. 8	38	July 24	38	40	—1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02	2½	SA	40	40	38	38	74½	800
..	..	78⅝	June 3	54	July 25	50	..	—14	St. L. & S. F. J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	..	....	....	..	..	68	68	54	54	....	300
..	..	78	Feb. 26	48	July 21	48⅜	50	—7⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '02	2	Q	53	53	48	48½	66	7,150
...	...	170	July 15	151¼	July 18	155	170	—12	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stk. ctfs.	100	7,040,300	....	..	..	160	160	155	155	....	825
..	24½	30	Jan. 7	13½	July 18	13⅝	14	—1⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	....	..	..	14¾	16	13⅝	14	....	2,850
..	55½	65	Jan. 7	30	July 24	30½	31	—4⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	34	34	30	30	....	5,000
..	35	72	Feb. 24	28	July 24	30½	31	—9	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	30	31	28	30	33½	6,210
..	85½	97½	Feb. 18	70	July 24	..	..	—20	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '02	1¾	Q	88¾	80½	70	70	88½	300
81½	38	68½	Mar. 19	40	July 24	40	40½	—5¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	..	..	45	44½	40	41	70	172,320
..	..	39⅝	Jan. 8	20	July 24	20⅝	20⅞	—3	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	22⅝	22½	20	20⅝	32	38,000
97	90⅞	96	Feb. 8	82	July 24	82	85	—1	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 28, '02	2½	SA	85	85	84	84	87	2,150
8⅝	4	6⅝	Feb. 11	1¾	July 2	2½	3	—½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	3	3	2½	2½	5	400
74⅞	49½	69⅝	Mar. 21	57½	July 24	57⅞	58	—9⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '93	2	..	68	68	57½	57⅞	68⅜	58,120
54½	27	43⅝	Feb. 10	24	July 24	24½	25	—1½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	28¼	28¾	24	25⅝	46½	14,200
44½	38	40¾	Jan. 7	25	July 23	28	30	—6	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	3,345,300	....	..	..	30⅝	30½	25	28	....	800
134	122	126⅞	Jan. 2	111¼	July 21	113	114	—⅝	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 28, '02	1½	..	115	118	111¼	111¾	121	500
38	32½	37⅞	Jan. 13	20	June 10	22½	25	—⅞	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	22	22½	22	22	....	700
23½	18½	31½	Jan. 6	18	July 24	18	19	—5	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	....	..	..	22	22½	18	18	22½	3,506
40⅝	25	48	Jan. 6	25½	July 25	25½	27	—9½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	32⅜	33½	25	25½	39½	8,315
120	107	122¼	Jan. 23	84	June 2	94½	96	—2⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '02	1¼	Q	97	97½	94½	94½	125	2,285
18¾	11½	15	Jan. 16	4½	July 22	...	...	—3⅞	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	8⅝	8⅝	4⅝	6½	16½	850
113¾	98⅝	104⅝	Jan. 6	72⅜	July 24	74⅛	74½	—2⅝	Union Pacific	100	108,772,100	Apr. 1, '02	2	SA	75⅝	77	72⅜	74½	108⅝	220,450
95	89⅞	95⅝	Feb. 11	84½	July 25	84½	85½	—1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,100	Apr. 1, '02	2	SA	86	87	84⅝	84⅝	90	2,139
..	..	110½	Feb. 16	99	July 23	95	98	—3⅝	United Fruit Co.	100	12,572,500	July 15, '02	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	....	100
34½	20	23⅝	Jan. 18	11	June 20	14	15	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	15½	15⅝	14½	15	....	400
68	60	64½	Jan. 6	30	July 25	30	41	—6	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 2, '02	1½	SA	46½	46	30	40	....	2,400
17	10⅝	15	Apr. 28	7	July 7	...	...	—1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	....	..	..	7	7	7	7	12½	220
100	91	130½	Feb. 6	96⅝	July 24	100	102	—1½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02	2	SA	101⅝	101⅝	96⅝	96⅝	120	800
15½	10⅝	15½	Feb. 11	6⅞	July 25	6⅞	7	—1	United States Leather Co.	100	62,880,800	....	..	..	8⅞	8⅞	6⅞	7	12⅝	18,640
91½	79⅝	85½	May 12	78⅝	July 15	78	79	—3	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,280,800	July 1, '02	1½	Q	81½	82½	78⅝	79⅝	85	3,257
32	20	23⅝	Jan. 2	9	July 23	10½	10⅝	—2⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000	....	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	9	10⅝	....	27,324
75½	64⅝	73	Jan. 2	46	July 25	48⅝	48⅞	—10⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '02	1½	Q	56⅝	56⅝	46	48⅝	....	35,052
19⅝	14	19¼	Feb. 10	8	July 25	9	10	—3	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00	1	..	12	12	8	9	14⅝	4,700
61	40	65	Feb. 10	31	July 25	32⅞	35	—15⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01	2	..	48	48	31	33⅝	55	5,535
46⅝	24	39	Feb. 6	21⅝	July 24	22⅝	22⅞	—3⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	June 30, '02	1	Q	26⅝	26⅝	21⅝	22⅝	40	458,765
97⅞	79	89⅝	Jan. 7	68⅜	July 24	69⅝	79	—9⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,334,100	May 15, '02	1¾	Q	78⅝	77½	68⅜	79	90⅝	228,500
70	54	69⅝	Feb. 19	57⅝	July 24	57⅞	58	—9⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '02	1¼	Q	68	68	57½	58	63⅝	12,250
124½	115	133⅞	Feb. 18	104⅝	July 24	105	116	—7⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 15, '02	2	Q	105	105	104⅝	105	120	1,000
...	...	38⅝	Feb. 25	22	July 24	22	23	—2	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,041,000	....	..	..	24	24½	22	22	....	900
36⅝	20⅝	35⅝	Jan. 6	22	July 22	...	...	—1½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '02	1	Q	25	25½	22	25½	....	800
81½	75⅝	81	Jan. 30	77⅝	July 22	...	...	—¾	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	July 20, '02	1¾	Q	77½	77½	77½	77½	....	300
26	11⅝	32⅝	Feb. 27	19⅝	June 10	19	20⅝	—2⅝	Wabash	100	28,000,000	....	..	..	22⅝	22⅝	20	20	26⅝	9,700
54⅝	27	55⅞	Feb. 24	34⅝	July 24	36	36⅝	—3	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	....	..	..	39	39	34⅝	36⅝	46⅝	21,000
97⅝	81⅝	96	Jan. 14	81⅝	May 23	86	86⅝	—¾	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '02	1½	Q	88⅝	88⅝	82⅝	86⅝	89⅝	3,302
220	146⅝	221	Jan. 7	166	July 25	...	...	—6⅝	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,391,400	May 15, '02	2½	Q	175	175	166	166	210	300
224	180	224	Jan. 7	170	July 24	...	...	—6	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	July 1, '02	1¾	Q	170	170	170	170	212	200
20½	17	27⅝	Feb. 6	12	July 24	14	14⅝	—6⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	19	19	12	14⅝	26	8,200
66	49⅝	62	May 28	46	July 24	46	48	—7½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	50⅝	50⅝	46	46⅝	61⅝	1,400
40⅝	29	39⅝	Feb. 18	29⅝	July 24	29	30	—1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	37⅝	410
21	10	29⅝	Feb. 8	15	July 24	16	16⅝	—2⅝	Wisconsin Central	100	16,162,800	....	..	..	18⅝	18⅝	15	16⅝	20	8,900
37⅝	33⅝	55⅝	Feb. 8	35⅝	July 24	36	38⅝	—3⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	....	..	..	38⅝	38⅝	35⅝	36⅝	38⅝	3,000

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$10,153,800	$7,815,375	$14,150,075
Jan. 11	14,615,900	13,652,400	27,930,025
Jan. 18	26,227,125	13,081,450	27,254,625
Jan. 25	28,414,075	[illegible]	30,750,450
Feb. 1	27,930,750	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 8	12,945,075	17,380,325	20,282,625
Feb. 15	[illegible]	13,580,750	[illegible]
Feb. 21	2,641,975	12,158,650	14,944,075
Mar. 1	8,931,500	9,975,825	14,597,150
March 8	698,375	2,966,425	10,717,275
March 15	1,628,000	3,112,450	10,002,025
March 22	1,150,600	3,071,350	10,972,025
March 29	6,230,800	6,066,575	7,870,900
April 5	2,139,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,686,300
April 19	6,067,050	6,576,000	14,082,150
April 26	22,986,575	9,461,000	19,788,775
May 3	11,181,800	7,464,000	[illegible]
May 10	10,088,325	6,461,000	8,127,475
May 17	6,092,025	[illegible]	13,500,525
May 24	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,308,975
May 31	6,045,150	11,820,000	21,282,650
June 7	4,775,050	11,385,575	13,941,600
June 14	8,677,175	14,302,300	8,762,125
June 21	10,096,875	12,156,200	6,611,350
June 28	12,929,550	13,076,350	8,464,300
July 5	8,377,675	10,004,725	8,211,525
July 12	8,038,675	12,230,050	11,016,275
July 19	22,275,475	16,760,375	21,030,275
July 25	18,915,450	13,593,400	21,138,075

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
July 26	$15,942,450	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 2	12,732,125	[illegible]	20,144,875
Aug. 9	9,621,250	20,832,300	[illegible]
Aug. 16	7,136,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	8,743,050	15,146,100	[illegible]
Aug. 30	8,742,775	11,910,000	[illegible]
Sept. 6	4,097,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	715,075	7,770,650	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	17,751,475	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	[illegible]	1894	[illegible]
1900	[illegible]	1893	[illegible]
1899	[illegible]	1892	[illegible]
1898	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]
1897	[illegible]	1890	[illegible]
1896	48,012,000	1889	[illegible]
1895	[illegible]	1888	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum (deficit) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,971,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum (deficit) $1,482,850, Sept. 22, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks for each week of the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 4	224,631,400	888,903,500	898,722,300
April 11	224,940,600	903,775,500	894,830,800
April 19	237,880,300	905,287,300	926,280,300
April 26	232,336,300	890,632,100	887,682,300
May 3	237,632,500	916,679,000	905,780,200
May 10	236,896,500	882,046,300	915,884,700
May 17	229,201,600	923,820,300	930,895,500
May 24	237,976,500	923,600,100	914,611,100
May 31	237,612,600	932,973,900	912,051,800
June 7	232,683,800	915,133,100	920,625,000
June 14	231,124,600	932,992,000	926,620,700
June 21	232,544,300	925,821,100	936,770,300
June 28	238,625,800	918,736,900	935,719,800
July 5	234,820,900	927,444,300	903,880,000
July 12	231,044,300	905,850,000	892,142,300
July 19	237,020,300	907,015,300	890,200,100
July 25	244,838,000	907,393,700	902,376,800

Maximum deposits, $1,018,604,300, Feb. 23, 1902; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 15, 1893; since 1900, $746,962,100, Jan. 1, 1900; maximum loans, $930,298,700, Feb. 21, 1902.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 25	$1,353,585,010	$81,864,110
July 18	1,422,337,749	89,072,175
July 11	1,311,089,[illegible]	86,944,088
*July 3	1,079,946,506	65,488,198
June 27	1,131,365,101	72,951,390
June 20	1,272,385,237	84,219,800
June 13	1,412,702,135	85,157,161
June 6	1,516,582,082	87,576,036
*May 29	1,088,795,934	44,080,002
May 23	[illegible]	84,357,977
May 16	1,301,142,864	82,075,126
May 9	1,280,382,534	82,082,097
May 2	1,578,381,508	77,812,816
April 25	1,311,[illegible]	[illegible]
April 18	1,408,674,115	88,518,[illegible]
April 11	1,186,787,163	80,471,[illegible]
April 4	[illegible]	77,861,[illegible]
March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 19	1,317,082,480	88,126,413

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$9,283,422
Week ended July 25, 1901	10,086,495
From Jan. 1, 1902	299,088,087
From Jan. 1, 1901	273,073,584

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 21, 1902	$7,611,489
Week ended July 22, 1901	8,112,568
From Jan. 1, 1902	275,633,121
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$7,508
Week ended July 25, 1901	112,038
From Jan. 1, 1902	2,639,495
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,497,194

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$10,897
Week ended July 25, 1901	2,957,194
From Jan. 1, 1902	25,788,671
From Jan. 1, 1901	33,694,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$3,389
Week ended July 25, 1901	2,844,056
From Jan. 1, 1902	23,149,176
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,196,806

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$1,280
Week ended July 25, 1901	41,517
From Jan. 1, 1902	893,644
From Jan. 1, 1901	750,442

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$722,150
Week ended July 25, 1901	410,868
From Jan. 1, 1902	18,007,179
From Jan. 1, 1901	18,971,842

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$720,870
Week ended July 25, 1901	369,351
From Jan. 1, 1902	17,383,544
From Jan. 1, 1901	18,221,400

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$8,888
Week ended July 25, 1901	154,545
From Jan. 1, 1902	4,578,152
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,247,636

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$732,987
Week ended July 25, 1901	3,067,479
From Jan. 1, 1902	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 24, 1902	$724,099
Week ended July 25, 1901	2,912,934
From Jan. 1, 1902	40,117,720
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, July 18 to 24.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Ciencia	Curacao	$1,000
Dona Maria	Payal	1,300
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Caracas	Curacao	113
Dona Maria	Payal	65
GOLD BULLION—		
Segurança	Colon	500
Yucatan	Colon	1,178
Altai	Cartagena	2,800
[illegible]	Savanilla	750
SILVER BULLION—		
Alliança	Colon	300
Yucatan	Colon	175
Monterey	Vera Cruz	830
		$8,888

Exports, New York, July 20 to 25.

July				
20	Kaiser Wm. II.	London	S. C. (Mexican)	$15,000
20	Kaiser Wm. II.	London	S. B.	212,250
21	St. Paul	London	S. B.	40,000
22	La Gascogne	Havre	S. B.	312,000
23	Campania	London	S. B.	110,445
24	Campania	London	S. C. (Mexican)	13,000
22	Monterey	Progreso	G. C. (United States)	3,000
				$[illegible]

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July				
17	Etruria	London	S. B.	$60,750
17	[illegible]	Campeachy	G. C. (United States)	600
18	[illegible]	Maracaibo	G. C. (United States)	8,197
				$[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$223,198,107
Gold	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
National banknotes	15,783,106
Total receipts this day	1,818,054
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	2,570,000
Total expenditures this month	48,150,000
Total expenditures this year	48,150,000
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$412,168,969
Silver dollars	463,394,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,527,443
Silver bullion of 1890	15,526,557
Total	$[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$412,168,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,394,000
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,179,970
Gold certificates	25,785,830
Silver coin and bullion	31,117,632
Silver certificates	5,277,183
United States notes	11,492,069
Other assets	28,707,182
Total in Treasury	$[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
Total	$337,915,705
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balance	$223,198,107

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

C. T. West has resigned as Denver special agent of the Northern Assurance Company of London.

Grant H. Brown of Denver has been appointed special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

A. G. Albright has been appointed Illinois State agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

Herbert M. Bacon has resigned as special agent of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia to become Middle Department special agent of the Federal Insurance Company, The Assurance Company of America, and the National Standard Insurance Company.

The New York State Fire Underwriters' Association has proposed to the Schenectady Board of Fire Underwriters a reduction of 30 per cent. from present rates if the co-insurance clauses are adopted. Rates in that city are practically those fixed upon a year or two ago by the Conference Committee of the Middle Department, New York State Association and New England Fire Insurance Exchange.

Robert L. Pollard has been appointed special agent of the Atlantic-Birmingham Insurance Company for Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, with headquarters at Austin, Texas.

Ernest B. Cooper of Nashville has been appointed Tennessee general agent of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company.

The Insurance Press reports that the Iowa Supreme Court has decided in the case of De Sonora against the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company et al., that "where a provision in a policy insuring money packages against loss, requiring the insured to have the same packed and sealed by two adults, one of whom should continue in control of the same until it was deposited in the Post Office, was made a condition of the contract of insurance, a failure to comply therewith would not be excused on the ground that such provision was not material to the risk."

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Snuff....3 | Ry. Steel Spring pf.1
Gt. North. pf......3

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers ... [illegible] | M., St. P. & S. S. M. [illegible]
Amal. Copper ... [illegible] | [illegible]

[illegible]

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen. ... 1	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953 ... 1½
Col. Mid. 4s ... 1	Rdg. J. C. col. 4s ... 1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. ... 1	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, Class C ... 1½
Erie prior 4s ... 1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s ... 3

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s ... 1½ | Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s ... 1½
[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 27.

Distillers Securities Corporation.—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railway.—Books close for quarterly dividend.

Tuesday, July 28.

Butte Electric and Power Company.—Books close for dividend.

Wednesday, July 29.

Lake Shore Railroad.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Pressed Steel Car Company.—Books close for quarterly dividends on common and preferred stock.

Friday, July 31.

Cambria Steel Company.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Electric Company of America.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Illinois Central Railroad.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.—Books close.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company.—Books close for dividend.
Peoria Bureau Valley Railroad.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Procter & Gamble Company.—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Pullman Company.—Books close for dividend.
West Slope Copper Smelting and Refining Company.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Aug. 1.

Allis-Chalmers Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
American Car and Foundry Co.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
American Glue Co.—Semi-annual dividend on preferred stock payable.
American Light and Traction Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
American Seeding Machine Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.—Semi-annual dividend on preferred stock payable.
Boston Duck Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston Edison.—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank.—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Canada Southern Ry.—Semi-annual dividend payable.
Central R. R. of New Jersey.—Quarterly dividend payable.
Central Oil Company.—Quarterly and extra dividends payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.—Quarterly dividend payable.
City Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. and St. Louis R. R.—Books close for semi-annual dividend.
Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.—Quarterly dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Co.—Regular and extra dividends payable.
Consolidated Gas of Pittsburg.—Dividend payable.
Cordis Mills.—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank.—Dividend payable.
Erie R. R.—Books close for dividend on first preferred stock.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Franklin Mills.—Dividend payable.
German-American Bank.—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Railway Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Quarterly dividends on first and second preferred stock payable.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Jacksonville Electric Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
James Olwell & Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stocks payable.
Keystone Watch Case Co.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Kings County Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Lyman Mills.—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Railway and Light Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.—Semi-annual dividend on preferred stock payable.
Nassau Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank.—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
[illegible] Co.—Dividend payable.
[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad.—Quarterly dividend payable.
Pacific Bank.—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Railroad.—Dividends on common and first and second preferred stocks payable.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Co.—Dividend payable.
Rock Island Co.—Quarterly dividend on preferred stock payable.
Seventeenth Ward Bank.—Dividend payable.
Syracuse Lighting Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Thorndike Mills.—Dividend payable.
Torrington Co.—Dividend on Class A stock payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Co.—Dividends on common and preferred stocks payable.
Union Street (New Bedford) Railway Co.—Quarterly dividend payable.
United Traction (Albany).—Dividend payable.
Western Telegraph and [illegible] Co.—Dividend on [illegible]
Worcester Railway [illegible] Co.—Dividend payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1908 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Bid, July 25	Closing Asked, July 25	STOCKS	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend	Range in 1908 Highest	Range in 1908 Lowest	Last Sale
252	..	Albany & Sus.	12,500,000	July, 1908 4½	*253 Mar. 4	*250 Mar. 4	[illegible]
12	14	Am. Agri. Chemical	17,218,900	....	25½ Feb. 10	12 Jan. 6	[illegible]
75	80	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	18,188,000	Apr. 1, 1908 3	80½ Jan. 13	74½ Jun. 12	[illegible]
22	23	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	22½ Apr. 22	16 Jan. 3	[illegible]
80	82½	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1908 1½	80 Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	⅜	Am. Bicycle	17,701,300	....	⅜ Jan. 8	¼ Jan. 21	[illegible]
¼	1	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,294,900	....	1 Jan. 8	¾ Jan. 25	[illegible]
86	92	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1908 3	95 Feb. 18	90 Jun. 10	[illegible]
25	35	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	July 27, 1908 1½	41½ Jan. 2	20½ Jun. 10	[illegible]
15	20	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300	....	27¾ Jan. 6	13 Jun. 11	[illegible]
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,993,300	....	..	10 July 14	[illegible]
40	60	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	15,300,000	June 1, 1908 1½	65½ Feb. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
120	121	Am. Tel. & Tel.	139,700,100	June 1, 1908 2	120 Feb. 13	120½ July 14	[illegible]
20	25	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	41 Jan. 10	22 May 20	[illegible]
90	95	Ann. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1908 1½	95 Apr. 8	92 Apr. 27	[illegible]
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1908 3	..	..	[illegible]
120½	126	Atlantic Coast Line	25,000,000	July 10, 1908 2½	*126 May 27	*126 May 27	[illegible]
..	..	Brook Crosst. (50)	2,000,000	July, 1908 1	..	..	[illegible]
100	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,420,000	Apr., 1908 2	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1908 1¼	120½ Jan. 7	120½ Jan. 7	[illegible]
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1908 1½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1908 1¾	*151 Mar. 11	*151 Mar. 11	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Cen. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	June 27, 1908 1½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	June 27, 1908 2	143 Jan. 10	117 July 14	[illegible]
130	150	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 19, 1908 3½	134 Jan. 3	130 May 11	[illegible]
170	150	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Om. pf.	11,259,800	Feb. 19, 1908 3½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1908 2	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,408,300	July 1, 1908 1½	[illegible] Jan. 14	[illegible] Apr. 16	[illegible]
..	81	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 1908 1½	[illegible]	[illegible] Mar. 6	[illegible]
..	70	Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	[illegible] Jan. 3	[illegible] Mar. 17	[illegible]
161	160	Clev. & Pittsburg (50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1908 1¾	161 May 6	160 Mar. 17	[illegible]
75	85	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1908 2	80 July 17	70 July 17	[illegible]
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	June 30, 1908 1¾	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Denver & Southwestern	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	10 May 21	10 May 21	[illegible]
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	10 May 8	10 May 8	[illegible]
..	..	Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1908 7	137 Jun. 12	125 Jun. 11	[illegible]
..	..	Detroit City Gas (50)	4,525,300	June 15, 1908 [illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1908 6¼	..	..	[illegible]
..	62½	Electric Storage Battery	16,708,700	July 1, 1908 1½	65 Jun. 18	65 Jun. 18	[illegible]
90	90	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1908 2½	92 Jan. 8	85 Apr. 15	[illegible]
..	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	3,108,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
88½	100	General Chemical pf.	9,414,000	July 1, 1908 1½	101 Jan. 6	90½ July 13	[illegible]
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 3, 1908 4	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1908 1½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	2,829,100	July 15, 1908 2	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	May 1, 1908 1½	*96 Apr. 15	*96 Apr. 15	[illegible]
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,579,800	May 1, 1908 1½	*96 Apr. 15	*96 Apr. 15	[illegible]
100	108	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1908 2	[illegible] Jan. 13	[illegible] July 16	[illegible]
..	75	International Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	May 1, 1908 1½	*55 Apr. 28	45 July 15	[illegible]
45	55	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,125,000	June 1, 1908 2	*200 Feb. 17	*200 Feb. 17	[illegible]
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke (50)	2,304,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf (50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	2,000,000	July 15, 1908 3	40 Mar. 5	40 Mar. 5	[illegible]
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar. 16, 1908 2	100 Feb. 26	94 Jan. 7	[illegible]
90	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1908 2½	110 Mar. 4	97½ Jun. 11	[illegible]
..	..	Lake Shore	49,400,500	Jan. 27, 1908 [illegible]	294½ Jan. 6	294½ Jan. 6	[illegible]
100	125	Maryland Coal pf.	1,870,000	July 1, 1908 2½	110 Feb. 20	100 Jan. 7	[illegible]
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1908 2½	185 May 12	[illegible] May 12	[illegible]
15	20	Met. W. S. El., Chicago	7,488,700	....	[illegible] Jan. 8	22¾ May 19	[illegible]
50	60	Met. W. S. El., Chicago, pf.	8,000,000	Feb. 28, 1908 1½	58 Jan. 20	55 Jan. 29	[illegible]
115	135	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 30, 1908 2	135 Jan. 15	102 May 20	[illegible]
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	3,500,000	May 1, 1908 1½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	6,000,000	July 15, 1908 2½	115 Feb. 27	106 Apr. 16	[illegible]
..	..	Morris & Essex (50)	15,000,000	July 10, 1908 3½	[illegible] Jan. 23	[illegible] Mar. 6	[illegible]
80	85	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	8,250,000	July 1, 1908 1¾	91 Jun. 11	85 July 15	[illegible]
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,800,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
20	..	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf., v. t.	..	....	[illegible] Jun. 20	23 July 16	[illegible]
105	110	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 2, 1908 5	118 Jan. 16	105 July 15	[illegible]
10	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	....	21 Feb. 18	20 Jan. 17	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem (50)	8,638,650	July 1, 1908 2	414 Jan. 3	414 Jan. 3	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1908 1¼	*128 Feb. 17	*128 Feb. 17	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1908 5	..	..	[illegible]
120	125	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	July 15, 1908 1¼	[illegible] May 7	120 Jun. 16	[illegible]
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 20, 1908 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Northern Central (50)	11,462,000	Jan. 15, 1908 4	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	3,000,000	June 1, 1908 1	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	24,219,400	July 2, 1908 3	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July 1, 1908 2	..	..	[illegible]
90	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,525,000	May 1, 1908 1¼	100 Feb. 13	88 Jan. 3	[illegible]
75	60	Pere Marquette pf.	10,612,300	Feb. 14, 1908 2	61½ May 5	[illegible] Jun. 3	[illegible]
..	..	Philadelphia Co. (50)	28,958,000	May 1, 1908 1¾	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1908 2	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. (50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1908 3	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	2 Jan. 13	1½ Jun. 26	[illegible]
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1896 ½	6 Feb. 18	6 May 20	[illegible]
70	80	R. S. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs.	8,000,000	Apr. 1, 1908 2	[illegible] Feb. 20	[illegible] Mar. 20	[illegible]
202	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Apr., 1908 4	205 Apr. 21	204 July 15	[illegible]
..	..	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 15, 1908 1¼	129 Jan. 3	123½ Mar. 4	[illegible]
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1908 1	72 Jan. 23	[illegible] Apr. 6	[illegible]
10	18	St. Jo. & Gr. Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	....	34½ Jan. 10	15 May 28	[illegible]
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1908 3½	[illegible] Feb. 24	[illegible] Apr. 14	[illegible]
..	..	St. L. & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	[illegible] Feb. 20	[illegible] Apr. 15	[illegible]
60	70	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1908 1	66 Feb. 20	[illegible] July 13	[illegible]
100	120	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. cfs.	4,157,700	July 1, 1908 ½	130 July 10	125 Apr. 3	[illegible]
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	..	....	[illegible] Apr. 28	[illegible] Apr. 28	[illegible]
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1908 2½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. (25)	950,525	July, 1908 2½	[illegible] Mar. 3	[illegible] Jun. 30	[illegible]
35	40	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio cfs.	4,932,800	Apr. 1, 1908 1½	42 Mar. 28	40 Apr. 30	[illegible]
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	....	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Texas Central	[illegible]	Jan. 15, 1908 2½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,000	Jan. 15, 1908 2½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	*16 May 20	*16 May 20	[illegible]
17	30½	Twin City Rap. Tran. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1908 1¾	[illegible] Jan. 12	[illegible] Jun. 9	[illegible]
..	..	Union Bag & Paper pf.	11,000,000	July 1, 1908 1½	70½ Jan. 9	60 May 14	[illegible]
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1908 2½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	12,106,300	June 1, 1908 1	55 Feb. 25	44 July 9	[illegible]
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining	5,912,800	Apr. 1, 1908 1	[illegible] Feb. 10	30 Mar. 19	[illegible]
..	..	U. S. Red. & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Apr. 1, 1908 1½	56 Jan. 12	40 Jun. 15	[illegible]
..	..	U. S. Shipbuilding	25,000,000	....	4 May 26	3 May 6	[illegible]
..	..	Union & Black River	2,222,000	Mar. [illegible], 1908 3½	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Warren Railroad (50)	1,800,000	Jan., 1908 3	[illegible] Feb. 25	[illegible] Jun. 1	[illegible]
200	215	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1908 4	246½ Feb. 5	195 Jun. 6	[illegible]
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1908 1¼	..	..	[illegible]
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 30, 1908 3	..	..	[illegible]

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 25, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903: Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	98¼ Jan 22	88¾ Mar 10	94 July 23	94	..
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered	AO*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	..
Do do registered	Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do stamped		[illegible]	84 Jul 21	[illegible]	84½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1906	*FA	..	..	97 Au 6, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	92½ No 10, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	..	114½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	96 Apr 27	91¼ Jun 10	92½ July 23	92¾	93
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94½ Jan 1	91½ Jul 24	91½ July 24	91	91¾
Do do registered		94½ Jan 13	94 Jan 6	94½ Jan 13	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103½ Feb 17	100½ Apr 3	100⅝ July 23	100	100½
Do do registered		102⅝ May 15	100½ Apr 21	102½ May 15	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106 Jan 6	100 Apr 15	103 Apr 15	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN	91 Feb 16	89 Jan 20	89 June 30	..	..
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN	97½ Jan 10	95¼ Apr 3	95¾ July 24	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	90½ Jun 6	87 Jul 16	87 July 24	86½	87½
Do do registered		..	..	90½ Jy 18, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	..	114½ Je 27, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	108 Se 6, 02	101½	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS	118½ Feb 10	118 Jun 23	116 July 17	115	118
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	128 Jan 26	124¼ Jun 22	124¼ June 22	124	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	125½ Jan 24	125 Jan 16	125½ Jan 24	119½	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO*	..	..	100 No 18, 99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	..	..	103 Je 16, 02	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	103 May 29	100½ Apr 18	102 July 17	..	102½
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122 Jan 21	120 Apr 20	120½ May 1	116½	..
Do do registered	*AO	120½ Feb 2	120½ Feb 2	120½ Mar 16	..	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	..	118 Ja 21, 01	109	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..	..	140 Fe 16, 97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	105½ Jun 26	102 Jul 7	102 July 23	102¾	103¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	MS	108½ Feb 6	105½ Mar 6	108 July 21	106	..
Do do registered	MS	104½ Mar 30	104½ Mar 30	104½ Mar 30	105½	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JD	[illegible]	92 Jun 1	92 June 1	..	[illegible]
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	109 Jan 19	102½ Jul 15	103½ July 23	103	103¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN	..	..	103½ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	80 Jan 14	69½ Jul 22	71 July 22	..	70½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	39½ Jan 13	28 Jul [illegible]	28 July [illegible]	..	28
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct.	27 Jan 14	21 Jul 7	21 July 16	..	19½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	..	..	92 Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	108½ Se 9, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	108 Jul 2	108 Jul 2	108 July 2	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	134 Jan 8	126½ Jul 21	126½ July 21	..	..
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	128½ Apr 9	130½ June 4	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	113½ Feb 9	108½ Jul 10	108½ July 21	108	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	101 Feb 6	100½ May 13	101½ July 16	100½	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4% to Ja. 1, 1910	QM	102½ Jan 28	100½ Jan 8	[illegible]	..	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	113 Mar 6	110½ Jul 22	110½ July 22	..	110½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114 Jan 5	111 Jul 7	111 July 7	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	119½ Jan 10	114½ Jun 19	[illegible]	114½	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	120½ De 31, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106½ Feb 10	100½ Jul 23	100½ July 23	..	101½
Do do registered	MS	..	..	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ	113 May 14	113 May 14	113 May 14	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	98 May 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	95	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MS	..	..	108½ Oc 20, 02	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ	79½ Jan 2	73½ Jul 24	73½ July 24	74	..
Do registered		..	..	[illegible] Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	104½ Au 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101½ May 19	[illegible]	101 July 16	101	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ	97 Jan 10	92½ Jul 1	92½ July 10	[illegible]	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO	..	..	114½ Au 6, 02	107½	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	101½ Jan 22	101½ Apr 2	101½ June 21	100½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	108½ Apr 29	100½ Jul 13	104	..	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	108½ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS	100½ Jun 3	100 Jul 20	100 July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	MN	108 Mar 12	104¾ May [illegible]	105 July 6	..	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	MS	117½ Feb 25	113 Apr 14	113 July 10	113	114½
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	110½ Mar 23	108 Jul 24	108 July 24	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO	138½ Feb 27	131 May [illegible]	131 May [illegible]	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN	121½ Jan 30	118½ Jul 23	118½ July 23	118½	..
Do do registered	MN	119½ Apr 13	119½ Apr 13	119½ Apr 13	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121½ Jan 19	120 Jan 7	120½ Feb 5	110	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ	130½ Mar 19	126 Jun 27	126 July 11	120	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ	113½ Jan 20	105 Jul 24	106 July 24	106	..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ	111½ Mar 18	107½ Jul 24	107½ July 24	107½	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175 May 6	170 Jul 9	170 July 9	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	111 Mar 14	111 Mar 14	111 May 25	107½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	107 Jul 21	107 July 21	104	108
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	111 De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	..	..	104½ Ja 29, 02	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	116½ Apr 29	116½ Apr 29	116½ Apr 29	112½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ	118½ May 15	114 Jul 24	114 July 24	113½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	JJ	113½ Jan 28	111 Jul 6	111 July 16	110½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	JJ	117½ Jan 14	113½ Jul 14	113½ July 14	113	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	111½ Jan 23	109½ Jul 20	109½ July 21	109½	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	JJ	..	..	137½ Jy 18, 99	128½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	JJ	119½ Mar 23	119½ Feb 3	119½ May 15	116½	..
Do do 5s, 1910	JJ	..	..	107½ Au 28, 02	104½	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ	[illegible] Feb 28	[illegible] Feb 28	[illegible] Feb 28	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ	115 May 4	114 Apr 7	115 May 4	111½	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	..	..	111 Oc 3, 02	105	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	113½ Jan 30	110½ Jul 2	110½ July 10	110½	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	113½ Jun 26	112½ Apr [illegible]	113½ June 26	110½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	117 May 1	112½ Jul 23	112½ July 23	112½	..
Mil. & N. 1st main line 6s, 1910	JD	113 May 20	113 May 20	113 May 20	112	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] July 10	110	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	134 Jan 28	130 Jul 17	130 July 17	130½	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug. 1886-1926	FA15	104½ May 15	101 Mar 16	104 May 15	..	..
Do do registered	FA15	..	..	105½ Oc 3, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN	101 May 15	99 Apr 27	100 July 16	..	100
Do do registered	QF	..	..	100 No 10, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO	112 May 12	112 May 12	112 May 12	113	..
Do do registered	AO	110½ May 4	110½ May 4	110½ May 4	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO	108½ Feb 12	106 Apr 2	106 July 1	..	..
Do do registered	AO	107½ Jan 10	106½ Mar 20	106½ Mar 20	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN	109 Feb 28	104½ Jun 26	104½ July 21	104¼	105½
Do do registered	MN	..	..	105½ De 23, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	112 Jan 20	108 Apr 18	108 June 10	..	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	..	114 Oc 28, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118½ Mar 12	115¼ May 4	115½ June 10	..	..
Do do registered	MN	..	..	123 My 23, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS	..	..	108 No 5, 02	102½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	MS	..	..	108 Oc 8, 02	104	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	MS	105½ May 2	105½ May 2	105½ May 2	104½	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN	115½ Apr 20	115½ Apr 20	115½ Apr 20	111	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	125 Jan 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	118	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	MS	..	..	142½ Fe 10, 02	[illegible]	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ	[illegible] May 5	[illegible] May 5	[illegible] May 5	128½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	FA	..	..	107½ Fe 21, 01	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	MN	..	..	[illegible] Fe 17, 02	108	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	127½ May 18	121 Feb 6	127½ June 1	121½	..
Do registered	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	JJ	109 Jan 8	[illegible]	100 July [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do do registered	JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	MN	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	MN	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. [illegible], 1910	MN	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. [illegible], 1912	MN	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	MN	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75½
Do do registered		[illegible] Jan 7	[illegible] Jan 7	[illegible] Jan 7	..	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Jan 6	[illegible]	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO	106½ Jun 2	[illegible]	105½ July 24	105	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO	..	..	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	MN	137 Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	AO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	124	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec. 1932	QM	116½ Feb 18	111½ Jul [illegible]	111½ July [illegible]	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD	..	..	100 Ap [illegible], 02	100½	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	109 Feb 5	109 Feb 5	109 Mar 30	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO	..	..	111½ De 5, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	MN	[illegible]	111½ Jun [illegible]	111½ June [illegible]	111½	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	103 Jan 17	[illegible] Jul 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	..	..	101½ Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	100½ Feb [illegible]	101 May 6	101 July [illegible]	101	[illegible]
Do do registered	MN	..	..	108 Oc 10, [illegible]	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS	..	..	100 De 9, 02	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	[illegible] May 12	[illegible] May 12	[illegible] May 12	..	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	MN	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug. 1936	QF	101 Jun [illegible]	[illegible]	104 June [illegible]	[illegible]	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	[illegible] Jun 17	[illegible] Jun 17	[illegible] June 17	110	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	JD	129 Jul 10	[illegible] Jul 7	[illegible] July 10	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	[illegible] May 12	131 Jun 11	131 June 11	127½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	AO	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	AO	100 Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] July 24	..	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	Apr.	[illegible]	[illegible] Jul 11	[illegible] July 24	..	..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	[illegible] De 10, 02	113½	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	72
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	[illegible] Jan 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	AO	..	..	102 Dec. [illegible]	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	117 Jan 20	113 Mar 4	114 July 17	112½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	[illegible] Mar 19	[illegible]	[illegible] July 17	[illegible]	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	[illegible] Jan 12	[illegible] Jul 7	[illegible]	..	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	[illegible] Feb 10	127½ Jul 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered		..	..	[illegible] Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA	115 Mar 20	115 Mar 20	115 June 2	111½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN	[illegible] Jan 27	102 May 11	102½ May 11	101½	[illegible]
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO	113½ Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Jun 30	[illegible] June 30	109	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	102 Feb 2	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	[illegible] Jun 9	[illegible] Jul 21	[illegible] July 21	[illegible]	..
Do registered	MS	..	..	[illegible] Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	[illegible] Feb 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	..
Do registered	AO	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	AO	[illegible] Jun 10	[illegible] Jun 10	[illegible] June 10	108½	..
Do do registered	AO	..	..	111½ Fe [illegible]	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903: Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	..	142½ No 10, 02	140½	..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	[illegible] Je 15, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	99½ May 7	97½ Jul 13	97½ July [illegible]	97½	98
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	JJ	107 May 8	104½ Jan 2	106½ May [illegible]	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	104 May 19	103 Jan 28	103 May 27	..	107
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	80 Jan 21	62 Jun 9	62 June 9	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	111 Fe 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	100½ Jul 22	100½ Jul 22	100½ July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	98½ Apr 13	91 Jun 1	91 July [illegible]	..	..
Det., M. & M. ld. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	[illegible] Feb 24	70 Jul 24	75 July [illegible]	..	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD	[illegible] Jan 8	84 Jan 8	84 Jan 8	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	[illegible] Jan 27	[illegible] Jan 17	[illegible] May 1	84	86
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	114 Feb 5	109½ Apr 1	110 June 18	108	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116 May 21	111½ Jan 19	115 June 18	..	114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	114½ Jan 15	112½ Mar 4	114½ July 18	114½	115½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	114 May 26	114 May 26	[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS	[illegible] May 2	[illegible] May 2	[illegible] May 2	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	112 May 1	112 May 1	112 May 1	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO	..	..	117 De 19, 02	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	101½ Jun 26	101½ Jun 26	101½ June 26	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS	[illegible]	[illegible] Jun 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS	135 Feb 24	132½ Apr 2	132½ Apr 2	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	JJ	[illegible] Jun 1	[illegible]	97 July [illegible]	96	97
Do registered	JJ	[illegible]	97 May 15	97 May 15	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	FA	91½ Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Apr 3	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	130½ Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Jun 17	[illegible] June 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	MN	[illegible] Jan 21	117½ May [illegible]	118½ July [illegible]	118½	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	..	..	108 Au 5, 02	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	[illegible] Jan 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	127	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	MN	..	..	[illegible] De 11, [illegible]	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Ap 22, 02	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	..	..	109 Oc 27, 98	107	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	AO	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	110½ May 20	110½ June 5	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	[illegible] Jan 27	109 Apr 1	111½ July 13	..	112
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA	[illegible] Jan 6	[illegible]	101½ May [illegible]	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA	[illegible]	100 Mar 20	[illegible]	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN	117 Jan 8	108 May 1	108 May 1	112½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	[illegible] Apr 2	107½ Jul 6	107½ July 6	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ	[illegible] May 8	120 Feb 18	121 June 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	108 May 4	103 Apr 28	104 June 22	102½	104
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	..	..	112 Je 2, 02	107	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	..	..	110 Sep. [illegible]	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	100 Se 5, [illegible]	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	..	..	105 Mr 11, [illegible]	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	[illegible] Jan 21	104 Jun 24	104½ July [illegible]	[illegible]	104½
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	[illegible] Feb 19	81 May 21	[illegible] June [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	105 Feb 16	100½ Apr 8	103 Apr 20	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	109½ May 11	109 Apr 21	109½ May 11	107	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110½ Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Mar 31	[illegible] May [illegible]	107	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A		[illegible] Jan 9	77 Mar 12	81 May 2	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B		[illegible] Jan 6	11½ Jul 15	12 July [illegible]	..	..
Gulf & Ship Isl. 1st ref. and term. g. 5s, Feb., 1952	JJ	108½ Mar 9	108 Jul 1	108 July 1	..	105
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ*	[illegible] Jan 21	104½ Jul 24	104½ July [illegible]	104½	104½
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO*	[illegible] Mar 2	100 Jun [illegible]	100 June [illegible]	..	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1951-1951	JJ	113½ Mar 6	112½ Jan 20	112½ May [illegible]	..	..
Do registered	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Mr 12, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ	102 May 21	101½ Apr [illegible]	102 May [illegible]	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	94 Mar [illegible]	94 Mar [illegible]	94 Mar [illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*AO	104 May 12	102½ Apr 29	104 May 12	104	..
Do do registered		..	..	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN*	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	101½ Jun 16	105 July 21	104	..
Do do registered		..	..	104½ My [illegible], 02	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD*	[illegible] Mar 7	[illegible] Mar 7	[illegible] Mar 7	..	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	JJ*	103 Jan 8	92½ Jul 8	92½ July 8	..	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	FA	..	..	123 My 24, [illegible]	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	JJ*	..	..	[illegible] My 24, 02	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	JJ*	97 Jun 10	97 Jun 10	97 June 10	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	101½ Oc [illegible]	..	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ	..	..	100 No 7, [illegible]	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	111 Jan 12	107½ May 27	107½ May 27	..	110
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*JD	..	..	124 My 16, 01	..	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*MS	..	..	90 No [illegible]	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*JD15	[illegible] Jun 3	[illegible] Jan 12	[illegible] Jan 12	..	..
Do do registered	*JD15	..	..	[illegible] No [illegible], 02	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JD15	..	..	[illegible] Ap 11, 02	..	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JD*	[illegible] Jan 28	[illegible] Jan 28	[illegible] Jan 28	..	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	MS*	..	..	101 Mr 5, 02	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	107½ Mar [illegible]	107½ Mar [illegible]	107½ Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	..	..	107½ De 18, 02	..	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950	JJ	102 May 12	[illegible] Mar 19	[illegible] July 8	[illegible]	100
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	MN	[illegible] Feb 20	119 May 1	119½ July 17	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	MS	100 Jan 24	[illegible] Mar 19	96 July [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	MS*	75 Feb [illegible]	70 Feb 2	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	115½ Feb 8	110½ Jul [illegible]	110½ July 10	..	110½
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951	*MS	[illegible] Feb 9	91 Apr 7	92 June 11	90	[illegible]
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*AO	71½ Feb 20	69 Jul 23	69 July 23	..	..
Do registered		..	..	[illegible] Oc [illegible]	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	120 Jan 21	117½ Jun 4	117½ June 4	114½	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	JJ	113½ Feb 19	111½ Jun 17	111½ June 17	[illegible]	..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	114½ Jan 27	111 Apr [illegible]	111 June [illegible]	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	*MN	..	..	110½ Fe 3, 02	108	..
Lehigh Val. (N. Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	JJ	[illegible] Jan 21	107½ Apr 29	108½ June 17	..	107
Do registered	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Je 18, 02	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	AO	[illegible] May 20	[illegible] May 20	[illegible] June 1	113	..
Do registered, 1941	AO	..	..	[illegible] Oc 18, [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	*JJ	..	..	[illegible] Se 5, 02	[illegible]	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS*	97 Jan 28	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] June [illegible]	90	..
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	*AO	..	..	[illegible] Feb. [illegible]	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	*AO	100 Mar 25	100 Mar 25	100 Mar [illegible]	..	..
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	QJ	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	118 Jan 22	114	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1931	JD	102½ Jan 16	100 Jul 13	100 July 13	..	[illegible]
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	MS	103 Apr 20	100½ Jun 12	100½ June 12	..	..
Do gold 4s, 1932	JD	..	..	100 Oc 1, 00	..	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	MS	100½ Mar 2	97½ Apr 7	[illegible] July 15	[illegible]	..
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	JD	..	..	111 Ja 22, 01	..	..
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	MS	[illegible] Mar 3	[illegible] Mar 3	[illegible] Mar 3	[illegible]	..
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	AO*	..	..	112 Mr 10, 02	106	..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	MS	..	..	112½ Ja [illegible], 02	[illegible]	..
L. I. N. S. B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	..	..	112½ Ap 9, 02	107	..
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	JD	118 May 21	[illegible] Jun 17	118 June 27	[illegible]	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	MN	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	111 May [illegible]	112 June [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	101½ Feb 8	[illegible] Mar 17	[illegible] July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do do registered		..	..	100 Ja 4, [illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN	[illegible] Jan 6	110 Jun 1	[illegible] July [illegible]	112	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	114½ May [illegible]	[illegible] Mar [illegible]	[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	MN	[illegible] Jan 30	[illegible] Jan 30	[illegible] Jan 30	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	JJ	[illegible] Jan 2	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] May [illegible]	..	..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Ap 16, 02	..	..
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	MS	..	..	[illegible] Mr [illegible], 02	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	MS	..	..	[illegible] Au 12, [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	MS	..	..	[illegible] Je 20, 02	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ	100 Mar 4	[illegible] Jun 9	[illegible] June [illegible]	[illegible]	..
L. & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS	107½ Jun 2	107½ Jun 2	107½ June 2	[illegible]	..
L. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952	JJ	[illegible] May 12	[illegible] Jul [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	[illegible]
N. F. & S. 1st g. 6s, 1937	FA	114½ Jan [illegible]	113 Mar [illegible]	113 Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA	113 Jan 13	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible] June 15	113	..
S. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA	..	..	[illegible] De 15, 02	..	111½
Do s. f. g. 5s, 1910	*AO	110 Mar 28	110 Mar 28	110 Mar [illegible]	..	..
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	MS	..	..	100 Mr 19, 01	[illegible]	..
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	[illegible] Jan 5	100 Jul 14	100 July [illegible]	100	..
Do registered		..	..	[illegible] De 17, 02	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ	111½ May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ	[illegible] Mar 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	[illegible] May 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	14½	[illegible]
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	[illegible] Mar [illegible]	8 Jul [illegible]	8 July [illegible]	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	FA	[illegible] Jun 6	[illegible] May 4	94 July [illegible]	..	94
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS	..	..	90½ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	JD	[illegible] Feb 24	[illegible] Apr 1	[illegible] Apr 1	[illegible]	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	JD	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	111	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	AO	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD	..	..	121 Ja 21, 02	[illegible]	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN	[illegible] Feb 20	[illegible] Jul [illegible]	[illegible] July 21	111	114
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	MS	[illegible] Feb 12	[illegible] Apr 7	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ	..	..	[illegible] No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Ap 3, 01	..	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	JD	100½ Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Jul [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	[illegible] Jan 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN	[illegible] Jan 27	100½ Jun [illegible]	100½ June [illegible]	..	100
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	..	..	[illegible] Oc [illegible], 02	..	..
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN	..	..	[illegible] Se 20, 02	..	..
[illegible]	FA	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Feb 2	[illegible] May [illegible]	..	..
M. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS	[illegible] Mar [illegible]	[illegible] Jul [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	100
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	111 Feb 16	107½ Apr 2	109 July [illegible]	..	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN	[illegible] Apr 17	107½ Jul 2	107½ July 1	107½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN	[illegible] Mar 3	[illegible] May [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan., 1917	MS	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	102½ Mar 11	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Mar 11	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	90 Mar 19	92 July 14	..	90
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	100 My 1, 01	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA	[illegible] Jan 22	[illegible] Mar 17	[illegible] July 21	[illegible]	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	112 Jan [illegible]	112 Apr 13	110½	..
St. L. & I. Moun. con. 1. g. 5s, 1931	AO	[illegible] Jan 15	110½ Apr [illegible]	110½ July [illegible]	110	..
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped, 1931	AO	111 Jul 9	111 Jul 9	111 July 9	..	..
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ	91½ Jan 12	[illegible] Jul [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Mobile & Birm. prior lien g. 5s, 1945	JJ	..	..	110½ Fe 20, [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ	..	..	[illegible] Ap [illegible], 02	..	..
Do do small		[illegible] Feb 4	[illegible] Feb 4	[illegible] Feb 4	..	..
Mob., Jack. & K. C. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	..	..	101 Jy 2, [illegible]	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible] Jun 12	[illegible] June 12	[illegible]	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	[illegible] Jan 6	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS	[illegible] Feb 14	[illegible] Jul 14	91½ July 14	..	91
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	[illegible] Jan 19	114 Mar 30	114 Mar 30	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	..	..	101½ Je 30, [illegible]	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	[illegible] Feb 3	[illegible] Feb 3	[illegible] Feb 3	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	[illegible] May 15	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] June [illegible]	130	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115 Jan 8	112 Feb 3	112½ July 21	[illegible]	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	..	[illegible] De 1, [illegible]	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb., 1917	*JJ	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	[illegible]	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	[illegible] May 11	[illegible] Jul 12	[illegible] July [illegible]	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
[illegible]						
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD	101 Jun 16	101 Jun 16	101 June 16	..	100½
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ	95 May 11	90 Jul 22	90 July 25	95⅞	90½
Do do registered		94½ Jan 6	90 Jun 16	91 July 1	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	FA	127 Jan 6	125 Feb 2	125 Apr 21	..	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	..	133 Jy 20, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA	112½ Jul 21	112½ Jul 21	112½ July 21	112½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO	..	..	110 Oc 6, 02	109½	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	JD	98 Jan 9	96½ Mar 3	96½ Mar 3	..	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar. 1948	QM	..	..	94½ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ	116½ May 2	113½ Jul 10	113½ July 10	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	JD	114½ May 4	114 May 4	114½ May 4	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO	..	..	108½ Jy 2, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	111 Feb 20	102 Jun 9	104½ July 13	..	104
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	AO	102 Jan 14	102 Jan 14	102 Apr 21	100	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ	110 Feb 19	107⅞ Apr 7	107⅞ July 1	..	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ	109½ Jan 18	106 Mar 26	106 Mar 26	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts. 1937	MS	..	..	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B., 1941	FA	97 Jan 30	96 Mar 19	96 Mar 19	..	..
Do Tr. Co. ctfs., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN	96 Jul 9	95 Jun 23	95 July 16	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO	128 Jan 2	122½ Feb 9	122½ Feb 9	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	JJ	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ	..	..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	AO	114½ Jan 12	110½ Jun 3	110½ June 3	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	AO	112 Mar 24	110½ Apr 29	110½ June 13	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN	..	..	116½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN	..	..	106½ No 19, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	96 Jan 13	..	96½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ	..	..	127½ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ	128 Jan 20	128 Jan 20	128 Jan 20	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	MN	104 Apr 6	104 Apr 6	104 Apr 6	102½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN	107½ Feb 13	94 Jun 10	94½ July 25	94½	95
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	MS	..	..	102 No 10, 97	102	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	MN	..	..	112½ Mr 7, 00	104	107½
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	106 Jul 21	104½ Jul 10	106 July 21	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	..	..	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	127 Jan 21	124½ Apr 18	124½ Apr 18	120	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	96 Jun 16	95 Jun 16	96 June 16	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO	121½ Jan 15	118⅞ Jul 2	118⅞ July 2	118	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	111 Jan 5	100 May 26	100 May 26	106	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	AO	113 Jan 6	109 May 28	109½ July 11	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO	..	..	107½ Oc 28, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	118½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	..	112½ De 18, 02	..	..
P., B. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO	117½ Jul 7	116½ Jun 23	117½ July 7	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	JJ	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	100½ Feb 24	100½ May 2	100½ Mar 28	..	98½
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		100½ Feb 13	100½ Feb 13	100½ Feb 13	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN	..	..	120½ De 3, 02	114	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	98½ Jan 12	95½ Jul 28	95½ July 25	95½	96
Do registered	JJ	98½ Jul 2	96 May 7	98½ July 2	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	AO	96 Jan 15	90 Jun 19	92 July 25	91½	93
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ	99 May 6	94 Apr 1	95 July 24	..	96
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	AO	93 Jan 14	89 Apr 6	90 July 17	..	90
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	97 Jan 2, 02	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD	112½ Jan 6	110½ Feb 25	110½ Feb 25	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ	..	..	80½ Jy 8, 02	..	..
Do guaranteed	JJ	93 Mar 23	93 Mar 23	92 Mar 23	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	..	..	101½ No 12, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	JJ	90 Jan 5	87 Mar 19	88 May 20	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN	108 Jan 28	105 May 7	105 May 1	104	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN	108 Apr 14	108½ May 6	104½ July 21	104	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ	129 Feb 25	127½ Jan 6	127½ June 19	..	127
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ	115 May 20	108½ Jul 22	108½ July 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	95½ Jan 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO	100 Jun 5	100 Jun 5	100 June 5	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ	91½ Jan 5	79 Jul 24	79 July 25	..	79
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	MN	124 Mar 19	118 Jun 6	118 June 6	118	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO	88½ Jan 6	81½ Jul 16	81 July 26	..	81
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctfs., 1989	MN	97½ Feb 3	89½ Jul 15	91½ July 25	90½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctfs., Nov., 1989	JJ	85½ Jan 6	74 Jul 23	74 July 24	..	75
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD	83 Jan 9	76 Jul 8	76 July 20	..	76½
[illegible]						

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
[illegible]						
Do serial, Series B, 5s, 1911	MS	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 5s, 1916	MS	..	..	123 Fe 8, 00	..	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	112 Feb 18	..	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	115 Jan 6	..	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	..	114 De 18, 00	..	..
W. O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	FA	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	93 Feb 20	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ	118½ Feb 6	115 Jan 22	115½ Mar 6	116½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	..	125
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	JD	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	90	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO	112½ Feb 13	107½ Jul 21	107½ July 21	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA	118 Jan 19	114½ Jun 17	114½ June 25	112½	115½
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	AO	117½ Mar 18	115 Jun 20	115 June 20	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	MS	102 May 5	102 May 5	102 May 5	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	JD	118½ May 29	108½ Jun 4	114 July 23	..	114½
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	100 Jan 9	81 Jun 25	81 June 25	..	95
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	JJ	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111 Jan 3	..	112½
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	JJ	113 May 6	110 Jul 16	110 July 23	110	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	AO	112 Jun 16	110½ Jul 8	110½ July 8	110	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	JD	107 Jan 9	107 Jan 9	107 Feb 20	..	110
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	AO	97 Feb 11	90 Apr 2	90½ July 17	..	90
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	92 Feb 8	89 Apr 7	90½ June 24	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	88 May 20	85½ Jan 6	85½ July 22	..	85½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	AO	80 Jan 19	71 Jun 12	71 July 23	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29	98 Apr 29	..	96½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	JD	110½ Feb 6	108 Apr 29	110 Apr 25	108	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	103½ Jan 24	99½ Jul 15	99½ July 25	99½	100
Do registered	JJ	103½ Jan 14	100 Jul 15	100 July 16	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	MN	107½ Jan 9	92 Jul 24	92½ July 25	92½	92½
Do do registered		105½ Jan 23	105½ Jan 23	105½ Jan 23	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	JD	102 May 7	97 Jul 29	97½ July 23	..	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	FA	127½ Jan 17	123 Mar 10	123 July 16	123	126
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ	114 Jan 2	109 Jul 16	109½ July 24	109	110
Do 4 p. c. and partic. gold, 1927	FA	95½ Jan 22	89½ Jul 15	90½ July 25	90	90½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ	..	..	115 No 24, 02	108	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ	..	..	114½ Ap 10, 02	104	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	JJ	103½ Jun 2	101 Mar 2	101½ July 17	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	MN	118 Feb 10	113½ Jun 16	114 July 24	113½	114½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	FA	111 Jan 19	104 Jun 8	106½ July 22	106	107
Do deb. Series A, 1939	JJ	101½ Apr 24	100 Apr 14	101½ Apr 25	..	..
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ	84½ Feb 9	55½ Jul 24	56½ July 25	57½	57½
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s, 1921	MS	..	..	104½ De 11, 02	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ	109½ May 9	107 Jul 20	107 July 23	..	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	JJ	..	..	97 My 2, 02	..	90
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO	85½ Jan 12	81 Apr 18	84 June 23	..	..
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	..	..	98 Mr 17, 02	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	109½ Mar 13	108 Feb 25	109½ Mar 13	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	118½ Feb 24	117½ Jan 20	117½ May 20	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	AO	101½ Mar 26	96½ Jul 2	96½ July 2	..	97
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	..	40 Mr 21, 01	30	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ	106 Jul 25	106 Jul 25	106 July 25	105	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO	116½ Jan 21	112 Apr 27	112 July 14	..	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	112 Se 9, 02	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	FA	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	110 Mar 6	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS	93½ Feb 20	89½ Jun 17	89½ July 21	..	..
Wisconsin Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	92½ Feb 16	86 Jul 10	87 July 25	..	..

STREET RAILWAYS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO	107½ Feb 20	102 Jun 27	103 July 21	101	..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	JJ	..	..	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ	110 Feb 6	109½ Mar 28	110 Apr 14	108	110½
B. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	MN	102½ Jan 8	100½ Jul 22	100½ July 22	..	..
Bklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	FA	104½ Jan 20	99 Jul 25	99 July 25	99	100
Do stamped, guaranteed		102 Mar 13	100 Apr 8	100½ July 15	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA	89½ Jan 8	85 Jun 29	85 July 17	..	89½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	85½ Jan 6	85½ Jan 6	85½ Jan 6	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	JD	..	..	108½ Apr. 95	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	..	..	89½ Oc 30, 02	..	90
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	..	97½ Je 18, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ	..	..	102 No 22, 01	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	FA	120 Jan 22	112 Apr 17	114½ July 24	114	..
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	AO	96½ Jan 2	92 Apr 8	93½ May 20	90	95
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD	117½ Mar 17	113½ Jul 20	113½ July 20	..	113½
Do registered		..	..	119½ De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS	121 Jan 12	117½ Jul 24	117½ July 24	117½	118½
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS	121½ Feb 19	116 Jul 7	116 July 7	116	117½
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	JJ	98½ Jan 29	94 Jul 14	94 July 25	94	94½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ	122 Jan 9	117½ Jul 2	117½ July 2	112	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA	102½ Jan 28	99½ Mar 27	99½ Mar 27	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	FA	..	..	108 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	..	110 Ja 28, 02	106	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	JJ15	113 Mar 5	109½ Apr 14	109½ Apr 14	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	..	109½ De 14, 00	..	..
Un. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	JJ	85½ Apr 24	84 Jun 19	84½ June 25	..	..
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	AO	80½ Mar 12	76½ Jul 15	76½ July 24	..	76
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	..	90 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.						
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	MS	106 Feb 14	103 Mar 28	103½ July 24	103½	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN	..	..	100½ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bklyn F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA	78 Jan 6	73 Jan 21	73 Mar 28	..	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ	..	..	111 Mr 5, 01	100½	..
Henderson Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS	..	..	112 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Square Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	..	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	..	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-year 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA	95 Jan 9	90½ Apr 8	92 July 10	91½	93
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	..	90 Oc 2, 99	..	..
Railroad Securities Co. 50-year 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Series A	JJ	..	..	91½ De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ	104 Jul 25	104 Jul 25	104 July 25	..	..
Spring V. Water Works 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	..	112½ Jy 2, 00	101½	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds— Series G, 4s, 1903-13	FA	..	..	100 Mr 13, 99	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.						
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	MN	117 Jan 7	112½ Jun 25	112½ July 24	..	..
Buffalo Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO	79½ May 7	74 Jun 24	74 June 24	..	78½
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	FA	105 Jun 2	105 Jun 2	105 June 2	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	JJ	99 Feb 4	95 Jul 15	95 July 20	..	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	..	117 De 18, 02	114	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	..	67 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	FA	..	..	107½ De 11, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	105 Jul 10	105 Jul 10	105 July 10	103½	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO	125 Mar 10	118½ Jun 22	118½ July 21	118½	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	JJ	98½ Mar 6	98½ May 29	98½ May 29	..	97
Lac. G. L. C. St. L. 1st g. 5s, May, 1919	QF	108½ Jan 7	104½ Jun 11	105 July 23	104	105½
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	MN	..	..	95 Jy 31, 02	..	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD	112 Feb 18	105 Jul 23	105 July 23	..	106
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	FA	97½ Jan 28	90 Jul 11	90 July 23	..	92
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	MS	107 Feb 20	104 Mar 3	105 July 20	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	JJ	119 Jan 28	119 Jan 28	119 Apr 24	117	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA	107½ Jan 9	103 May 11	103 June 4	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	MN	102½ Apr 30	102½ Apr 30	102½ Apr 30	..	..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN	103½ Feb 25	101 Jul 9	101 July 9	100½	..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD	102½ Feb 8	102 Mar 11	102½ Mar 17	100½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	AO	123½ Jan 15	116 May 28	117½ June 23	117½	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS	107½ Mar 4	105 Jan 5	105½ Apr 3	..	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	109 May 9	106½ Apr 6	108 June 9	..	108
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD	108½ Feb 13	105 Jun 3	105 June 3	..	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ	104½ Mar 7	102 Jan 6	102 June 17	..	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN	105 Jan 10	104 Jan 10	105 Feb 16	103	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	..	..	109 Fe 8, 02	..	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	MN	..	..	103½ Ja 24, 02	..	..

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended July 25, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1910	MS*	42½ Jan 6	34 Feb 2	34 Feb 2	..	..
Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915	QF	101 Jan 20	96 Jul 8	96 July 8	..	97
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	93 Feb 16	80 Jul 14	80 July 23	..	80½
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	94¾ Feb 6	85 Jun 19	87 July 10	..	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	80 Jan 13	75 Jun 4	75 June 4	74	78
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	..	..	102 Ja 14, 02	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67¾ Jan 7	55½ Jul 13	57 July 25	57	57½
Do registered		..	..	60½ Oc 6, 02	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	*AO	77 Jan 29	60 Jul 20	60½ July 25	60	61
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	100 Mar 12	80½ Mar 6	100 Mar 25	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	98 Jy 17, 02	96	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	..	100 My 2, 02	95	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jun 17	105¾ May 15	107 July 16	107	108
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98 Feb 24	89 Feb 24	89 Feb 24	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	97¾ Jun 29	96¾ Jul 13	96¾ July 21	..	96
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	95 Jan 29	94 Jan 21	96 Mar 9	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	80 Jan 8	68 Jul 12	68 July 12	68½	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	66 Jan [illegible]	40 Jul [illegible]	48 July 24	..	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13¼ Jan 7	4 Jul [illegible]	4 July 21	..	..
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	80 Jan 16	25 Jun 29	25¼ July 21	..	..
Do col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s,1913	*MN	114½ Jan 20	110 Jul 24	110 July 24	..	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	88 Jan 12	60 Mar 23	68 Apr 25	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	87¾ Jun 4	77¾ Jul 24	78 July 25	..	..
Do registered		80¾ Jul 13	78¼ Jul 22	79¼ July 23	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	..	..	102 De 22, 02	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	..	..	68 De 2, 02	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid	Ask
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105 Jan 21	100 Jun 18	100 July 22	..	103½
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	90¾ Jan 7	76½ Jun 17	78 July 25	78	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	112 Apr 30	112 Apr 30	112 Apr 30	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	..	115 Ja 22, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	107 My 22, 99	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	..	80 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951	JJ*	..	..	105½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	..	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T.Div.1st 6s,Jan. 1917	AO	107¾ Feb 18	105 Jun 8	105 June 29	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	112 May 21	105½ Jan 3	105 July 14	105	108
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	..	103 Fe 4, 00	..	..
De Bards. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105½ Jul 18	101 Feb 5	102½ July 21	103	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	81 Feb 23	75 Jun 29	77 July 22	76½	77
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	95¼ Apr 28	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	..	100¼ Ap 6, 02	..	95½
Do registered	QJ	..	..	100¼ Oc 23, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	..	100 Oc 1, 02	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,1918	*MN	..	..	114 No 1, 02	..	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	108¼ Apr 15	108½ Jul 2	108½ July 2	105½	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	110 Feb 13	106 Jun 16	106½ July 18	..	108½
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105 Feb 20	102 May 4	102½ July 20	..	..
Do do registered		105½ Jan 22	105½ Jan 22	105½ Jan 22	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	109 Mar 6	107½ Jun 23	107½ June 23	108	109½
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	..	..	120 My 3, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of 1902.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 25, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 25..$12,907,000

Bonds	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	Week ended July 25, 1903.				
Adams Express 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	15½
American Hide & Leather 6s	86	86	86	86	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Ann Arbor 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94	94	8
At., Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	75	75	75	75	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99¾	100	99	99¾	220
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	106
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adjust. 4s, stamped	85⅝	85⅝	84	85	22
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	93	92¼	92¾	16
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100½	101	100	100⅝	106½
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92	92	91¼	91½	82
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	87½	87½	87	87	22
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	95½	95½	95⅜	95½	21
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st con. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. con. gtd. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	112	112	112½	112½	28
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	100	100	99	99	20
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102	102	41
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	70
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income	71½	71½	69½	71	37
Central of Georgia 2d pf. income	28	29	28	28	112
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	127	127	126⅞	126⅞	20
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98⅝	91
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	100½	100½	72
Chicago & Alton 3½s	74½	74½	73⅞	73⅞	6
Chicago & Alton 3s	81	81	81	81	2
Chi., Bur. & Q., coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	90½	90½	89	89	402
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	11
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Sw. Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois s. f. 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	108½	108½	108	108	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, D. & Gt. So. 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109½	109⅞	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, W. & M. Div. 5s	112⅞	112⅞	112¼	112½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C. & Mo. R. 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	7
Chicago & Northwest. deb. 5s, 1909	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s reg.	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	100	100	99½	100	217
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	77½	78	75⅞	75½	618
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	70	70	72¼	72½	361
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98	98	98	98	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., L., W. & M. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	82	82	78½	78½	221
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72	72	72	72	1
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	87	87½	86¾	86½	81
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	58¾	58¾	57	57	1,411
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	138	138	138	138	25
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	3
Detroit & Mack. 1st 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 3½s	80	80	75	75	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	61½	61½	60	60½	185
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96⅞	97¼	96⅞	97	18
Erie 1st general 4s	82	82	80½	81½	91
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	15
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	106	106	106	106	2
Green Bay & West. deb ctfs. B	12	12⅜	12	12	24
Hocking Valley 4½s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	15
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105	105	105	105	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	96	96	96	96	4
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. 4s	82	82	81	81	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	66½	66½	66	66	6
Kings Co. El. L. & P. purchase money 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	3
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s	97½	97⅞	96½	96½	25
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre col. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	3
Louisville & Nashville, South. Ry. joint 4s	88	88½	87½	87½	82
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¾	99	98½	98⅝	36
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	100	100½	100	100	42
Mexican Central 4½s	94	94	94	94	5
Mexican Central consol. 4s	75	72	65	65	72
Mexican Central 1st income	20½	20½	12½	14½	1,469
Mexican Central 2d income	12	12	8	8	103
Mil. Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	8
Mil. Lake Shore & Western 1st	127½	127½	127½	127½	6
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96	21½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79½	79½	77	77½	91
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	98½	99	99	99	6
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Missouri Pacific 1st con 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104⅜	104⅜	103½	103½	21
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	104½	104½	104	104	33
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101½	101½	99	99	30
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	75	73	75	6
New York Central gen. 3½s	96	96½	96	96	104
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	89½	89	88¾	88	71
New York Cont., Lake Shore col. 3½s reg.	87½	87½	87½	87½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	101½	102	101	101	30
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. col. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
New York G. & El. L., H. & P. pur mon. 4s	91	91	90	90	10
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	98½	97½	97	108
Norf. & West., Pocahontas C. & C. joint 4s	88	88	88	88	6
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72	72	71	71½	37
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100⅝	100⅝	99½	99⅝	186
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	97½	97½	97	97½	27
Oregon Short Line 4s	91	91	90	90½	140
Oregon Short Line 1st con. 5s	109⅝	110	109½	109½	13½
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	95	95	94½	94½	94
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	60	60	60	60	49
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	94	94½	94	94	8

BONDS.

Bonds	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	Week ended July 25, 1903.				
Reading general 4s	96¼	96	95⅞	95⅞	167
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	92½	92½	92	92	38
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	109⅜	109½	109¼	109⅛	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	7
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¾	111	110½	110½	55
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	85	85	84	85	17
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	80	80¼	79	79	224
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	108¼	108½	108¾	108½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	104½	104¼	104⅜	104¼	11
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	76	76	76	76	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91	91½	90⅞	91½	34
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	74	74	74	74	6
St. Paul & Duluth 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
St. Paul, M. & M., M. M. 1st	108	108	108	108	4
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st con. 6s	127½	127½	127¼	127½	5
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st con. 6s, redn. to 4½s	108	108	108	108	5
St. Paul, M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76	77	76	77	7
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	100½	100½	4
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85	85½	85	85	21
Southern Pacific 4s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¼	20
Southern Pacific 4½s	108½	108½	108⅜	108⅝	10
Southern Pacific of California 6s, Series A	107½	107½	107	107	22
Southern Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	24
Southern Railway 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	89	89	89	89	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
South Yuba Water con. 6s	45½	48	43¾	48	11
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	4⅞	4⅞	4	4	21
Standard Rope & Twine income					
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Terminal Association of St. Louis 1st 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	7
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114	115	114	114	33
Third Avenue con. 4s	94	94¼	93¾	94	40
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	85¾	85¾	85½	85¾	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	74	74	74	74	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100	100	99⅝	99½	229½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	95¾	96	92	92½	1,322
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	76½	76½	76¼	76½	42
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	79¾	79¾	77¾	78	2,085
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	79½	79½	79½	79¼	6½
United States Leather 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
United States Shipbuilding 5s	25½	25½	25½	25½	5
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	75	77	75	77	10
Wabash 1st 5s	114⅝	114½	114	114	53
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	108½	106½	108½	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	64½	65	63½	63⅝	1,373
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107	107	107	107	5
West Shore 4s reg.	107¼	107½	106	106	12
West Shore 4s	107	107½	107	107	15
Western Union fdg. & real estate 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	2
West Virginia Central & Pitts. 1st	106	106	106	106	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90	90	89¼	89¼	19
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	87½	87½	87	87	31
Total sales					$12,902,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	98¾ Feb. 10	96½ Jan. 10	96 Apr. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	......	......	104¾ Sep. 2
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	......	......	102 Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	......	......	111 Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4	106 Apr. 4
Nor. Carolina consol 4s, 1910	J. J.	......	......	104 Nov. 11
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	......	......	3 Nov. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 14	94 July 22	94 July 22
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		......	......	95½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		94½ May 8	94½ May 8	94½ May 8
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.		12 Jan. 10	7½ Jun. 12	7½ Jun. 12
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	......	......	96½ Oct. 31

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	94	94	94	94	5
Total sales					$5,000
Grand total					$12,907,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	106¾ July 9	105 May 4	106¾ July 9
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	108½ Apr. 8	106 Jun. 9	108½ July 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	111½ Apr. 30	109 Mar. 4	110 Jun. 10
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	112 Apr. 6	109½ Mar. 4	110¾ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	136¼ May 1	134½ July 17	134½ July 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	137¾ Mar. 26	135 Mar. 12	137¼ Mar. 31
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	......	......	105½ Dec. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	105⅜ Mar. 13	103 Feb. 26	103½ Jun. 8
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	109 Mar. 27	107¼ Feb. 5	108½ July 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	108¼ Apr. 21	107½ Feb. 9	107½ May 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	108½ Apr. 13	107 Mar. 7	107½ July 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		......	......	107 Jun. 30
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	121 Mar. 16	121 Mar 16	121 Mar. 16

The Blind to Learn Chess.

Since chess can be played by experts without their being obliged to look at the board, why should not blind people be taught the game? The question has occurred to Prof. Goldberg and M. Robert de la Sizeranne, and they have now arranged a course of lessons in chess playing at the Valentin Haüy Association for the Blind, in the Avenue de Breteuil. Special boards have been manufactured, on which the black and white squares are distinguishable by touch, the latter being smooth, while in the former parallel lines are cut in the wood. The white pieces are rounded at the top, while the black have a small raised point. A benevolent lady is presenting sets of boards and chessmen to several institutions and schools for the blind.—Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par Value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual; E—Extra; F—Five months.

BANKS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
America	$1,500,000	‡†	S	July 1, 08	520	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 08	225	240
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 08	500	..
Bowery	250,000	6	..	Feb. 1, 08	300	[illegible]
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	......	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1900	160	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	160	170
Century	100,000	..	..	......	160	170
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 08	750	..
ChathamNat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	300	300
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 1, 08	4225	4625
Citizens' (Nat.)	1,550,000	3	S	July 1, 08	175	185
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 08	265	[illegible]
Colonial	100,000	6	..	Dec., 1907	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 08	375	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	325	326
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	......	165	185
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 08	380	400
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	July 1, 08	100	..
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	......	90	100
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	......	190	205
Fifth Avenue	100,000	†125	Q	July 1, 08	3700	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 1, 08	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 08	620	640
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 08	265	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	205	215
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 08	410	425
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1906	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 08	165	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 08	410	425
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 08	625	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 08	300	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	580	600
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 08	610	630
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	......	140	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	......	155	160
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	25	S	July 1, 08	315	340
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	600	..
Lincoln National	300,000	4	Q	May 4, 08	1025	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Feb 10, 08	330	345
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 08	240	255
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 08	150	160
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 08	177	182
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 08	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 08	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 1, 08	200	240
Mutual	200,000	..	..	......	295	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 08	180	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	525	550
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	310	330
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 08	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 08	245	260
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 08	170	180
Nineteenth Ward	250,000	3	..	Jan., 1900	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	......	145	160
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 08	210	220
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 08	240	250
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 08	230	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	460	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 08	250	300
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	......	600	..
Riverside	100,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 08	275	..
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 08	110	130
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 08	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 08	600	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	170	180
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 08	700	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	......	320	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	115	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 2, 08	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	......	90	100
Varick	100,000	..	..	......	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	......	250	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	......	200	..
West.Nat. of U.S.	10,000,000	..	..	......	300	325
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 08	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	July 1, 08	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	165	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	......	520	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May, 1908	240	250
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 08	200	215
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	......	148	152
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 08	425	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 08	2100	2200
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	†10	S	July 1, 08	530	540
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 08	240	260
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 08	370	390
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 08	700	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	......	155	165
Empire State	500,000	..	..	......	170	180
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	4	S	June 30, 08	700	725
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	15	Q	May 1, 08	1475	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 08	580	600
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 08	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	260	275
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 08	710	730
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	......	125	135
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 08	320	..
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 08	410	430
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	†17	S	July 1, 08	270	..
Lawy'rs'Mtg. In.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	170	180
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	4	S	Feb. 2, 08	305	315
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	......	360	370
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	310	320
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 08	500	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	......	225	245
Mercantile	2,000,000	†10	Q	July 1, 08	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	......	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 08	610	635
Morton	2,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 08	1010	1025
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	......	225	240
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb. 2, 08	250	..
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 08	..	110
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 30, 08	1150	1200
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	120	130
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 08	1350	1380
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 08	290	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	3	M	July 1, 08	300	330
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 08	300	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 08	370	380
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30, 08	450	475
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	......	146	152
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	4	Q	July 1, 08	235	265
Tr. Co. of Rep.	500,000	..	..	......	40	55
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 08	1400	1440
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	June 30, 08	470	485
United States	2,000,000	20	S	July 1, 08	1050	1075
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	......	230	240
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	390	405
Westchester & Bronx Title	500,000	..	..	......	160	175
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	265	275
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	......	140	155

GAS COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,077,300	..	..	......	87½	85
Do preferred	6,590,700	1½	Q	May, 1908	85	90
Bay State ($50)	150,000,000	..	..	......	*3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1946	900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	80	85
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	......	40	65
Buffalo City	1,000,000	..	..	......	5½	7½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	107½	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	106½	107½
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	97	101
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 5s, 1934	900,000	3	S	May 1, 08	100	105
Denver Gas & Electric	3,300,000	1½	..	Dec., 1906	20½	22½

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
††Do 1st 5s, 1946	2,560,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	50	60
Do prior lien 6s	1,900,000	..	..	......	80	84
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	65	80
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1908	102	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1908	60	70
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1908	104½	106
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1908	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	June 30, 08	80	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1908	64	68
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1908	52	58
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1908	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1908	105	110
Mutual	3,000,000	4	S	Jan 10, 08	250	265
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	107½	108
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	108	111
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	102	106
Northern Unionga	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1908	105	106½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1926	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1908	52	58
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July 1, 08	90	94
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	87	90
††South. Lt. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	82	85
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1903	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1908	110	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,012,000	2½	S	July, 1908	94	96½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	......	3	6
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1908	108	110
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	June 15, 08	80	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1908	90	93
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1908	102	104
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	58	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	520,000	2½	S	June, 1908	95	104
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 08	25	35
††Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1908	94	95

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July 6, 08	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	750	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	M	July, 1902	..	150
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1908	600	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 08	315	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	165	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 08	110	115
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	185	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July 15, 08	330	340
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	3	A	Dec., 1908	185	190
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1908	170	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Feb., 1908	90	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July 1, 08	290	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1908	165	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	130	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1903	150	160
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1903	..	350
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	..	..	Jan., 1908	65	75
Unit'dStates ($25)	250,000	5	S	July, 1908	105	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	5	S	Feb., 1908	300	..
W'msb'gCity ($50)	300,000	15	S	July, 1908	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 08	96	100
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	June 30, 08	*50	55
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	......	5⅝	5¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	......	57	58
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 10, 08	110	114
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	S	July 10, 08	90	92
Am. De F. Wireless ($10)	35,000,000	..	..	......	2	3
Am. Diesel Engine	1,200,000	..	..	......	12	17
Do preferred	1,200,000	..	..	......	1	..
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	......	⅛	¼
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,882,000	3	S	June 1, 08	95	96
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 08	36	38
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 08	90	95
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1908	..	91
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar 20, 08	..	80
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	......	3⅛	4
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	......	13	14½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	70	73
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	......	*⅜	¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	......	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 08	125	130
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1908	108	112½
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 08	140	160
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,880,000	4	S	Feb 15, 08	114	118
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 08	105½	108
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	......	*3	3½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	......	*⅝	⅞
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	......	*3-16	¼
Casein of Amer.	5,482,000	..	..	......	8	10
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 11, 08	..	55
Celluloid	6,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 08	114	118½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	......	2	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	......	10	14
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	May 1, 08	55	62
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,400	1½	Q	July 8, 08	98	99
Cont. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Feb 10, 08	20½	23
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 08	82	87
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 08	450	475
Compressed Air	6,855,100	..	..	......	⅛	¼
Consol. Fireworks	916,400	..	..	......	27	30
Do preferred	549,600	4	S	......	65	70
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	......	2½	3
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	......	½	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1906	..	7½
††Do deb. 4s	3,400,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 08	6½	8
††Con. Tobacco deb. 7, 1905	1,381,100	3½	S	Apr., 1908	100	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,600	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 03	25	30
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	......	70	80
Dominion Securities	2,082,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 08	5	20
Electric Boat	4,907,800	..	..	......	15	20
Do preferred	1,600,800	..	..	......	25	30
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	......	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	......	2½	..
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	6	..
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	12
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,550,000	..	..	......	*¼	⅝
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	......	..	11
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 08	..	40
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	10,000,000	..	..	......	85	87
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	......	*⅛	¼
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	3	..	May 25, 08	*18	18½
H'sackMeadows	2,000,000	..	..	......	3⅛	..
††Do 4½s	292,000	2¼	S	July, 1908	70	75
Hall Signal	1,585,300	1½	Q	July 1, 08	80	85
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	......	8	12
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	......	20	23
King-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	......	½	1¾
Do 1st pref'd.	600,000	..	..	......	28	..
Do 2d pref'd.	1,050,000	..	..	......	4	..
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	......	4½	5
Do preferred	7,500,000	8	S	Feb 25, 08	30	35
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 08	115	125
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 08	..	90
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	..	..	......	100	200½
Int. Mercan. Mar.	50,000,000	..	..	......	4½	5½
Do preferred	50,000,000	..	..	......	15	20
International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	......	8	10
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	**Oct. 1, 03	38	40
Internat. Silver	6,944,700	..	..	......	..	3½
Do preferred	5,107,500	1	Q	July 1, 08	..	41
Do scrip	1,045,348	..	..	......	10	..
††Do 1st 6s	3,840,000	3	S	June, 1908	97½	99½
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	..	..	......	89	90
Kitch'er Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	......	*½	7-16
Lan. M'type ($20)	3,367,240	..	..	......	*9½	9
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July, 1908	115	..
Man. Tran. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	......	*2½	2⅝
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	......	*..	5
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 08	172½	174½
Mexican 5s	22,700,000	1¼	Q	July, 1908	100½	101½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	7,000,000	..	..	......	5½	6½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,500,000	..	..	......	*⅜	¾
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 2, 08	99	102
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	......	35	40
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	......	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	965,000	3	S	Mar., 1903	114	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	......	*3½	4½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,600,000	..	..	......	..	1
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	May 4, 08	83½	87
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	2	..	Apr 15, 08	30	35
Do preferred	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 08	..	91
Pac.Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	......	½	1½
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	......	1½	3
Pac. Dec. & Ev.	6,600,000	..	..	......	½	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	May 15, 08	355	..
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 08	197	202½
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 08	100	101
Safety Car Heat & Lighting	4,840,000	3	Q	July 1, 08	170	177
Seaboard Air L.	38,107,650	..	..	......	12	12½
Do preferred	16,005,100	..	..	......	24	24½
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	......	*¼	½
Simpson-Crawf'd	2,500,000	..	..	......	30	35
Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 08	75	83
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	June, 1908	30	35
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Mar., 1908	125	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	......	3½	5
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 10, 08	20	23½
††Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	May 1, 08	70	72½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	7	Q	June 15, 08	585	590
Stor. Power ($50)	8,000,000	..	..	......	*3-16	¼
Swift & Co.	50,000,000	1¾	Q	July 6, 08	105	107
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	100	102½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	......	*20	25
Tonopah Min. ($1)	3,000,000	..	..	......	*6½	6⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1903	13	16
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 08	80	86
Do deb. 4s	......	2	S	Jan 10, 08	69	73
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	......	*⅞	1
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 08	106	113
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 08	113	115½
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 08	113	115½
Unit. B. H. & P.	15,000,000	..	..	......	⅝	2
Do preferred	15,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1902	10½	17½
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	......	13	15
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	......	1½	3
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	......	..	10
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar. 1, 08	..	90
U.S.Lt. & H. ($10)	12,000,000	..	..	......	5½	5¾
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	......	½	1½
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	......	2	4
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	......	..	30
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,000,000	†5	Q	July 10, 08	*..	135
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	......	*2	2½
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 08	110	120

STREET RAILWAYS.

Securities	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend Per Ct.	Period	Date	Quotation Bid	Asked
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	101	103
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	107	111
Do imp. 5s, 1934	120,000	2½	S	July, 1908	97	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Q	July, 1908	30	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1903	97	100
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	July, 1903	245	247
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1908	98	100
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	104	107
Broadway Surface guar 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1908	108	109
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	98½	100½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	122,040	2½	S	Apr., 1908	99	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	3½	Q	Apr 15, 08	234	236
††Do 1st con.5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	110
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1908	108	111
B. Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1903	101	104
††B'n R. T. 4s, new	3,000,000	2	S	July, 1908	85	90
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1903	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	240	260
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1908	118	122
Cen.P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1908	210	220
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1908	185	195
Coney Island & B.	2,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 08	390	410
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	2	S	July, 1908	95	100
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 08	64	66
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1908	104	104½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1908	110	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1908	107	108
Do 5%scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1908	100	105
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1908	400	415
42dSt.&Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1908	400	415
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1908	105	108
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1908	107	110
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	......	65	100
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1908	78	83
GrandRapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	......	45	52
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 08	80	82
Int. Trac. of Buf.	18,000,000	..	..	......	19	22½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	......	37½	40
Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1908	75	76½
J.C.,Hob. & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	......	10	12
Do 4s	10,804,000	2	S	May, 1908	72	76
††Nassau Elec. (Bkn) con.4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1908	78	80
New Orl. common	20,000,000	..	..	......	10	12½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	......	..	40½
Do 4½s	40,000,000	2¼	S	July, 1908	80	84
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July 1, 08	190	210
North Jer. St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	......	18	21
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1908	74	76
Rochester Ry.	3,000,000	..	..	......	73	76
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 08	85	87
††Do con. 5s, 1930	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	109	111
††Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,205,950	2½	S	June, 1908	104	107
St. Louis Transit	17,253,300	..	..	......	15	18
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1908	82	85
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2½	Q	June, 1908	212	216
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,504,000	2½	S	Feb., 1908	111	114
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1908	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1908	102½	103½
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1908	170	180
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1903	100	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 08	105	108
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1908	114	116
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	......	20	30
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	......	70	77
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	106	108
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	May, 1908	100	107
28th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	112	117
Twenty-third St.	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1908	400	415
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1908	106	110
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1908	96	101
28th and 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	110	115
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1908	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,505,000	1¼	Q	July, 1908	65	68
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1½	Q	July, 1908	85	88
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1908	109½	112
Wash'ton R.& El.	6,500,000	..	..	......	9	11
Do preferred	8,500,000	..	..	......	36	38
Do general 4s	8,852,250	2	S	June, 1908	73	75½
W'ch. Ter. Electric 5s, 1943	800,000	2½	S	July, 1908	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1908	100	105

*Bids dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat. **The April, 1908, coupon was purchased from the bondholders in the interest of the company, but was not paid by the company.

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ALEXANDER S. WEBB, JR., Secretary.
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WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday showed as follows: Reserve on all deposits increased $5,[illegible], reserves on deposits other than United States increased $5,[illegible], loans increased $[illegible],200, specie increased $5,[illegible],700, legal tenders increased $1,[illegible],000, and deposits increased $7,[illegible],700.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$907,[illegible],700	$913,[illegible]	$907,643,400
Deposits	9[illegible],870,800	9[illegible],[illegible],200	942,[illegible],500
Circulation	43,[illegible],200	31,[illegible],500	30,[illegible],[illegible]
Specie	1[illegible],[illegible],100	174,1[illegible],000	17[illegible],[illegible],200
Legal tender	7[illegible],142,[illegible]	70,[illegible],100	7[illegible],[illegible],000
Total res.	244,[illegible],000	$2[illegible],527,700	$2[illegible],[illegible]
Res. required	22[illegible],[illegible],200	2[illegible],0[illegible],300	23[illegible],784,625
Surplus	$18,915,400	$15,[illegible],400	$2[illegible],128,875
Ratio reserve deposit	27.1%	2[illegible]	27.4%

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 54½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Anaconda Gold at 10, 100 Consolidated Imperial at .65, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 200 Ophir at 1.50, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, and 100 Portland at 1.20.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 25 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,04[illegible],7[illegible],415	$1,1[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	—11.6
Boston	10[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	104,7[illegible],0[illegible]	+ 0.[illegible]
Philadelphia	10[illegible],[illegible],572	9[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	+17.[illegible]
Baltimore	18,902,102	17,4[illegible],[illegible]	+ [illegible]
Chicago	1[illegible],780,77[illegible]	134,707,197	+ 2.[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible],192,[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	+16.[illegible]
New Orleans	11,[illegible],1[illegible]	9,936,257	+11.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,[illegible],[illegible],2[illegible]	$1,57[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	— 7.0
Other cities, 5 days	2[illegible],17[illegible],7[illegible]	2[illegible],1[illegible],01[illegible]	— 1.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,7[illegible],422,[illegible]	$1,[illegible],[illegible]	— [illegible]
All cities, 1 day	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	40[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	— 2.[illegible]
Total all cities, for week	$2,151,2[illegible],[illegible]	$2,277,1[illegible],[illegible]	— 5.5

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PHILADELPHIA: Fidelity Trust Co.
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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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